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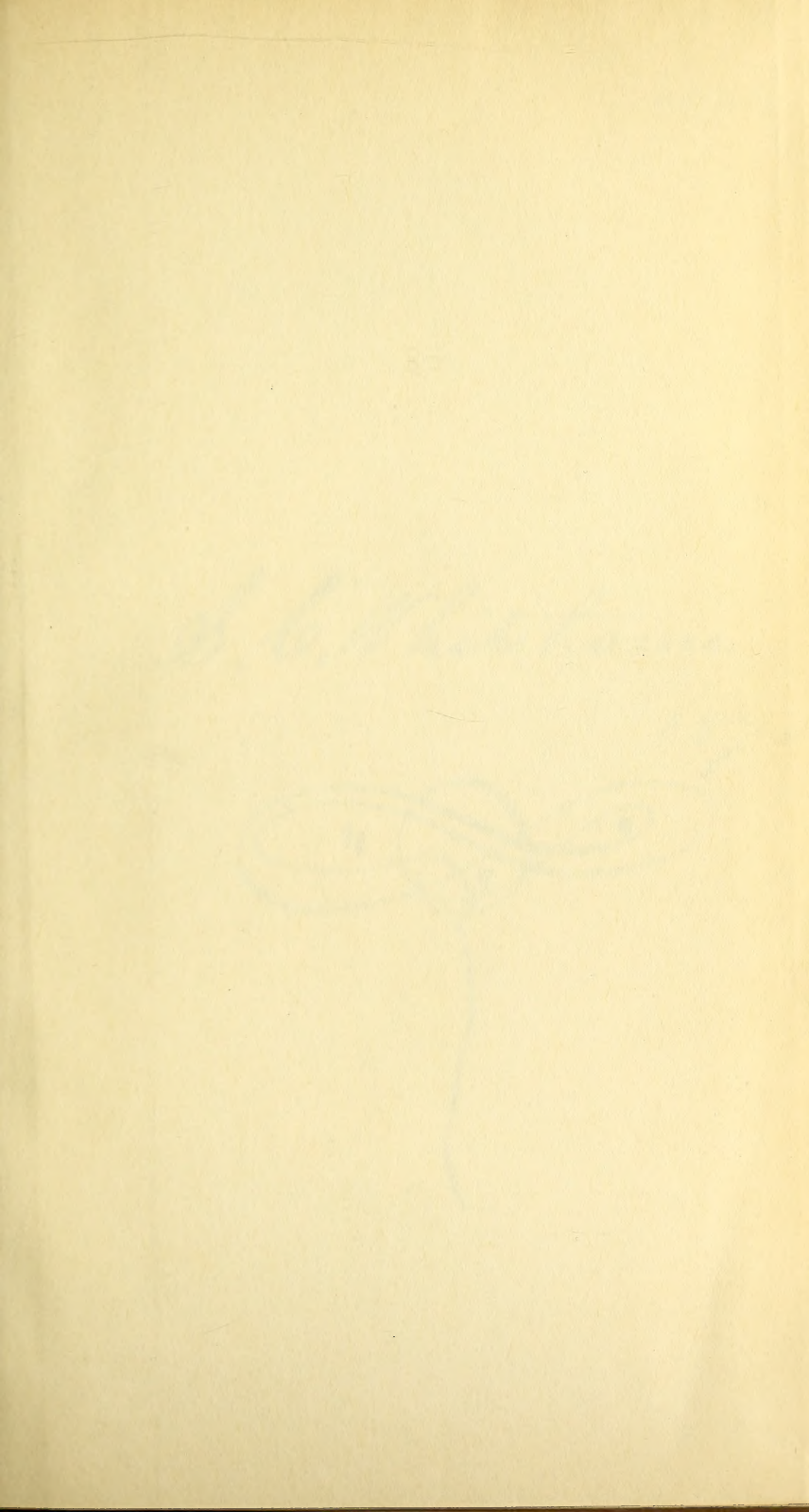
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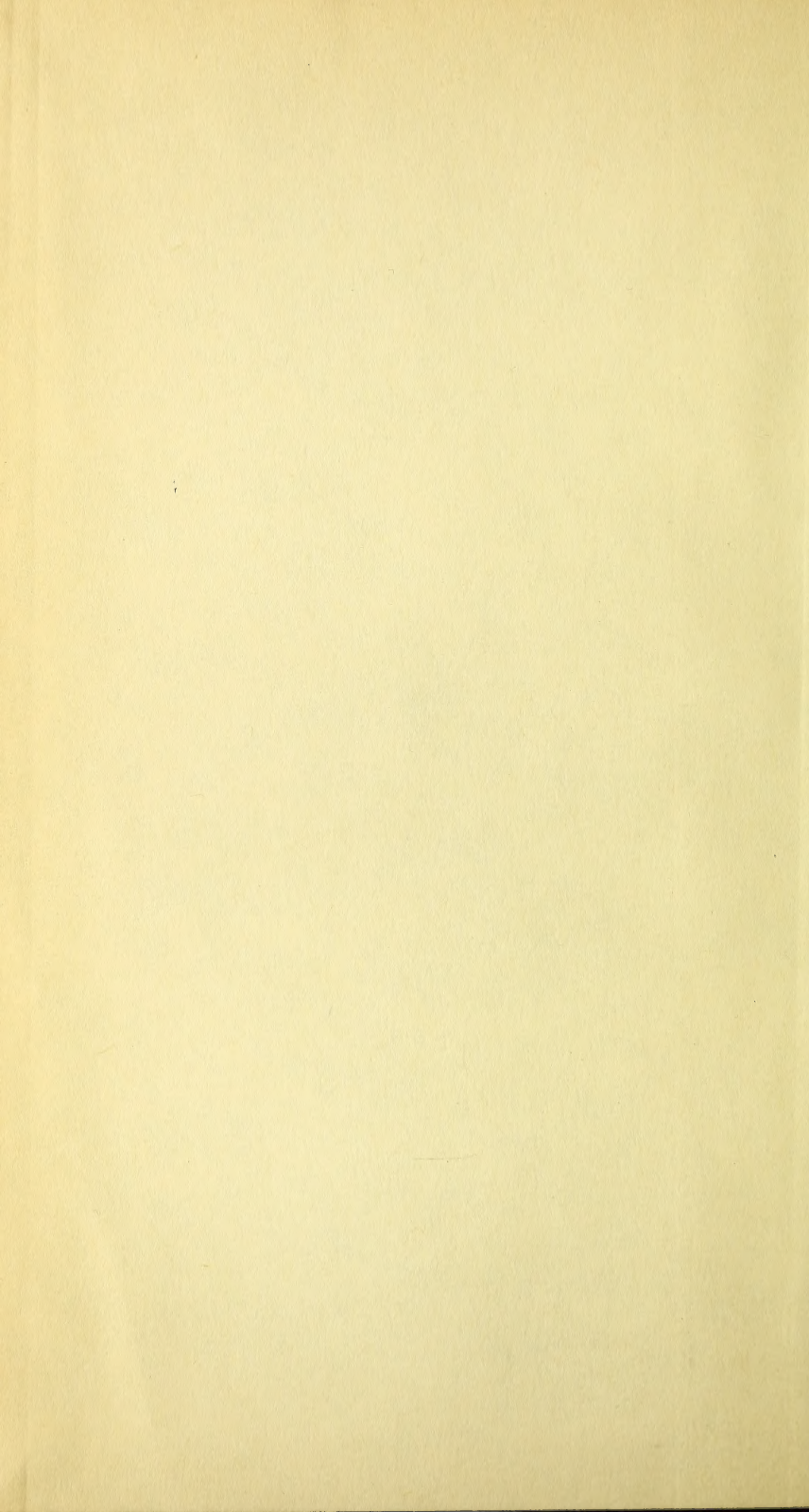


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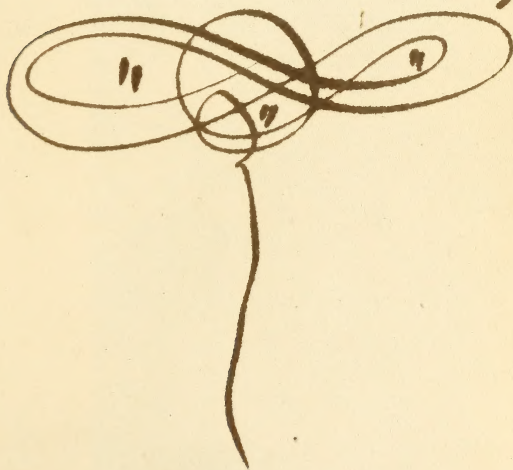




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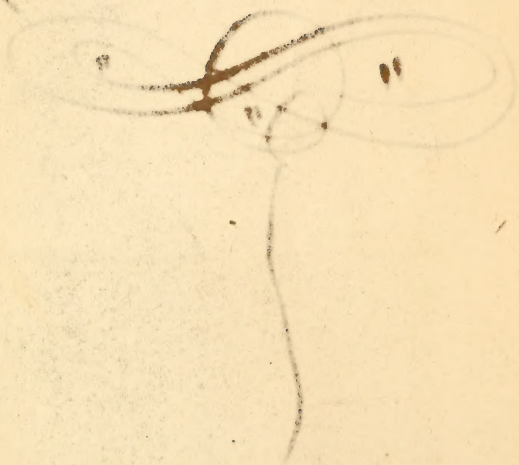
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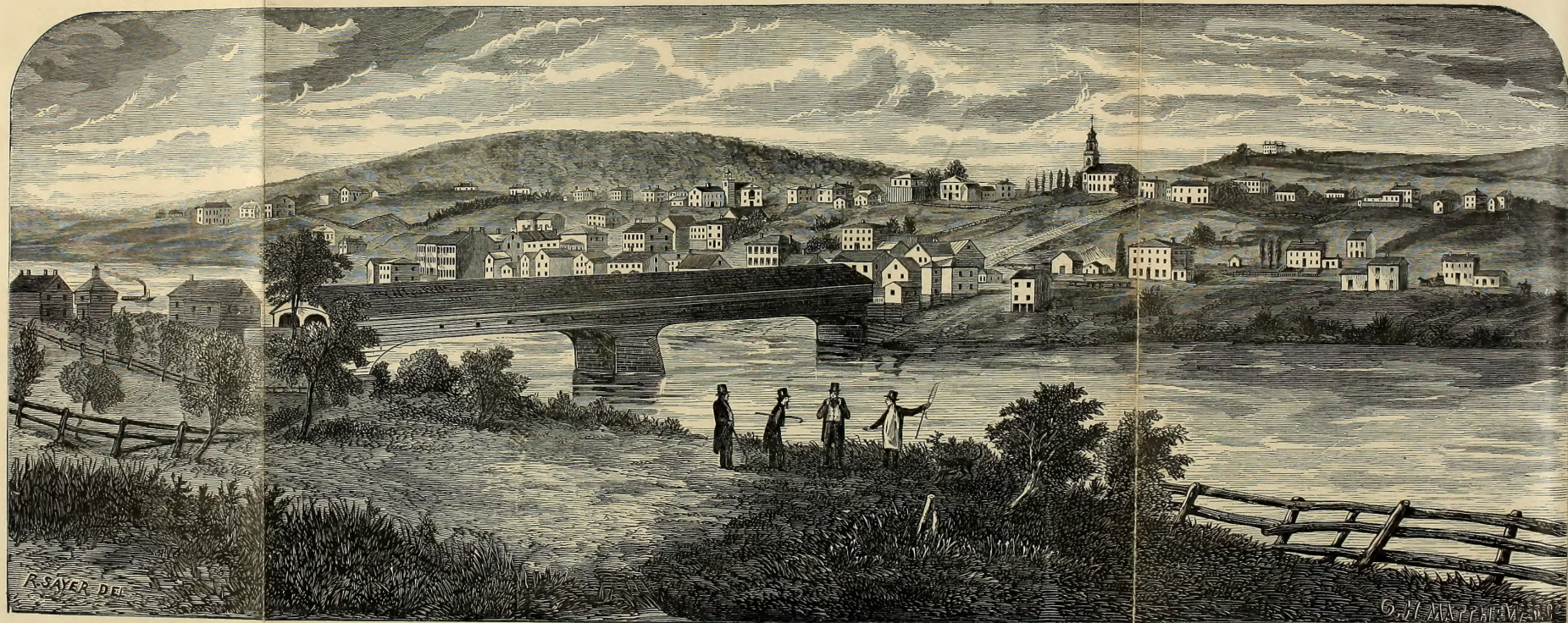
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J. C. Mitchell

1870





AUGUSTA IN 1823.

By SEARLE.

THE
HISTORY OF AUGUSTA,

FROM THE

EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME:

WITH

NOTICES OF THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY,

AND

SETTLEMENTS ON THE KENNEBEC;

TOGETHER WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

BY

JAMES W. NORTH.

—“the Lord hath done great things for us already;
whereof we rejoice.”—Ps. P. B. V.

4
AUGUSTA:

CLAPP AND NORTH.

1870.

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office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

Press of SPRAGUE, OWEN AND NASH,
Water street, Augusta, Me.

HARTFORD AND SMITH, Binders.

Q. For whom is Augusta, Me., named?
—M. C.
A. Augusta is named for the English
princess, Augusta Charlotte, eldest
granddaughter of George II.

1127470
PREFACE.

Settlements in a wilderness country, small in origin and feeble in growth, rarely have occurrences of sufficient interest to bear narration, even if they should be retained in memory after the lapse of a few years. Records of local events, at early periods, are usually brief and unsatisfactory. Tradition, ever fruitful of information, is ordinarily so laden with fancy that it is frequently difficult to separate from it the sober truth of history. When the writer commenced collecting materials for this work, a wide and unexplored field of investigation opened before him, traversed by scarcely a discernible pathway. The footprints of an explorer had not, to any considerable extent, marked its surface. Judge Williams had prepared an interesting lecture on the history of the town, which he delivered before the Lyceum in 1830; and Judge Weston had published in the "Kennebec Journal," in 1851, four columns of personal "Reminiscences of Early Times," and as orator, at the Centennial Celebration in 1854, had delivered an historic oration, which was published in pamphlet form by the city government. With these for a beginning investigation was commenced.

The earliest records of settlements on the river were sought for and found in the transactions of the Plymouth Company, which were kindly furnished by the late Reuel Williams. These were diligently examined. As the settlements on the river, including our own, were the offspring of the efforts of this company, their transactions became identified with our history, and are fully noticed. Old newspapers, account books, letters, memoranda and records, various and numerous, were examined, and ancient settlers consulted; but the day of reliable tradition had nearly passed. Traditions generally run in such narrow channels, and those relating to personal or local history are so liable to be colored by feeling or prejudice, that we have drawn lightly from this source, and have confined our investigations chiefly to records and other reliable means of information. The diary of Gen Sewall, furnished by his son Charles, and the diary of Mrs. Ephraim Ballard, furnished by her grandson, Thomas Lambard, read in the light derived from other contemporaneous sources, furnished interesting and valuable material. The late Rev. John H. Ingraham manifested a kindly interest in the under-

taking and furnished letters, memoranda and documents from the papers of the late Dr. Daniel Cony. The late John McKeen of Brunswick, the kind-hearted antiquarian, furnished valuable documents relating to the history of the river. From these and numerous other sources, most of which are mentioned in the text or foot-notes, the work has been completed by laboring at intervals of time not required for more pressing duties. In this connection the warm interest of the writer's friend, the late Richard H. Vose, should be mentioned. He examined portions of the manuscript, and by a too partial appreciation greatly encouraged the work.

From the mass of material collected it was difficult to make a proper selection. To avoid tediousness in details was frequently impossible; to enliven the narrative to a greater extent, was not in the province of the writer, if the subject and material had been suitable for the purpose; to have rejected even apparently frivolous incidents, would be in forgetfulness that local history is in part made up of them, and that they sometimes acquire interest when connected with time, person or place. The plan of the work embraces an occasional glance at general history, to illustrate, connect or give interest to local events.

A chronological arrangement has been preferred, while with the aid of the index the subjects may be read continuously. The biographical sketches are necessarily brief and limited in number. The genealogical register, which is of considerable local interest, it is to be regretted could not have been extended and made more complete. But this was impossible without more labor and prying inquiry than could be devoted to it. Public records of families were appropriated as public property; private records were used only by consent of some prominent member of the family to which they relate. In some cases dates were designedly withheld, while in others they were beyond recall. Care has been taken to secure accuracy and correctness in every part of the work. For the measure of exemption from typographical and other errors we are largely indebted to the friendly services of Joseph H. Williams, whose interest in the work prompted him to render valuable aid in carefully revising the printer's proofs.

If the work shall be found useful in rescuing some of the interesting facts of our early history from oblivion, and placing others in a condition for easy reference, adding a rill to the current of general history, its object will be accomplished.

JAMES W. NORTH.

Augusta, November, 23, 1870.

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HISTORY OF AUGUSTA.

CHAPTER I.

FROM 1604 TO THE FRENCH AND DUTCH WAR IN 1666.

When Du Mont in sailing along the coast of Maine in 1604 found the Kennebec, he was persuaded, from the account he received from the natives, that he had learned of a nearer route to Canada than had been discovered the previous year by the way of the Bay of Chaleur, and he returned the same season and took possession of the country contiguous in the name of his sovereign, the King of France.¹

This was the first attempt of royalty to obtain foothold on the banks of the Kennebec.

Three years after, in 1607, the first expedition to plant a colony at the mouth of the Kennebec, then called Sagadahoc, arrived, under the command of Capt. George Popham, near the island of Monhegan, early in August, in two ships called the Gift, and Mary and John. From Monhegan they proceeded to the mouth of the river, and in the language of Popham "chose the place of their plantation at the mouth of Sagadahoc, *in a westerly peninsula*, where they heard a sermon, read the patent and laws, and built a fort."² The peninsula here mentioned is Cape Small Point, where tradition locates the fort, and recent examination has traced the outline of its intrenchments on the shore of Atkins' Bay.³ The colony numbered forty-five persons.

Their fortress was named Fort St. George. During the winter they built a small vessel named Virginia, from the name by which the country was then known, North Virginia. This was the first vessel known to have been built in the State.

¹ Sullivan's Hist. 55. ² Me. Hist. Soc. Col. vol. 2, p. 28. ³ Ib. 3, 300.

The unusual severity of the winter, the loss of their storehouse by fire, and the death of Chief Justice Popham, their patron in England, and other causes, so discouraged the colonists that the next year they abandoned the settlement and returned to England. The ships which carried them from the Kennebec were on the ocean at the same time with the little squadron of the French, who succeeded in building Quebec the very summer in which this part of Maine was deserted.¹

The glowing accounts of the early voyagers who had visited North Virginia had aroused a spirit of enterprise and adventure in England, which the return of Popham's colony, with the discouraging accounts which they gave to justify their abandonment of the country, allayed and ended all hope of immediate colonization.

1614. This state of things continued until the celebrated John Smith, renowned for his adventure in South Virginia, sailed from England with two vessels and forty-five men, with instructions adapted to a voyage of adventure, discovery and trade. He shaped his course for the vicinity of Sagadahoc, and arrived at Monhegan the last of April, where he built seven boats, in which he sent his men on fishing excursions, while he in a small boat explored the coast, trading with the natives, and gathering such information relating to the country as he could obtain. Upon his return to England, where he arrived August 5th, he prepared a map of the country he had visited, and gave it the name of New England. He also published an account of his voyage, giving a description of the country. As to the result of his voyage he says, "We got 11,000 beavers, 100 martins and as many otters," and took and cured "40,000 dry fish," and "7,000 cod fish" corned and pickled.²

The success of this voyage, the net earnings of which amounted to £1500 sterling, a large sum for that day, and his favorable report of the country, infused new life into the spirit of colonial enterprise.

1620. As early as 1620, a charter was granted by James the First, to forty "noblemen, knights and gentlemen," creating them a body politic and corporate by the name of "The council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for planting, ruling and governing New England in America."

¹ 1 Bancroft's U. S. 268.

² 2 M. H. S. Col. 34, Will. H. 212.

To this council were given ample powers of government, extensive territory and rights of exclusive trade.

The territorial limits extended from the fortieth to the forty-eighth parallel of latitude, and from "sea to sea." In this wide belt of land crossing the continent flowed the river Kennebec, the mouth of which, under the name of Sagadahoc, had been visited by Europeans; but its interior waters were unexplored.

1625. The first trading adventure up the Kennebec of which we have an account was by the colonists of New Plymouth, in 1625. Becoming acquainted in their excursions along the coast with the advantage of trade with the natives, in the fall of that year they ascended the Kennebec in a shallop loaded with corn, under the command of Edward Winslow. In exchange for their corn they obtained "700 pounds of beaver, besides other furs."

From this time the colonists of New Plymouth took measures to secure to themselves the trade of the river. In 1628, they established a trading post near its mouth, probably at the site of Popham's fort.

In January, of the next year, William Bradford and his associates obtained a grant from the Council of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, of the soil where they were settled, in Massachusetts, called New Plymouth. At the same time Bradford and others who were of the colony obtained a grant of land upon the Kennebec river, which was considered a special concession to the trade of the colony.

This grant embraced "all that tract of land, or part of New England in America, which lieth within or between, and extendeth itself from, the utmost limits of Cobbiseconte, alias Comasseconte, which adjoineth to the river Kenebeck, alias Kenebekike, towards the western ocean, and a place called the Falls, at Neguamkike, in America aforesaid, and the space of fifteen English miles on each side of the said river commonly called the Kenebeck river, and all the river Kenebeck, that lies within said limits."

This grant, so loosely defined in its northern and southern boundary, was held by Bradford and his associates until 1640, when they surrendered it to "all the freemen of New Plymouth." As this grant became the foundation of land titles to a large territory on the Kennebec, its boundaries were of great importance, and were not settled until after tedious litigation in the next century. With the assistance of Indian deeds, legislative enactment, judicial construction, and awards of referees, it was finally

determined that it should extend from the north line of the town of Woolwich on the east side of the Kennebec, and the north line of Topsham on the west, to Wesserunsett river, which joins the Kennebec below Skowhegan.

This large tract of land, known to be rich in furs and fisheries, was occupied by the numerous and powerful tribe of Canibas Indians, who claimed the land on both sides of the Kennebec from its source to Merrymeeting Bay. They embraced two or three political families under Kennebis who resided upon Swan Island. They were more friendly to the English during their first intercourse with them than other tribes, and did not decrease so rapidly. Their warriors were estimated at fifteen hundred bold and brave men. The lands of the Canibas Indians were the best part of Maine for the support of an Indian population. The waters of the river and its tributaries as well as its ponds were abundantly stocked with fish, and the forest with the choicest kinds of game. One of the principal points of gathering for this tribe was Cushnoc, the Indian name of what is now Augusta.

Cushnoc was early known and often visited for the purpose of trade. New Plymouth, the year the Kennebec Patent was obtained, in order to secure the trade upon the Kennebec to which they had an exclusive right, and to promote their interest in this quarter, established trading posts at Cushnoc, Richmond landing, near the head of Swan Island, and at Popham's Fort.¹ The post at Richmond landing was discontinued, probably for the reason that the fur trade, which was most profitable to the colonists, could be better pursued at Cushnoc, as the supply of the richest furs came from the upper waters of the river. The establishment at Cushnoc was successfully continued for many years, until growing Indian troubles diminished the trade, and war finally ended it.

The Council of "Plymouth, in the county of Devon," previous to its dissolution in 1635 had granted patents embracing the coast of Maine, from Piscataqua to Penobscot, excepting what lies between Sagadahoc and Damariscotta. The most of this excepted part was claimed under the Kennebec Patent. The first patent granted by the Council of Plymouth of land in New England was to John Pierce of London, and his associates, dated June 1, 1621. This was a roving patent granting one hundred acres for each settler already transported, and such as should be transported; the

¹ Williamson's History, p. 237.

land to be selected by them under certain restrictions. Pierce located at Broad Bay, and afterwards found Brown at New Harbor, with an Indian deed of the territory, and they joined their titles and continued the settlement already begun at New Harbor and Pemaquid, which became prosperous and populous as the extensive remains at those points strongly indicate.¹

The Muscongus, or as it was afterwards called, the Waldo Patent, was granted in 1630 to John Beauchamp of London, and Thomas Leverett of Boston, England. It extended northerly from the seaboard, between the Penobscot and Muscongus rivers, embracing a territory equal to thirty miles square.²

The Pemaquid Patent, dated February 20, 1631, was to two merchants of Bristol, England, Robert Aldsworth and Giles Elbridge. It extended from the sea, between the Muscongus and Damariscotta rivers, so far as to embrace 12,000 acres of land. This grant was made in consideration of public services rendered by the patentees, and their engagement to build a town.³ They probably effected an arrangement with Pierce and Brown, by which the settlements already begun were continued under the Pemaquid Patent.

About the time of the above mentioned grants a grant was made to Thomas Purchase and George Way, including lands lying on both sides of Pejepscoot, on the eastern end of Androscoggin river, on Kennebec river and Casco bay. The date of this patent is not known, the original having been long since lost, and no record remains. It is known to have existed by reference to it in ancient deeds,⁴ and is known as the Pejepscoot Patent.

Titles to land in the territory between Sagadahoc and Damariscotta are through the Kennebec Patent, Indian deeds and ancient settlements. Here and there a settler upon the seaboard had taken possession to trade, hunt or fish, at an early period, previous to any grant from the Council of Plymouth. The earliest settlement which was continued is said to have been on the western bank of Pemaquid river, probably under Pierce, and prior to his grant in 1621. A deed of land in that quarter was obtained of two Sagamores by John Brown, at a later date, July 15, 1625. Abraham Shurte, as a magistrate at Pemaquid, took the acknowledgment the succeeding year. Shurte was agent for

¹ See Willis, Portland, p. 22.

³ 1 Will. H. 241.

² 1 Will. H. 240, 1 M. H. S. C. 16.

⁴ 1 M. H. S. C. 14.

the proprietors of Pemaquid, and had purchased for them the island of Monhegan five years previous. The settlement at Pemaquid was extended, and had a gradual uninterrupted growth till the first Indian war.¹ Brown's residence was at New Harbor, near Pemaquid, as early as 1621. He and his descendants lived there till driven away by the Indians.²

Fishermen and settlers established themselves about this time at Sagadahoc, Merrymeeting, Cape Newagen and other places.³ Thomas Purchase and George Way established their residence at the head of Stevens' river, on the Pejepscot Patent, in 1624-5, where a few habitations which originated in their enterprise were found in 1636.

The Province of Acadia was, in 1632, restored to France, without any definite boundary. She claimed to Pemaquid, and occupied to the Penobscot until the whole Province was taken possession of by the English, in 1654, and confirmed to them by treaty the next year.

On the restoration of Charles II New England was divided into twelve Provinces, and Commissioners were sent over to regulate the affairs of the country.

The Commissioners established the county of "Cornwall" east of the Kennebec, and appointed magistrates at Sheepscot, Pemaquid and other places within the county. But the territory extending east of Pemaquid and the Kennebec to the St. Croix, and north of a line from the head waters of the Pemaquid to the Kennebec, was, in 1664, granted to the Duke of York, under the name of the county of New Castle, appertinent to his province of New York, and his government was extended over it for twenty-five years.

The Duke caused a city, called Jamestown, to be built at Pemaquid, also a fort called Fort Charles. During his government Pemaquid was the port of entry for the Kennebec river, and Capt. Nicholas Manning, commander of the Fort, was instructed, "not to suffer any vessel whatever to go into or up Kennebeck River or any part thereof until they have first made their entry with you at Jamestown, and paid his Majestic's dues, and if any shall presume to do the contrary, you are to seize both vessel and goods, and proceed against them by law, as directed for defrauding his Majestic's customs." In 1684, a block house was established by the town of

¹ Will. H. 242.

² Eaton's Ann. 17.

³ *Ib.*

Pemaquid at Merrymeeting. This was under the command of John Rawdon and garrisoned by a "file of soldiers." They were at the block house, authorized to "trade and traffic, paying customs, according to the act of Assembly."¹

At the close of the war with France, in 1667, Acadia was restored to the French, who then took possession as far as the Penobscot, but claimed to Sagadahoc. The people of Pemaquid being averse to the jurisdiction of France came under that of Massachusetts.²

In 1634 New Plymouth still continued their trade upon the Kennebec, at their posts at Atkins bay and Cushnoc, where they obtained this year twenty hogsheads of beaver.³

The colony had upon the river two magistrates who were empowered to try every case not capital, and all within the patent were required to take the oath of allegiance to the colony and obey its laws and the orders of the magistrates or be banished.

In May of this year a vessel of Lords Say and Brooke from Piscataqua, commanded by one Haskins, arrived in the river, intending to trade with the Indians. This he was forbidden to do, but disregarding the command of the magistrates to depart, he ascended the river, whereupon John Allen, one of the magistrates, sent three men in a canoe to cut his cables. Having cut one, Haskins said, "Touch the other and death is your portion," at the same time seizing a gun to execute his threat. The cable was cut and the gun discharged, killing one of the men instantly. Haskins, however, received at the same time a fatal wound. It is said this was at Cushnoc,⁴ which is highly probable, as Haskins, disregarding the command of the Plymouth magistrates "would needs go up the river above their *House* towards the *falls of the river* and intercept the trade which should come to them."⁵ Allen was afterward arrested in Massachusetts and held to answer for the offence, which excited party feeling, the royalists exclaiming "when men cut throats for beaver it is time to have a general government."

The affair was submitted to an advisory tribunal, who decided that the colony, whose servant Allen was, had an exclusive right to the trade within their patent, that they had entered upon and occupied the territory undisturbed even by the natives; that they

¹ Pemaquid Papers, 5 M. H. S. Col. 104, 120.

² Eaton's Ann. 22; 1 Will. H. 407.

⁴ Will. H. 1, 268.

³ Winthrop's Journal.

⁵ Bradford's History, 199.

had originated a gainful traffic, and although the act must in some degree be considered a violation of the sixth commandment, yet upon the whole, it was adjudged "excusable homicide."

The number of white people upon the Kennebec patent at this time was estimated at one hundred. Their employment was chiefly hunting and trading with the Indians, the product of which was various kinds of furs, of which beaver was the most valuable and the principal article of commerce. It became a sort of circulating medium, or standard of value, and remittances were made by it to the mother country. In 1640 the price of beaver at Casco was from six to eight shillings per pound, at which it was received in payment of labor and commodities.¹

At an early period, about the time of the settlement of Quebec, Father Biart, a French Jesuit, paid a transient visit to the Canibas Indians upon the Kennebec, by whom he was well received. He made so favorable an impression on the minds of the natives that they afterwards sent to the governor of Canada for a teacher of the faith. Perceiving the policy of erecting a barrier to English aggression by means of their influence with this tribe, Father Dreuilletes was sent to them, in 1646. He was the first regularly settled, evangelical laborer in the wilderness of the Kennebec, and remained some years, acquiring great influence with the tribe. Twice he journeyed to Boston to form an alliance to protect them and other tribes against the invasion of their enemies, the Iroquois.²

The trade upon the Kennebec which flourished for many years had, in 1649, declined. The natives had gradually become better acquainted with the value of their furs and the articles offered them in exchange; and the increasing number and avaricious disposition of the traders; the decrease of game and furs; the absence of local government; the questions of territorial rights, which were raised by holders of contiguous patents; and the uneasiness of the natives, who had already been under French influence, and were in communication through Jesuits resident among them with the government of Canada; all tended to produce a depression in trade so unfavorable to New Plymouth, that they leased, in 1652, the trade at Kennebec for £50 per year.

The next year, in order to further promote the interest of the patent, the General Court appointed Thomas Prince a commis-

¹ Willis' History of Portland.

² Lincoln Papers, 1 M. H. S. Col.

sioner to institute a civil government; requiring him to summon the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the governments of England and New Plymouth, or leave the patent.

A meeting was notified by Prince, at the house of Thomas Ashley, at Merrymeeting Bay, on the 25th of May, 1654, where he was met by sixteen men, to whom he administered the oath of allegiance. One of them, Thomas Purchase, of Pejepscoot, was chosen "assistant to the government," and John Ashley constable. This little company of freemen established laws and regulations, by which crimes of higher grade only were to be tried at New Plymouth, by the General Court; lesser crimes were under the jurisdiction of the commissioner and his assistant. Theft was punished by restitution of three or four fold; drunkenness was fined for the first offence 5 shillings, 10 shillings for the second, and the *stocks* for the third.

Every inhabitant selling Indians strong liquor was fined for the first offence double the value of the liquor sold, for the second quadruple. If the offender was a *stranger*, which probably meant a person not under allegiance to New Plymouth, or not having rights of trade on the patent, he was fined £10 for the first offence, and £20 for the second, intending probably to inflict punishment for a breach of the laws and infringing upon the exclusive right of trade by the same penalty.¹

The commissioner's court was appointed to be held at the house of Thomas Ashley.

The people of New Plymouth had high expectations of the profits which might arise to them from the exclusive rights which they possessed on the Kennebec of trading with the Indians, and from the fisheries. Being disappointed in this, they were jealous of Bradford and his associates, to whom the lease was made, and so strong was this feeling that, in 1655, when the lease expired, a special warrant was issued to every town in the colony, requiring them to "send their minds" to a General Court, to be holden on the 5th of March, of the same year, "to treat and conclude about the letting of the trade in Kennebec."

The lease was finally renewed for seven years, at £35 per year, "to be paid in money, moose, or beaver," at current rates. This was done without any town sending in its "mind" in opposition; but it was provided, "that in case any of them should dislike what

¹ Williamson's History, 367.

was done as aforesaid, they should send in their dislike thereof, in fourteen days after this court.”¹

As the lessees could not revive the trade for the three years succeeding the renewal of their lease, and as they could not afford to pay the price agreed upon a fourth year, the troubles with the Indians having increased, the trade was leased for the small sum of £10, and the next year was abandoned to any one who might volunteer to improve it. The colony at the same time proposed to sell the patent, for which purpose a committee of three were appointed, who effected a sale October 27th, 1661, to Antipas Boyes, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle and John Winslow for £400 sterling.²

This sale ended the title of New Plymouth to the land and trade of the Kennebec patent, after thirty-four years' improvement.

The new proprietors, for many years, did nothing towards settling or improving their lands, the disturbed state of public affairs, and the outbreaks with the natives which soon followed, precluding all hope of a successful effort to that end.

¹ Williamson's History, 1, 370. ² *Ib.*

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE WAR OF 1666 TO THE CLOSE OF THE SPANISH WAR IN 1748.

In 1666 war was declared by France to aid Holland against England, which, without any military movements on this side of the Atlantic, resulted in the next year in a treaty of peace, by which the Province of Acadia was again ceded to France.

The Indian war which had continued for six or seven years between the New England tribes and the Mohawks, without much troubling the English colonist, was not brought to a close until 1669. This was succeeded by the Dutch war, in 1673; and finally King Phillip's war, which was the first war of the Indians against the whites, broke out in June 1675.

The settlements on the Kennebec at the commencement of this war were at the mouth of the river, where there were trading posts and forts. Thomas Purchase in 1654 purchased an extensive tract of land on the river Androscoggin of the Indians, and resided near the falls at Brunswick, on his Pejepsot patent, where he traded with the natives forty or fifty years, acquiring a large estate.¹

Richard Hammond, an ancient trader, had erected a trading house and fortification on Arrowsic Island. He had also a trading house at Ticonic falls, where he was so imprudent as to rob the Indians of their furs. Clark and Lake had a large establishment on Arrowsic Island, about two miles below Hammond's, also a trading house on the west side of the Kennebec, opposite Nahumkeag, at Alexander Brown's house, and another at Ticonic falls. Thomas Atkins was at Atkins' bay, and Ambrose Hunnewell at Hunnewell's point. There were on Arrowsic and Parker's Island thirty families, and on the west side of the river, below the chops of the Kennebec, twenty families², and the settlements at the east, on the Sagadahoc territory, were in a flourishing condition.

The Canibas and Anasagunticook Indians were visited, to ascer-

¹ Sullivan, 346.

² 2 M. H. Col. 193.

tain their disposition towards the settlers. They were thought to be favorably disposed, and measures were taken to secure their friendship, but the latter tribe having conceived an aversion to Thomas Purchase, in his absence robbed his house. Hammond's fort was next attacked, in August 1676. Hammond and two others were killed, and sixteen persons taken prisoners.

The savages then proceeded to Clark and Lake's fort, and secreted themselves so that they could see the movements of the sentinel. As he retired from his post earlier than usual, they followed him through the fort gate, and instantly closing the port-holes assumed to be masters of the garrison. The men of the fort, aroused from their sleep, fought desperately, hand to hand, with the savages, but were overpowered. Lake fled through a back door, pursued by the enemy, and was killed. About a dozen escaped, but thirty were either killed or carried into captivity, and all the buildings burned.¹ The Indians had previously murdered Alexander Brown at Clark and Lake's trading house, opposite Nahumkeag.² East of the Kennebec the inhabitants fled, and Pemaquid, New Harbor, and Damariscove were burned. The war terminated by a treaty concluded at Casco, April 12th, 1678.

The settlers had again established themselves on their lands, during the ten years of peace which ensued, when "King William's War," in 1688, again sent the savages upon them. Nine persons were taken prisoners about Sagadahoc. The houses on the north margin of Merrymeeting bay were plundered and destroyed, and the inhabitants who resisted were barbarously murdered. Several of the captives taken were killed in a drunken frolic, and the rest sent to Ticonic. Captives were first sold in this war to the French in Canada.

The inhabitants east of Falmouth withdrew to that place for protection, after which Kennebec had little connection with the war.³ Major Church however ascended the river several leagues on his eastern expedition, and after leaving sixty soldiers at Falmouth, returned to Boston.

The destruction of Falmouth having been planned by the French, it was attacked on the 16th of May, 1690, by 500 French and Indians. The inhabitants who could not reach the protection of the fortifications were slain, and their dwellings burned. The garrison of Fort Loyal their place of refuge, after a siege of four

¹ 1 Will. 536.² 2 M. H. S. Col. 278.³ 1 Will. 613.

days and nights, capitulated, when the prisoners, seventy in number, were with the exception of three or four, who were taken to Quebec, cruelly murdered.¹

After the destruction of Falmouth, Major Church, on his second expedition, ascended the Androscoggin, dispersing the Indians at Pejepscot fort, taking some prisoners, and releasing their captives. Forty miles up the river, at an Indian fort, he recovered some captives, killed twenty-one of the enemy, took one prisoner, and plundered the fort, which contained some valuable property, and left it in flames.

In November, 1690, a truce for five months was signed at Sagadahoc by Commissioners from Massachusetts and six Sagamores, when ten English captives were released. But four settlements remained at this time in Maine, Wells, York, Kittery, and the Isle of Shoals.²

At the expiration of the truce, May 1, 1691, the Indians again commenced their depredations, and early in February of the next year, being led by several Canadian Frenchmen, they assailed the remaining settlements. York was surprised, and scenes of the most horrid carnage ensued. Seventy-five persons were killed and as many more taken captive. The rest of the population escaped into four garrisoned houses, the only fortifications in the place. The unfortified houses were burned, when the Indians retired with their captives and plunder.

In the succeeding June, the French and Indians, 500 strong, appeared before Wells. The inhabitants having intimation of their approach were distributed among the "fortified houses," and Capt. Convers with fifteen men defended a fort, which mounted some cannon. After a siege of forty-eight hours, and a fierce assault, the enemy was repulsed by the brave garrison, without the loss of a man.

Major Church in ascending the Kennebec this year on his third expedition, had a skirmish with the Indians, some of whom he drove to the woods, while others fled in their canoes to their fort at Ticonic. When they discovered the Major in pursuit they burned their huts and escaped. What was not already on fire was committed to the flames, among which were some cribs of corn.³

The next year, Capt. Convers ascended the Kennebec as far as Ticonic, with a force to chastise the Indians, but they were dispirited, and fled at his approach.

¹ Williamson, 621. ² *Ib.* 627. ³ *Ib.* 636.

Having become tired of the war, and neglected by the French, the Indians, by thirteen Sagamores, on the 11th of August, 1693, signed at Pemaquid a treaty of peace. But the Jesuits resident among them, under instructions from the government at Quebec, dissuaded them from complying with the terms of the treaty.¹

Jaques Bigot had been, and still was, missionary at Kennebec. His father, Vincent Bigot, was at Penobscot. The French authorities credit the missionaries, particularly Jaques and Vincent, with the good understanding they had preserved with the Indians, and the success they had met with against the English.²

At the time of the treaty, Father Sebastian Raslé, the famous Jesuit, after four years residence among the Canadian Indians, had just taken up his abode at Norridgewock, on the lands of the Canibas Indians, where he resided for twenty-six years. He is said to have been a man of learning and talents, who by his condescending manners, religious zeal, and untiring perseverance, greatly endeared himself to the tribes, many of whom he taught to read and write.³

The Indians generally, in 1694, were dispirited and inactive. They entered into a truce the succeeding year, which was followed by an unsuccessful parley at fort William Henry. This celebrated stronghold was built of stone in 1692, on the site of the old fort at Pemaquid, and had in 1696, become a noted public garrison, which the French determined to reduce, as it controlled the western part of what they claimed as Acadia.

Two men of war, with two companies of soldiers, dispatched from Quebec, appeared before the fort, July 14. They were supported by 50 Mickmaks, and 200 Penobscot Indians, under Baron de Castine. Capt. Chubb who commanded the fort was summoned to surrender. He had fifteen guns well mounted, ninety-five men doubly armed, and abundance of ammunition and provisions, and was able to stand a long siege against a much larger force than was before him. He returned a spirited reply to the summons, when the French landed some mortars and threw a few bombs into the fort. Amid the consternation they occasioned, Castine sent Chubb a letter, threatening him with the vengeance of the savages, if he did not surrender. He then disgracefully capitulated, yielding up the fort, which was plundered and demolished.⁴

¹ Will. 639.

² M. H. S. Col. 1, 329.

³ 2 Will. 101, M. H. S. Col. 1, 331.

⁴ Williamson 1, 644.

The peace concluded at Ryswick, September 11, 1697, between France and England, and the nations engaged with them in the war, put an end to the open hostility of the Canadian French, and the natives gave early intimation that they desired peace, which was concluded with them January 7, 1699, at Mare-point, now in Brunswick.¹ By the treaty of Ryswick Acadia was again returned to France without definite boundary. The French by treaty, and Massachusetts by charter, claimed the country between the Kennebec and the St. Croix.

The French having determined to maintain their claim as far west as Kennebec river, and from its source to its mouth, in order to secure the alliance of the Canibas tribes, in 1698, built a chapel upon their lands at Norridgewock, which was occupied by Father Raské, the resident missionary, who kept up a correspondence with the civil government and his religious superiors in Canada.

During the progress of the war, and as early as 1690, the public expenses had exhausted the receipts from taxes levied the previous year. The public chest was empty. In this extremity the General Court ordered a tax to be laid upon the people of £40,000, and in anticipation of its payment, issued "Bills of Credit," as a substitute for money, in amounts from 2 shillings to £10. These were the first put in circulation by any of the colonies, and were the origin of paper money. It soon depreciated one-third, but afterwards was equal to gold and silver, and so continued while small sums were issued.²

It was not until the close of the ten years war, in 1699, in which the savages had gained nothing, and the settlers had lost everything, that the attention of government and the proprietors of land was again turned to the settlement of the country. Falmouth, Saco and Scarborough were revived. York, Kittery and Wells, having survived, were assisted; and the resettlement of Pejepscoot was undertaken.³

Peace however was of short duration. Queen Anne, May 4, 1702, declared war against France, which soon brought rumors of meditated Indian hostility. It was attempted to avert this by a conference with the Indian chiefs at Casco, in June of the next year.

The conference raised hopes of success, which soon proved delusive. The influence of the French again put the Indians in

¹ Will. 4, 648. ² 1 Will. 599. ³ Will. 2, 29.

motion, and some mischief was done by them at Kennebec, followed by attacks on the settlements, none of which, however, then existed east of Falmouth. The attacks were renewed from time to time, during the war, which lasted ten years, when the treaty of Utrecht, March 20, 1713, concluded it between the natives, and in July of the same year a treaty was signed with the Indians. But few events of this war were upon the Kennebec. The Canibas Indians were actively engaged in it, and to chastise them, Col. Hilton was sent by government, in 1705, with 270 men including 20 friendly Indians to Norridgewock, in the winter, on snow shoes. The expedition took twenty days' provision with them. The season was considered favorable for the march, and the fatigues of a winter campaign were endured with fortitude and patriotism. But upon their arrival they found only a large chapel and vestry, and deserted wigwams, which they reduced to ashes.¹

In 1709, the Kennebec Indians sent a delegation with a flag of truce to Boston to sue for peace, which was not concluded until June 11, 1713. Three of the eight Indians who signed the treaty were Canibas chiefs, one of whom, Bromaseen, was one of the most distinguished in the war. He is represented to have been a man of good sense and humane disposition.²

In 1714, the paper money which then flooded New England, and was much depreciated, was found to be a serious evil. Projects for relief excited unhappy divisions. One party favored a specie currency, another a bank, where capital stock should be real estate, and the third, which was the predominant party, induced the Legislature to authorize a loan of bills to any one, on time, upon notes secured by real estate. This question is said to have "divided towns, parishes, and particular families."³

At the lower falls on the Androscoggin, in Brunswick, Fort George was erected in 1715, and the succeeding year at the mouth of the Kennebec was incorporated a town of twenty-six families, named Georgetown, in honor of George the First, who was crowned two years previously.

Richard Wharton who had succeeded to the title of the Pejepscot Patent, having deceased, insolvent, his administrator sold the patent in 1714 to a number of gentlemen, of whom Dr. Oliver Noyes was one. Conceiving the project of settling a fishing town, to be called *Augusta*, upon the patent, which was then claimed to

¹ 2 Williamson, 49.² Will. 2, 67.³ Will. 2, 85.

extend to the ocean and to include Small Point, Dr. Noyes erected at the head of the tide, at Small Point harbor, a stone fort at his own cost, which is said to have been the best fortification in the eastern country, and laid out a town which became a thriving settlement, containing a goodly number of inhabitants. Capt. John Penhallow had taken up his residence there, and Samuel Penhallow says, in his *Indian wars* published in 1726, that so great was the encouragement given, "that several towns, as Brunswick, Topsham, Georgetown and Cushnoc began to be settled."¹ A vessel, called the *Pejepscot*, sailed between Boston and Augusta, and Noyes was engaged in the sturgeon fishery, which he carried on extensively "in the several branches of the Sagadahoc." The village continued flourishing until Lovewell's war, when it was abandoned, and the fort and dwellings burned by the Indians.²

In 1716 Yorkshire, which reached to the Kennebec, was extended to the St. Croix, and at York, its only shire-town, the courts were held and the registry of deeds was kept. At this time the Fort at Pemaquid was ordered to be repaired and garrisoned.

As a means of conciliating the Indians and counteracting the influence of the Jesuits government offered a salary of £150 to any missionary who would reside at Fort George, acquire the language of the natives and instruct them in religion. Induced by this offer Rev. Joseph Baxter of Medfield, Mass. came to the Kennebec and labored in 1717 and 1718 and again in 1721. His presence was viewed with jealousy by Raslé, who used his influence to prevent the Indians from attending his instructions.

On the 9th of August, 1717, a conference was held by the authorities of Massachusetts with eight of the principal chiefs of the Indian tribes at Georgetown, which finally resulted in the consent of the Indians to confirm existing treaties, and to allow the English to settle at their former places of settlement. The Indians declared they "should be well pleased with King George if there never was a fort in the eastern parts."³

¹ Penhallow was mistaken in relation to Cushnoc, for a settlement was not begun until the erection of Fort Western in 1754.

² John McKeen, *Records of Pejepsco Co.*, 2 Williamson, 90, who erroneously locates Augusta at Cushnoc. The town records of Noyes' Augusta are preserved in *Maine Hist. Soc. Col.*

³ *Eaton's Ann.* 32.

In 1719, as a measure of protection against the Indians who were again becoming disaffected, Fort Richmond was built on the west bank of the Kennebec, near the head of Swan Island. It was not large or firmly built, and was the first attempt to hold the country above Merrymeeting by a garrisoned fortress.¹

About this time St. George's fort was built on St. George's river. It consisted of two large block houses, with a covered way to the water, and a large area between them enclosed by palisades, and was capable of holding two hundred and fifty men.²

The conflicting titles to lands on the Kennebec strongly influenced the early settlement of the river. Questions first arose as to the validity of European grants and titles by Indian deeds, both frequently covering the same or parts of the same territory. Political considerations entered somewhat into the determination of these questions.

The colony of Massachusetts, in 1633, prohibited the purchase of lands from the Indians within the limits of the colony without the consent of the government. But when, in 1643, they proposed to extend their limits as far east as Casco Bay, they encouraged individuals in unlicensed purchases of the natives in the Province of Maine. This alarmed the colony of Plymouth, who feared that the Indian deeds might be held paramount to English grants, and in the latter year they prohibited purchases of the natives within the limits of their colony and their patent on the Kennebec. To maintain their right to the Kennebec lands and prevent the evils which might arise from purchases from the Indians, they established, in 1654, on their patent on the Kennebec a civil government under Thomas Prince one of their principal men.³

In the year 1649, John Richards purchased "Jeremysquam" of Robinhood. The same year John Parker purchased Parker's Island of an Indian named Damaze, with all the land on the west side of the river from the sea up to Winnegance Creek.

The lands on Arrowsic were sold, in 1660, to Roger Spencer and Thomas Clark.

Kennebis and Abbagadassett sold to Spencer and Clark all the lands on the Kennebec river, ten miles on each side and up to Neguamkeag and Ticonic falls.

¹ Eaton's Ann. 32; 2 Will. 97.

² 2 Will. 97.

³ Sullivan's History, 141—3.

In 1654, Robinhood sold the town of Woolwich to Edward Bateman and John Brown. The town is now held under this Indian title.

The sale to Thomas Purchase upon the Androscoggin, in 1654, has already been noticed.¹

Swan Island was sold, in 1667, to Humphrey Davie, by Abbagadassett.

Kennebis, in 1649, conveyed to Christopher Lawson the land on the Kennebec up to Ticonic falls. This was assigned by Lawson, in 1653, to Clark and Lake. The deed to Lawson is said to have been obtained under the countenance of the people and government of Massachusetts, to oppose New Plymouth in their claim of an exclusive right to the trade and fishery of the river.²

The Indians in making their grants had not the European idea of property. The exclusive right to the lands granted they could not comprehend. To peaceably possess and enjoy, with themselves and others, was all the right which they intended to convey. Hence the same lands were conveyed to different persons, with conflicting boundaries, and to increase the confusion they covered the grants made by the crown and the Council of Plymouth, which resulted in innumerable lawsuits. To escape from these difficulties the courts came to the conclusion that where there had been actual entries and ancient settlements these should be preferred to any other title. This decision must have been based on the idea that neither party making the grants had a right to sell. This only increased the litigation, when it was further decided that when there had been no actual entries or ancient possessions the European titles should have the preference. This principle established the proprietors of the Plymouth or Kennebec Patent in the right to a large tract of country. The idea however of actual entries and ancient possessions being paramount to Indian or European grants suggested the holding against both by mere possession.³

During the brief interval of peace which followed the treaty of 1713, proprietors of land on the Kennebec again turned their attention to their possessions. The Pejepscot proprietors who had recently acquired the title to their patent and were looking to its extent, caused the Kennebec to be surveyed by Joseph Heath, whose plan bears date Brunswick, May 16, 1719. The

¹ Ante.

² Sullivan's Hist. 144-7.

³ Sullivan's Hist. 149-50.

river from Sagadahoc to Norridgewock, "which," according to an endorsement on the plan, "as the river runs, is one hundred and eleven miles long," is "platted" with the "lesser rivers, falls, islands and carrying places," also Merrymeeting bay, as "tending westward into the main."

The Plymouth Patent is laid down on an east southeast course across the river, fifteen miles on each side, the southerly line running through the mouth of the Cobbosseecontee, and the northerly line near the mouth of the Seven Mile brook in Vassalborough, which is named "Magorgomagarick," thus making the patent about fifteen miles in extent north and south, and thirty miles east and west. On the river, centrally from the north and south line of the patent, is marked "small falls," intended to represent the rips at the head of the island now flooded by the Kennebec dam. Just below, on the east side, is represented Ellis or Riggs' brook, but without a name, and still lower, on the same side, a building is drawn, with the word "Cussenock" against it, also "Plymouth Company Trading House at Cussenock." On the opposite side Bond's brook appears without a name, and below, at Hallowell, a house is represented with the words, "Mr. Walker's House," and "Plymouth Trading House."

Within the marked limits of the Patent, on the west side of the river, is placed an abstract of the "Plymouth Company's Title," by patent and Indian deeds, with the significant remark that "none of them brings the bounds below Cobasseconty, but only to Cobasseconty."

Below the Plymouth Patent and adjoining it is laid down a tract ten miles north and south by twenty east and west, cut centrally by the river. On the west side, nearly opposite to a stream named "Naumkeeg," is placed "Alexander Brown's house," which is also called "Clark and Lake's trading house." Immediately below this appears Richmond Fort with flag flying. The fort had just been built. Above the Plymouth Patent and adjoining it is a tract "platted" ten miles by twenty, with a house drawn on the southerly side of the Seabasticook, as it joins the Kennebec, with the words against it, "A Trading house built by Lawson, Sept. 10, 1653, as by writing recorded at Plymouth by order of that Court." At Norridgewock, on the east side of the river, at Indian Point, a fort is represented, and the planting fields of the Norridgewock Indians are indicated on the margin of the river.¹

¹ Heath's plan now before me.

The trading houses are sites of stations formerly occupied, before New Plymouth sold the Patent in 1661. The only place occupied at the time the plan was made, above Merrymeeting bay, was Fort Richmond, which was built and garrisoned by government, and continued an outpost for thirty-five years, until Forts Western and Halifax were built in 1754.

Capt. Joseph Heath was probably the first in command at Fort Richmond. In 1725, he went with a company from that fort to the Penobscot and destroyed a recently built village of the Tarratine Indians.¹ He was succeeded in the command by Capt. John Minot, who was also Truckmaster, in which capacities he remained some years, having "delivered up the garrison" to his successor April 27th, 1742.² Capt. Joseph Bean was Lieutenant under Minot and also Interpreter at the Fort, and at times assisted Minot in the truck house,³ and succeeded him in command. He in turn was succeeded by Col. William Lithgow, who continued in command until the fort was dismantled when Fort Halifax was erected. Fort Richmond had during the twenty years of its existence become so decayed, that in 1740 it was rebuilt, under the direction of Capt. John Storer of Wells, at an expense of £596.8.0.⁴

The accounts of Capt. Minot, kept at the truck house,⁵ are interesting as showing the prices current at the time and the course of business at the truck house, as the government trading house was called. Pramegen, an Indian pensioner, was allowed, "per muster-roll," £15 per year, which was paid him chiefly in "sundries at sundry times." Quenois, another Indian pensioner, is charged with "a Province arm lent you," £2 10s., and "so much left on wampum sold him," £4 6s.

The Province is charged, April 28, 1742, with 4 bushels corn at 16s. per bushel, 1 gal. rum 9s. 3d., sundries in bread, &c., 40s. 2d., 2 qts. rum 4s. 6d., given to sixty Indians when they went to the treaty at St. George's; also for £2 paid Maguamba for warning all the tribes; again "to sundries given the Indians last winter, in an extreme time of difficulty," £21.

The men of the garrison were paid at the rate of £52 per year.

¹ Williamson's History, 143.

² Minot's account book, p. 92.

³ Minot's accounts.

⁴ Minot, p. 87.

⁵ Capt. Minot's account book at Fort Richmond truck house, obtained at Mare-point, by John McKeen, and now in Me. Hist. Soc. Library.

Some of them were engaged in getting "oar rafters," which amounted to some £30 or £40 per year more. They were paid at the truck house, at which "kersey" was furnished at 32s. 6d. per yard, "swan skin" at 11s. 6d. per yard, homespun sheeting at 6s. per yard, yarn hose at 12s. per pair, linen at 10s. per yard, and salmon at 4s. 6d. each. Weaving was 1s. per yard for linen, and 2s. for cotton diaper.

Laborers in rebuilding the fort were paid 5s. per day, and government is charged with "196 mugs phlip" at 1s. 2d., making £11.8.8., also with "rum given the men at raising the barracks, gun house, truck house, &c., at 2s. 8d. per man," making £13.1.0. In contrast with this a milk bill is charged at £9.2.4. Several gallons of milk are charged at 9s. per gallon. Lime was furnished at Pemaquid at 50s. per hhd. Gershom Flagg glazed the buildings at £14.19.8. Potatoes were 8s. per bushel, turnips 5s., peas 20s., boards 90s. per thousand. Ox labor was 10s. per day per yoke. James Collar "dressed the victuals and brewed for the men."³

In Minot's general account with the Province invoices showing the extent of the business transacted are credited at sundry times amounting to £12,248.7.0, and his charges amount to £10,406.1.0, some of which are for shipment, "per Capt. Saunders," amounting occasionally to £1,000, and over; also for presents given the Indians per order of the Governor; and ten per cent. wastage on certain articles; and two hhds. of "spring beaver shipped by Capt. Saunders."

The truck house was the means of communicating with the Indians, supplying their wants, purchasing their furs, and furnishing the garrison and neighboring settlers with goods in exchange for their labor and commodities.

When Christopher Lawson, in 1649, purchased of the chiefs Abbagadasset and Kennebis the land from "Cobiseconte to a place called and known by the name of Swan Alley," which is a small stream joining the Kennebec at Richmond, he found that Alexan-

³ In 1732 Thomas Washburn was armorer, and the next year Joseph Severs was shoemaker. The muster roll in 1733 and 1734 bore the names of Edward Hobby, Phillip Call, Jona. Page, James Buzzell, Joseph Wood, Geo. Harris, Owen Dunning, David Witcher, Jona. Johnson, Obediah Call, Joseph Skillings, Thomas McFadden, Wm. Thomas, Phillip Freeman and James Coller. Two additional names of Indian pensioners appear, "Pesseguoant" and "Packanumbamet."

der Thoit had a claim to a part of the land, from "the northernmost part of Swan Alley, to the northernmost part of Naumke," which he purchased. Subsequently Lawson sold the tract which he had purchased of the Indians and of Thoit to Thomas Lake, who in 1650, leased the last mentioned parcel to Thoit, "for three lives, reserving three acorns and three heads of Indian corn yearly, to be paid at *Nahumke House*," a trading house erected by Lawson, and which he occupied some years in the service of Clark and Lake.¹

Alexander Thoit was one of the sixteen who assembled at the house of Thomas Ashley when Prince instituted government on the Kennebec, in 1654. He early settled at Abbagadasset point, where he occupied a lot fronting a half a mile on the river, and extending "four miles into the woods." This he conveyed, May 6th, 1662, to Richard Collicut of Boston, together with—as is expressed in the deed—his "housing and orchard."²

Alexander Brown was a resident after Thoit and probably succeeded him on a part of his leased land. He was a witness to a deed of confirmation, in 1665, from the "Indian Baggadussett" to Wm. Bradford and others. A place known as "Alex Brown's farm," was, in 1723, on the "west side of the river, about six miles above Fort Richmond," at which time Jabez Bradbury lived on the east side of the river, at the mouth of the Nahumkee stream, where he traded for several years.³

In 1719, the Canibas Indians had become restive and jealous under encroachments upon their hunting grounds by the forts and settlements of the whites. Commissioners were appointed to visit them, to ascertain their grievances, and if possible pacify them; but their efforts were unsuccessful. Government then turned its attention to measures of defence, which seemed necessary from the growing discontent of the natives manifested in occasional acts of rapine and plunder. To these they were instigated by the French, for whom Father Raslé, still at Norridgewock, was a chief instrument. He kept up a constant intercourse and correspondence with the Governor of Canada, informing him of every fort, settlement, or other enterprise commenced by the English, and received in

¹Printed case, Kennebec Proprietors vs. Proprietors holding under Clark and Lake.

²Copy of deed to Collicut. Recorded in New York.

³Bradbury's Dep. in 1753, Ken. Co. cases.

return instructions to incite and direct the Indians against the settlers.¹

Fort George, at Brunswick, was garrisoned with thirty men, and the new fort at Richmond Landing with twenty. The discontent of the natives increased for a year or two subsequent and resulted in war, which commenced in June, 1722, and was called the "three years' or Lovewell's war," which was carried on by the natives themselves against the English. As there was at this period a well settled peace between France and England, the Canadians did not take an open part in the war.

The first act of hostility was by a party of sixty Canibas and Anasagunticook Indians, in twenty canoes, on the North margin of Merrymeeting bay, where, June 13th, they took nine families, who were seized "as reprisals." But five men, however, were retained for the safe return of four Indians, who were held at Boston by the English. At Pemaquid and Damariscove a number of persons were killed; and St. George's was surprised by two hundred Indians, and the proprietors' sloop, mills and a number of houses burned, one man killed and six taken prisoners. A vigorous attack upon the fort was repelled.

Fort George, at Brunswick, was attacked and the settlement at that place reduced to ashes. But the Indians in their retreat were overtaken by Capt. John Harman with a company of thirty-four men, who administered severe chastisement by killing fifteen of their number.

On the 25th of December of the next year the fort at St. George's river was attacked by sixty Indians, who were encouraged by the defenceless condition of the garrison to besiege it, which they did for thirty days, when it was relieved by Col. Westbrook of Kennebec.

An assault was made upon Arrowsic by four or five hundred St. Francis and Mickmak Indians. The inhabitants retired to the fort. One man only was killed, and he by a shot through a port-hole; but fifty head of cattle were destroyed and twenty-six houses burned. In their retreat the Indians visited Fort Richmond, which was under the command of Capt. Heath, and offered the garrison a "profusion of insult," and then proceeded to their headquarters at Norridgewock.

It was in this war that Noyes' Augusta at Small Point harbor

¹ Williamson 2, p. 99.

was abandoned by the settlers and burned by the Indians, and the Indian settlement at Norridgewock destroyed by the English, Raské the Jesuit killed, and the power of the celebrated Canibas tribe completely broken. This was accomplished by a detachment of two hundred and eight men, under Capts. Moulton, Harman and others, who left Fort Richmond, their place of rendezvous, on the 19th of August, 1724, in seventeen whale boats. The next day they arrived at Ticonic, where they left their boats, and marching through the woods arrived at Norridgewock on the 22d with such secrecy and expedition as to fully surprise the Indians, who fell an easy prey to an overpowering force. Raské was killed while firing from a wigwam. A number of noted chiefs of the Canibas fell, and the village with the chapel of the Jesuit was reduced to ashes. On the 27th the detachment arrived at Fort Richmond on their return, without the loss of a man.

This war was concluded by signing the celebrated "Dummer's Treaty," December 15, 1725. The treaty was fully ratified at Falmouth in August of the next year.

At the close of this war government took immediate measures to perpetuate peace and conciliate the Indians. To this end trading-houses were established at Fort St. George's and Fort Richmond, at which articles of prime necessity, with a few gewgaws, were kept. The articles were purchased in quantity by government at wholesale, and the keepers, who were called "Truckmasters," were chosen annually by the General Court, with special reference to their qualifications for conciliating the Indians, and were instructed to sell at an advance upon prime cost only sufficient to cover freight and waste; and full value was paid the Indians for their furs and skins. Presents were frequently made the Indians, and when employed they were liberally rewarded. Occasionally they were entertained, in the name of the government, at the public charge.

This considerate and kind treatment soon won the Indians and made them tranquil. They soon found that they could purchase commodities better and cheaper than in Canada, and were drawn away from French influence.

Fort George, at Brunswick, was repaired, and that place was among the first to be resettled after the war. Sabbatis, a neighboring Sagamore, requested government to keep supplies at the fort, for, said he, in "cold winters and deep snows my Indians, unable to go to Fort Richmond, sometimes suffer." It is noticeable

that the Indians were permitted to become indebted in considerable sums to the trading-houses, and they became a tax on the province.

Notwithstanding the tranquility of the Indians, the settlement of the country was attended for some years with many discouragements. The grant of lots offered by proprietors for slight settling duties was not sufficient to induce individuals to make a beginning in a wilderness without associates. A sudden rupture might arise with the Indians, and settlers could not well be spared from the older towns. Proprietors were inactive in improving their land. They were full of plans of plantations, projects of sale and speculation, which rather retarded than promoted the settlement and improvement of the country.

In 1732 the governor of Massachusetts made a visit, with a large retinue, as far east as St. George's. Having previously conferred with the Indians at Falmouth, he informed them that three missionaries of the "society for promoting Christian knowledge" were intended for the province, and that the General Court had granted them £100 annually on condition of their officiating as chaplains to the garrisons. One of them was to reside at St. George's, one at Fort Richmond, and the other at Cushnoc, now Augusta, where a town and church were about to be built. The complaints of the Indians were heard and redress promised, and the governor recommended the rebuilding of the fort at St. George's, which was in a state of decay.¹

Peace being now established, proprietors of lands turned their attention to the formation of new settlements. Gen. Waldo, patentee of the lands at St. George's river, paid a visit to that section in April, 1735, when he held a conference with the Indians and gained their apparent consent to his intended settlements on the river. A number of people attracted from various quarters by Gen. Waldo's liberal offers, met him at the fort and agreed to settle on his lands. They were of the same origin, and were located in the same neighborhood. All were from the north of Ireland, of the Protestant religion, originally descended from Scotch families who emigrated to Ireland at an early period. They were called Scotch-Irish, but could not speak or understand the Irish language. Seven of their number, of whom James Howard, afterwards commander at Fort Western, was one, had been previously

¹ Eaton's Ann. p. 47.

deputed by their associates in Boston and vicinity to select a place for settlement, and after visiting Pemaquid, Kennebec and other places, were so impressed with the advantages of St. George's as to give it the preference.

Twenty-seven persons now entered into a contract with Gen. Waldo, dated at St. George's fort, April 18, 1735, to settle on his lands. James Howard and Samuel Howard, his brother, and John North,¹ who was the father of Col. Joseph North and Gen. William North of New York, and David Patterson, an ancestor of the Pattersons now resident in Augusta, were of the number.

The next year the settlers, having determined their several possessions by lot, located themselves. James Howard had lot No. 17, Samuel Howard No. 18, David Patterson No. 35, and John North No. 48.

They erected log houses of one room, near the banks of the river. "In one corner of this room a large fire-place was constructed, by erecting the back and one jamb of stone, cemented with clay or lime, having a post of wood at the opposite angle supporting a mantel-tree and cross timber of the same material. All above this was constructed of *cat-and-clay*, that is, clefts of wood laid up cob-house fashion with interstices filled and sides plastered with clay mortar."²

In 1735 a new valuation of taxable property was made and a tax of £1,000 assessed. The nine towns in Maine, which were all west of the Kennebec, were assessed £46.07.02 of this tax. No place upon the Sagadahoc or the Kennebec or its tributary waters was assessed.

The war between Great Britain and Spain caused government to turn its attention to the protection of the eastern country, and £3,000 was appropriated in June, 1740, to put it in a state of defence. Fort Richmond, among other forts, was made defensible. But at this time every new demand upon the empty treasury created no small embarrassment. Bills of credit remained unpaid to the amount of £200,000. In this emergency the novel project of a "Land Bank" was adopted by the General Court, but through the opposition of the governor, and finally by act of Parliament, it was defeated.

The General Court, in August, 1741, presented the governor with a bill for the emission of bills to the amount of £36,000

¹ Eaton's Ann. p. 51. ² Ib. p. 55.

sterling, to be paid at future periods, in gold and silver, or "*in articles of country produce.*" This he refused to sign on account of the last clause, when it was modified to suit the "land bank party," and was generally acceptable.

The act provided that "bills of a new form" should be issued; that every twenty shillings expressed on the face of them should be equal to three ounces of silver; that all contracts should be payable in silver at 6s. 8d. the ounce, or gold in proportion, and that the bills should be received in all public and private payments accordingly.

These bills were denominated "New Tenor," to distinguish them from prior emissions; but they gradually depreciated to a level with the old bills, and in 1744¹ were called "Old Tenor."²

The apprehensions which were generally entertained that France would join Spain in the war against England, and that the flames of war would be enkindled on this side of the ocean between the provinces of those nations, were fully realized in the spring of 1744. No sooner was it known that France and England had declared war than the French colonists and the Indians in their interest began to concert plots against their English neighbors, who were not less active, and were more successful in counter plotting.

During this war, in 1745, the settlement at St. George's was broken up and many of the settlers joined the expedition to Louisbourg. Some went to Boston, Pemaquid, and other places, to reside until the war was over.³ John North removed to Pemaquid, and the Howards probably returned to Boston.

After the establishment of peace, in 1749, many of the settlers returned, among whom were Samuel Howard and James Howard, who was accompanied by his son John, who probably had then become of age. Eaton mentions John North as having returned,⁴ but it is quite probable that he remained at Pemaquid, in connection with the fort of which he was afterwards commander for many years. In February, 1754, the clerk of the Plymouth company was directed to "write Capt. John North of Pemaquid to fence the marsh on the west side of Damariscotta river, which he hath improved for *two years* past,"⁵ and in his deposition, taken April 14, 1753, he is stated as resident at Pemaquid Fort.⁶

¹ Prov. Laws, Nov. 1744. ³ Eaton's Ann. 67. ⁵ 2 Plymouth Co. Records, 52.

² 2 Williamson, 208.

⁴ Eaton's Ann. 72.

⁶ Folsom's Cat. of Doc. 103.

It was during this war that the brilliant affair of the capture of Louisbourg was achieved, to the great joy of America and the astonishment of Europe. It was hoped that this great success would deter the Indians from engaging in the war, and measures were taken to inform them of it; but under the influence of the French, their eagerness for war, which commenced with them in 1745, was increased. The French and English terminated the war by the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, October 7, 1748, but it was not until October 16th of the next year that the Indians signed a treaty, at Falmouth, upon which the names of eight chiefs of the Canibas tribe appear.

The expenses of this war had largely increased the indebtedness of the Province. It was ascertained that about £2,200,000 in bills of credit were outstanding, which had depreciated so that an ounce of silver would purchase 50s. of the old tenor, or 12s. 6d. of the new tenor bills, and a *Spanish milled dollar* 45s. of the one and 11s. 3d. of the other.

The General Court determined to redeem the bills and establish a specie currency exclusively. Having received from England the sum of £183,649, 2s. 7½d. to reimburse the Province for her expenses in the Louisbourg expedition, it was a favorable time to carry into effect this determination. The sum, however, was not sufficient for the purpose. To supply the deficiency a tax of £75,000 sterling was laid upon the Province, which was allowed to be paid in the bills, at the rate of 45s. old tenor, or 11s. 3d. new tenor, for every Spanish milled dollar, now called 6s. lawful money, or 4s. 6d. sterling.

All pecuniary contracts after March 31, 1750 were to be paid in coin or specie, at the rate of 6s. 8d. in silver, by the ounce.¹ Many were clamorous against the measure, prophesying evil, but most of the bills were redeemed in the course of fifteen months, and were afterwards uncurrent. None of the evils foretold were experienced.

¹ The ratio of redemption was as follows:*

Oz. silver.	Doll. cts.	Lawful money.	Sterling.	New tenor.	Old tenor.
1	1 11 1-9	6s. 8d.	5s.	12s. 6d.	£2 10s.

Old tenor depreciated as follows: 1 ounce silver, 1702, 6s. 10d ; 1713, 8s. ; 1717, 12s. ; 1717, 20s. ; 1741, 28s. ; 1749, 50s.

* 2 Williamson, 261.

CHAPTER III.

FROM THE CLOSE OF THE SPANISH WAR IN 1748 TO THE FRENCH AND
INDIAN WAR IN 1755.

The Plymouth or Kennebec Patent is the source of all the land titles from the north lines of Topsham and Woolwich to above Norridgewock. It is proposed to consider some of the measures of the company which owned this large tract of land in promoting the early settlement of the Kennebec valley.

From the time when New Plymouth sold the patent, in 1661, to 1749, a period of eighty-eight years, the title remained dormant, and no effort had been made to settle the lands. The reasons for this are found in the public events already narrated. At the last mentioned period the four original purchasers were dead, and the proprietors were greatly increased in number, somewhat scattered, and not fully known to each other, still less did they know of the value of their land or its extent.

During the short peace following the various national and Indian wars, the prospect of settling the lands appeared favorable, and a number of proprietors, on the 17th day of August, 1749, joined in a petition to "the worshipful John Storer, Esq., one of his Magistries Justices of the Peace for the county of York" to call a meeting of the proprietors of the Plymouth Company's lands, "they judging it necessary, in order to choose a clerk, and appoint a committee to settle or divide the same as the major part of the proprietors shall or may agree." Storer issued his warrant, directed to Samuel Goodwin, one of the proprietors, to notify a meeting for the 21st of September, 1749, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in Boston. At the time and place appointed for the meeting, Edward Winslow, Robert Temple, Henry Laughton, Jacob Wendal, Thomas Valentine, Jno. Bonner, Samuel Goodwin, Jno. Fox and Joseph Gooch appeared, and organized by the choice of Edward Winslow, moderator, and Joseph Gooch, clerk; Gooch, however, resigned at the next meeting and Samuel Goodwin was chosen.

On the 19th of December following the first vote was passed relating to the settlement of their lands, and a committee consisting of Samuel Goodwin of Charlestown and Jabez Fox of Falmouth was directed to employ a surveyor to lay out a township near "Commeseconte." At a subsequent meeting direction was given to take Benjamin Pratt's advice as to the bounds of the patent and proceedings of the meetings, and a committee was chosen "to examine into everything which concerns said proprietee, and to prepare everything agreeable to Mr. Pratt's instructions." Additions were afterwards made to this committee, which became the executive or "Grand Committee." A survey and plan of the patent were subsequently ordered, and another town directed to be laid out opposite the first. Robert Temple was directed to write Capt. Lithgow of Fort Richmond to afford Goodwin and Fox "such assistance as they shall need in the survey." The townships were to be laid out five miles wide on the river and fifteen deep, and a grant of two hundred acres of land was offered to each settler on such terms as the "Grand Committee" may prescribe.

A conveyance was to be made by quit-claim to settlers of land in their possession, upon town meetings being called and the settlers voting to hold under the proprietors.¹ The towns referred to were probably the Dunbar towns east of the Kennebec. The proprietors then claimed to the ocean, embracing within their patent thirty miles of sea coast. The next meeting of the proprietors was called, upon a more extensive notice, to assemble October 31, 1750², at "Mr. Samuel Witherhead's, Innholder, in Boston, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, King Street." At this meeting Edward Winslow was chosen moderator, and Samuel Goodwin was directed to continue the survey. A committee was chosen to treat with settlers on the patent, also to petition the General Court to remove Fort Richmond further up the river. John North was chosen surveyor to the proprietors, and the standing committee was directed to instruct and empower Samuel Goodwin, who was at Kennebec, to treat with settlers, and receive and forward their petitions for grants. Mathew Livermore and William Parker of Portsmouth

¹ Plymouth Co. Records. Meeting continued from September 21, 1749, by adjournments, to October 2, 1750.

² Continued by adjournments to August 21, 1751.

were retained as counsel, and all grants made by the company were to be defended at the company's expense.

The Standing Committee were William Brattle, Robert Temple, William Bowdoin, David Jeffers and Thomas Marshal. They were directed "to obtain the affidavit of Toxus or any other Indian, with respect to the Kennebec river, and a fort on the west side, at Hunnewell's point, in Atkins' bay ;" also, to answer an advertisement lately printed with design to prejudice the proprietors.

Samuel Goodwin was directed to lay out two lots in each of the Dunbar towns of Harrington, Wallpole, Townsend, Newcastle and "Witchcassett," and the Pejepscot towns of Brunswick, Topsham and Georgetown. One for the first ordained minister, the other for a parsonage for the minister for the time being.

The inhabitants of the above towns were to be notified to assemble and choose persons to lay out such highways as they should think proper and necessary, and the ways thus laid out should be appropriated to that use forever; and all grants were to be subject to the right to lay out highways and landing places. The towns on each side of the Kennebec had not yet been laid out, and direction was given anew for their location; and the terms of settlement were to be made known by advertisements.¹

Great care had been taken by government at the close of the war with the Indians, in 1749, to keep them tranquil. Trading houses were again opened at St. George's, and Fort Richmond, and all private traffic with the tribes was forbidden.

Trade and business began to revive in Maine. The eastern people, as the inhabitants were called, had been engaged in ship building. About thirty-five years previous, schooners were first built. They were found to be more valuable in the cod fisheries than sloops, and large numbers were built. The articles which the country afforded were lumber, potash, pitch, furs and fish, which were uniformly quick in market, and were readily exchanged for pork, breadstuffs and merchandise, all of which afforded profitable freight for their vessels.²

The Canibas tribe of Indians, notwithstanding they had been much diminished by wars, still retained their enmity to the whites. An unfortunate affair occurred at Wiscasset, December 2, 1749, which aroused these Indians and alarmed the inhabitants. This was a quarrel between several whites and some of the Canibas

¹ 1 Book Plymouth Co. Records.

² 2 Williamson, 264.

tribe, in which one Indian was killed and two badly wounded. This took place within six weeks after the treaty at Falmouth, and before peace had become firmly settled. Three of the whites engaged in the affray were taken into custody, two escaped, and one was tried and convicted of felony.

The country at this time was poorly prepared to meet the increasing disquietude of the Indians. Fort Richmond was garrisoned with but fourteen men; at Pemaquid there were six; at St. George's fifteen, and at Fort George, Brunswick, four. In this state for defence rumors that the Indians were moving to attack Fort Richmond reached that fort. On the 11th of September, 1750, about one hundred northern Indians came with some young Canibas warriors and assaulted the fort with "great fury." The Indians were ignorant of its weakness, and spent the day in spoiling some habitations in the vicinity. In this emergency, Capt. Samuel Goodwin, with a small party of men who were probably in the employment of the Kennebec Company came to their relief, and gained the fort under cover of night. Informed of the reinforcement by a prisoner, the Indians left, and forming into parties committed depredations on both sides of the river.

A small party crossed the river to Frankfort, now Dresden, and shot Mr. Pomeroy dead as he was entering the door of his house. Mr. Davis who was in an apartment of the same house sprang to the door to close it, when an Indian thrust in the barrel of his gun to prevent its shutting. Davis seized this, and with the assistance of some women wrested it from the savage, who took a young child of Davis' and carried it away captive. Another party visited Swan Island, burning houses and killing cattle, and when they left carried away thirteen or fourteen of the inhabitants prisoners.

The main body of the Indians proceeded down the river, and dividing into scouts visited Parker's Island, in Georgetown, and Wiscasset. At the latter place they took two prisoners and burned several houses. At Georgetown they commenced their attack with hatchets on the door of a house on Parker's Island. The owner bravely resisted till they had cut through the door, when he leaped from a back window, and being pursued, took to the water swimming for Arrowsick Island. His pursuers sprang into a canoe and gained upon him. When almost within their reach he turned upon them, like a stag at bay, upset their bark canoe, throwing them into the water. During the struggles of the

Indians for their own lives he escaped to the shore ; but his buildings with their contents were reduced to ashes.¹

The Indians finally retired with twenty or thirty prisoners. Of these were some of James Whidden's family. His house was surrounded early in the morning by about twenty Indians, who entered, allowing Whidden and his wife only time to escape in their night clothes to the cellar, where they remained secreted. His two sons were taken captive and sold in Canada, where one died from hardships, and the other was returned by the intervention of government broken in health. His daughter, Abigail, who married Lazarus Noble, was taken with her husband and seven children from fourteen years down to eight months old, and a man and maid servant. They were in captivity in May, 1751, when Whidden memorialized the General Court in relation to their redemption, stating, "that it is with great concern of mind he understands that great care and pains are taken by the French, to whom they were sold, to initiate his grandchildren into ye Romish Principles, and by all the motives of Charity and Compassion to their souls as well as bodies he is obliged to pray and seek for their liberty and redemption." As he was not able to be at the charge of their ransom he prayed the General Court to furnish him aid for that purpose.² A conference was held in August, at Fort St. George's, when the assembled Indians were induced to confirm their treaty. But at this conference no delegate from the Canibas tribe appeared.

The Plymouth Company called a meeting, under a new warrant, for September 5, 1751,³ at which fourteen proprietors were represented. Samuel Goodwin was, at this meeting, directed to get the land and islands surveyed which were omitted in the last survey, also to let one or two mill privileges and 1,000 acres of land for ten years, on any stream emptying into Merrymeeting bay, to any person for one-third or one-fourth of the lumber the mills may saw.

Capt. John North was again chosen surveyor, and the two townships again voted to settlers. The first was directed to be laid out opposite Fort Richmond, at which place the proprietors engaged to build "a Defensible House," enclosing an area 400

¹ 2 Williamson, 268.

² MS. petition of James Whidden to Gen. Court, May 29, 1751.

³ Continued by adjournments to October 17, 1752.

feet square with palisades for the greater security of the settlers. A number of Germans having arrived at Boston in December of this year in the "ship *Presillah*, John Brown, master," liberal offers were made them to settle in the new town, which was named Frankfort, from the place from which they emigrated. To each settler was to be granted one hundred acres of land, on condition of building a house eighteen feet by twenty and clearing five acres of land within three years. A committee was authorized to hire a vessel and take them down when twenty should signify their intention to go. This was to be done at the expense of the proprietors. But for provisions with which they were to be furnished to supply them till the next June, they were to give their bond to the proprietors payable in twelve months. Any number of other persons who should accompany them, not exceeding twenty, were to be supplied on the same terms. The record states "if Peter Wild will settle in Frankfort as interpreter between the Germans and English he shall have an additional one hundred acres of land;" but learning he designed to go and settle this vote was reconsidered.

Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, William Bowdoin and Gershom Flagg, who were to hire the vessel, were also to provide all things necessary, such as provisions, axes and other tools; and Samuel Goodwin was to agree with carpenters to build the "Defensible House."

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Samuel Goodwin was to go with Capt. John North and run out the lots petitioned for by settlers, and to get them to sign petitions, and do "other necessary things." They were also instructed to ascertain the "commencement and termination of *Harrisacket* and *Royals* rivers so called;" and Benjamin Pratt was to draw a petition to the General Court to form the "Patent into a county by itself."

John North who had been chosen surveyor to the proprietors, under their direction, in this and the following year, run out that part of the *Kennebec* patent as it was then claimed by the proprietors from the sea to *Cushnoc*. He made a plan of this survey on a scale of one hundred and sixty rods to an inch, delineating the rivers and some of the small streams, with the bays, harbors and islands on the coast. This plan is dated December 16, 1751. He probably ascended the river and made a survey of it, ascertaining its course to *Cushnoc*, where he started on an east course from an oak tree marked "S. G." on *Fort Point*, and ran, measured and

marked the line for fifteen miles, noting upon the plan the kind of tree marked at the end of each mile. From thence he ran towards the ocean parallel with the river, and came out at the end of the thirty-fourth mile at "Pumpking Cove," on the east side of Pemaquid point. The west line he ran after ascertaining and marking the line from the river, and at the end of thirty-three miles came out at "a white pine marked 'S. G.' on Casco Bay; ye W. side of Harrysicket river." This embraces the sea coast from Harra-seeket river to the east side of Pemaquid point, along which he notes the dwellers on the islands, points and bays, recording their names and locations. The site of the fort at Small Point harbor is indicated, also one at Atkins bay at the mouth of the Kennebec. South-west from this last fort is "Jon. Campbel's" house; directly west across the bay Thomas Peavey's house; immediately above "Cock's Head" we find Timothy Rourk's house; next, at what is now Phipsburg, John Porterfield had a large house; opposite Parker's Island Capt. John Parker's, of expanded dimensions is represented; then comes Capt. McCollin, J. Lamon, William Rogers' house and mill, Malcolm, and Col. Noble's at Fiddler's Reach. The last house in ascending the river above Merrymeeting bay is "Widow Weymouth's;" this is just below Fort Richmond which is represented with a wharf in front. The small stream at Agrey's Point is put down as "Nahumkeeg River, called so by Gov. Toxes, Capt. Lovell, &c., Indians, when surveyed." At Cushnoc, on the eastern shore opposite the island which was above the dam, it is noted "Cushanna, Old Settlement and Clear Land," confirming the tradition of a settlement at an early day around a chapel in which a French Jesuit officiated. Upon the plan is written the deposition of Samuel Goodwin, aged eighty-three years, taken *in perpetuum* August 14, 1800, in which he says he attended upon the survey of the "Patent from the sea as high up as Cushanac Island," and that the lines "were actually run, measured and marked," as delineated on the plan, in the years 1750 and '51.

In March, 1752, a township five miles square above Cobbosseecontee was granted to Ephraim Jones and Ebenezer Melvin of Concord, and Joseph Frye of Andover, on condition of introducing one hundred settlers in three years, and that each settler should build a house eighteen feet by twenty, and clearing five acres of land.¹

¹ Plymouth Co. Records, 3d meeting.

John North in the further prosecution of his surveys for the company commenced in 1751, on the west side of the river, at Abbagadasset point, and laid out lots one mile wide on the river and extending five miles back. These lots were twenty-four in number, reaching to the south line of Augusta. His plan upon which they are delineated is dated February 3, 1753.

The grant of a township made to Jones and others embraced five of these lots. But liberal as were the terms the grantees were not able to comply with them.

At this time there were but eleven towns in Maine, which upon a new valuation and assessment it was found had increased but slightly in population for the seven years previous.

An important alteration was now made in the calendar. It was found "that by consequence of small increments during a long series of years the computation of time was incorrect." Parliament therefore passed an act, January 22, 1752, ordaining that every year including the then present year should commence with January 1st instead of March 25th, and that eleven days be expunged from the calendar, and that September 3d of that year be called the 14th. This was denominated "New Style."

Every effort was now made by government to keep the Indians tranquil. Two trading houses were opened and well supplied. William Lithgow was appointed, in 1752, truckmaster at Fort Richmond, and Capt. Bradbury at St. George's, and to conciliate the Indians six hogsheads of bread and six barrels of pork were transported to these posts to be distributed among them. On the 20th of October a conference was held with the eastern Indians at Fort St. George's, when the provisions of Dummer's treaty were renewed. The ratification was under seal and witnessed by thirty-two persons, among whom were Samuel Howard and John Howard,¹ afterwards of Augusta.

Notwithstanding the efforts of government serious obstacles existed to settlements on the Kennebec. The Indians complained loudly of the encroachments of the settlers, and were uneasy and ill-tempered. The French still claimed to the Kennebec, and were disposed to insist on their claim. The English government was treating with them for the establishment of their territorial limits in America; but during the protracted negotiations the French had conceived the design of establishing a line of forts from the

¹ Eaton's Ann. 80.

St. Lawrence, along the lakes, through the Ohio country, ending only at New Orleans, and had already built about thirty of these in the disputed territory.

In 1753, commissioners had an interview with some of the Indians of the Canibas tribe at Fort Richmond. They appeared to be disaffected because settlements were begun above the fort, and alleged that their fathers never intended to deprive them and their children of their hunting grounds; still if they were unmolested they would be tranquil.

The French refused to liberate the captives which they held in Canada, and had commenced settlements on the Chaudiere. The Canibas Indians had said, at Fort Richmond, that they had given French settlers full permission to live and hunt on their lands in order that they might furnish them with provisions and military stores when they should be again at war with the English.

The valley of the Kennebec was liable to Indian incursions from its easy access by Indian trails or carrying-places, those "century trod" paths of the natives. The Penobscots came by way of Marsh river which joins the Penobscot at Frankfort, the twenty-five mile pond and stream in Unity, and the Sebasticook river; also by way of Owl's Head, St. George's river, and Sheepscot and Eastern rivers. It was by this latter route that John McKeen thought it probable Du Mont reached the Kennebec from Pemaquid, in 1604, and then considered it an interior river.

The sources of the Kennebec and the west branch of the Penobscot interlock with the head waters of the Chaudiere by the Du Loup and Lake Megantic. The Penobscot takes its rise near the source of the Du Loup and runs slightly north of east, near to and past the northerly end of Moosehead lake. Dead river, a branch of the Kennebec, rises but a short distance from the head of the Androscoggin, and not far from a tributary of Lake Megantic; while the Androscoggin, in its meandering course to the Kennebec, passes into New Hampshire, where it receives tributaries from the west which interlock with branches of the Connecticut. The head waters of the Kennebec were connected with the waters of the Chaudiere by Indian portages, some knowledge of which Du Mont undoubtedly obtained from the natives at the early period of his visit to the river.

Montresor, an English officer of engineers, penetrated Maine from Quebec, in 1760, as far as Fort Halifax. He came by way of the Chaudiere, Du Loup, Penobscot and Moosehead lake, to the

Kennebec, and returned by Dead river and Lake Megantic. He was accompanied by Indians who were familiar with the routes and portages. They found numerous beaver dams on the small streams, some of which they opened in order to raise the water to float their birch canoes. One beaver dam is mentioned, on a branch of the Penobscot which they ascended on their way to Moosehead lake, of the almost incredible height of ten feet. The journal of this officer, which came to Arnold's hands, first suggested to him his celebrated expedition to Quebec.¹

It was by Montresor's routes that the Canadian Indians reached the Kennebec, and the Jesuits who resided with the Canibas tribe communicated with the civil government and their religious superiors in Canada.

The Anasagunticook Indians, residing on the Androscoggin, had easy access to the Kennebec by that river. A portage which passed from the foot of the falls in Brunswick over what is now main street in that town to the waters of Casco bay,² and the portage from Merrymeeting bay to New Meadows river, furnished facilities for the western Indians who came by the way of the coast to reach the Kennebec, and the eastern and northern Indians to reach Casco bay.

At a meeting held June 27th, 1753, Robert Temple, Dr. Gardiner and David Jeffries were appointed a committee to wait on Benja. Pratt, to know what he would require "as a proper fee, to prepare every thing necessary for establishing the grant from the Council of Plymouth to the Plymouth Company, and the purchases from the Indians, to be sent to Florentius Vassall our agent, with all convenient speed."³ These papers were probably prepared by Pratt, as they were forwarded by the ship Halifax, John Phillips commander, to the care of Vassall, and are now found in a manuscript volume in the British Museum, and are entitled "Papers relating to the case of the Kennebec River, Maine, 1752, 1762." Among them is the Patent of the late Colony of Plymouth, which was lost for many years. "Great search was made for it in 1727;" also in 1733 and again in 1741. "At length Perez Bradford, Esq., was desired to inquire and with much difficulty procured it, it having been designedly concealed."⁴ This loss and recovery are confirmed by the fuller account given by Rev. Jacob Bailey in a manu-

¹ Montresor's Jour. M. H. Soc. Col. vol. 1. ² Book Rec. 27.

² John McKeen.

⁴ Folsom's Cat. of Doc. 97.

script history of New England, in which he says Samuel Goodwin having obtained some intelligence from his ancestors concerning a purchase of the Plymouth Patent on the Kennebec, and having procured one twenty-fourth part from his father, engaged with resolution in making improvements. The patent was lost, but by unwearied efforts and great expense he at length found it in the hands of Samuel Wells, Esq., a commissioner for settling the boundary line between the Colony of Plymouth and that of Rhode Island. It had been long concealed by an "ancient woman, who hoped to make some advantage to herself by the possession." It was obtained from her by strategem and delivered to the commissioner, who upon order of the General Court, obtained by Goodwin, resigned the patent. Goodwin then prevailed with a number of gentlemen to be concerned by purchase, and "Bowdoin, Vassall, Hancock, Gardiner, Hallowell and other wealthy persons were engaged, and the first meeting was held agreeably to a warrant in 1749."¹ This account was undoubtedly derived from Goodwin who was Bailey's near neighbor at Pownalborough. Only Mr. Bowdoin of the persons named was present at the first meeting, but the others came in not long after.

Among the documents in the British Museum is "The case of the Kennebec Company, transcribed for the Attorney General, with a fee of *five guineas*." This is dated September 8, 1755; a memorandum states, "Sept. 15 it was laid before him"—the Attorney General—with "two additional queries, and a fee of two guineas."

The Plymouth Company held their fourth meeting October 17th, 1752, which was continued by adjournments to September 12th, 1753. Dr. Sylvester Gardiner was chosen moderator. He had first appeared at the meetings December 6th, 1751. At this meeting three townships of five miles square on North's plan were granted on condition of introducing into each one hundred settlers in three years. The first was to John Stedman, merchant, of Rotterdam; the second to Henry E. Luther, Counsellor of State, at Frankfort, in Germany, upon River Mayne; and the third to Gershom Flagg, one of the proprietors.

These grants were not effective on account of the difficulty of obtaining settlers. However, Luther, previous to this, in 1750, had become a correspondent with the General Assembly, who

¹ Frontier Miss. 247.

desired to introduce foreign protestants, and had signified to him that his assistance to those persons who were entering into contracts for that purpose would be kindly received. Luther proposed many plans and was at much expense to encourage emigration, but his efforts resulted in disappointment to himself, the province, and the emigrants who arrived.¹

The township of Frankfort had been lotted, the "defensible house" built and named Fort Shirley in compliment to the Governor of Massachusetts, and settlers had established themselves on their grants, twenty-six of which were made from the 11th day of June, 1753, to the 30th of July of the same year. It was found that the fort was overlooked by a hill, and Samuel Goodwin was granted a lot to build "a defensible house" on the hill. The township to Jones, Melvin and Frye, who were proprietors, was re-granted to them and set out with great particularity on the records. The title from King James the First, through mesne conveyances to the proprietors, was fully stated, with all the conditions fully set out, and lengthy reservations for municipal purposes, with sundry provisions in case of Indian wars. But it was to little purpose, for the conditions of the grant were not complied with.

The standing committee were directed to write Samuel Goodwin who had become the commander of Fort Shirley, to sound and ascertain the depth of water in the river between Cobbosseecontee and Cushnoc. This was probably with a view to the erection of a fort at the latter place.

The Indians continued to be uneasy in relation to the settlements the proprietors were making, and Capt. William Lithgow of Fort Richmond, and Samuel Goodwin, "who was appointed to carry on the settlements at Kennebec,"² were requested to quiet them. James Pitts was directed to supply Goodwin "with one Barrel of Rum, to treat the Indians that go to Frankfort, to make them *easy*."²

The unsatisfactory state of affairs with France, and the facility of passing from Canada with Indian forces to the Kennebec by way of the Chaudiere, increased the apprehension that some place on the upper waters of those rivers might be a general rendezvous of the Indians, and that peace could not long continue.

At length Governor Shirley received information from Capt. Lithgow, at Fort Richmond, that the French were building a fort

¹ Hutchinson's History, 11.

² Book Plymouth Co. Records, 26.

at a "noted carrying place of the Indians," on the head waters of the Kennebec,¹ and on the 8th day of February, 1754, he commissioned John North, Captain of the fort at Pemaquid, and Thomas Fletcher, Lieutenant of the fort at St. George's river, to proceed thither with a sufficient armed guard, and require any chief officer thus engaged to remove with his soldiers off the ground, as being within the jurisdiction of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, and gave them special instructions to govern them in the matter.²

In a letter to Capt. North of the same date accompanying the commission, Gov. Shirley urged upon him the necessity of expedition so that he could return before the "Rivers break up" and in season to lay "this affair before the General Assembly in the latter end of March." He charged him "to exercise the greatest discretion," and remarked, "If this design is managed prudently and successfully it will do honor to those concerned in the execution of it."

In the same month a party of sixty Indians appeared before Fort Richmond. They came as spies, as was supposed, and were insulting and threatening, saying the English had better leave the river or their French brothers would come in the spring, clad as Indians, and drive them away.

The French were active in persuading the Indians to prevent further settlements on the river, promising favor to those who should unite with them, and threatening vengeance on all who should mediate between the English and the Indians.³

In the emergency which was arising the General Court⁴ declared its "readiness to do everything that could be expected, and looked upon it to be of absolute necessity that the French should at all events be prevented from making any settlement whatsoever at the River Kennebec or the carrying places at its head." As Richmond fort was in a decayed state, the House desired the governor to cause a new fort to be erected, about one hundred and twenty feet square, as far above that fort as should be thought expedient, and cause the garrison, artillery, and stores at Richmond to be removed to the new fort and the old fort to be demolished; and likewise to order a sufficient force to the carrying place to remove the French that may be settled there. The House also requested the governor to take a voyage in person to

¹ Mass. Council Rec. vol. 2, p. 327.

³ Williamson, 297.

² Shirley's Commission.

⁴ Jour. of House of Rep. April 9, 1754.

the eastern parts of the Province ; and to protect his person, erect a fort, and destroy encroaching settlements of the French, they made provision for the pay and subsistence of five hundred men, which force was afterwards increased to eight hundred.¹

The Plymouth Company being desirous that Fort-Richmond should be removed or another fort built further up the river, Governor Shirley addressed them a letter proposing the erection of the new fort at Ticonic,² if they would construct one at Cushnoc. The reasons and advantages of this arrangement are fully set forth in the following letter addressed by the Governor to the Plymouth proprietors :

“ BOSTON, April 16, 1754.

GENTLEMEN:—The Great and General Assembly of this province having in their present Session by their Message to me desired that I would order “a new fort to be erected of about one hundred and twenty feet square, as far up the river Kennebec above Richmond fort as I shall think fit;” and whereas the placing such a fort upon this occasion near Taconett Falls, would contribute more to the defence of the said river and protection of the settlements which already are, or shall hereafter be made upon it, than erecting a fort at or near Cushenac, but would be attended with this inconvenience, that the depth of water in said river will not admit provisions and stores to be transported in a sloop higher than Cushenac; so that it is necessary in case a fort shall be erected at Taconett Falls, that a strong defensible magazine should be built at Cushenac for the reception of the Government stores and provisions in their carriage to the said fort; I think it proper to acquaint you, that in case you shall forthwith at the expense of your proprietee cause to be built at or near Cushenac upon the said river, as I shall order, a house of hewn timber not less than ten inches thick, one hundred feet long and thirty-two feet wide, and sixteen feet high, for the reception of the province's stores, with conveniences for lodging the soldiers who may be placed there by the Government; and will picquet in the same at thirty feet distant from every part of the house; and build a block house of twenty-four feet square, at two of the opposite angles, agree-

¹ Answer of both Houses. 8th vol. Jour. House of Rep. 273. Temporary Laws, 1754, p. 127.

² Gov. Shirley has it Taconett; Williamson, Teconnet; Willis, Ticonnet; Ticonic is now in use at the locality and in the statute laws.

able to a plan exhibited by you to me for that purpose, and furnish the same with four cannon carrying ball of four pounds. I will cause the workmen who shall be employed in building the said house to be protected in their work until the same shall be finished; and will give orders as soon as may be for erecting a new fort at the charge of the Government, of the dimensions proposed by the General Assembly in their aforesaid message to me, above Taconett Falls, upon the aforesaid river, for the protection of the settlements made, or which may hereafter be made upon the same, and in the adjacent country; and use my best endeavours to cause the same to be finished with the utmost expedition.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your friend and servant,

W. SHIRLEY.

To the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth.”

The Kennebec Company the following day passed a vote which recites the Governor's letter in a preamble, and then proceeds as follows: “Now it is unanimously voted, That in consideration of the aforesaid assurance given to this proprietee by his said Excellency, we the said proprietee, will forthwith cause to be built a house of hewn timber, not less than ten inches thick, one hundred feet long, and thirty-two feet wide, and sixteen feet high, and will picquet in the same at thirty feet distant from every part of the same house, and will also build a block house of twenty-four feet square at two of the opposite angles, and a sentry box of twelve feet square at each of the other two angles, agreeable to the before mentioned plan; and the committee, viz., Thomas Hancock, Esq., Doct. Sylvester Gardiner, Mr. James Bowdoin, Mr. William Bowdoin, and Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, are hereby desired to take care that the aforementioned house be built and picqueted in, and the block houses and sentry boxes built agreeable to this vote, at the charge of this proprietee.”¹

Having effected this satisfactory arrangement with the Plymouth Company in relation to the new fort, the Governor, as preliminary to his operations, and at the request of the Company, under date of Boston, April 25, 1754, ordered Capt. John North to send a

¹ 3 Book Ken. Co. Records, 63-65.

sufficient number of men well armed, under the command of Samuel Goodwin, up Kennebec river so far as Ticonic Falls, "to view the lands thereabouts, and particularly observe what timber may be there suitable for building a fort. If they meet with Indians they are not to offer any violence, only in self defence, and are to press forward." ¹

Previous to this, Capt. Joseph Bane of York, had been despatched, April 11th, by the Governor with directions to proceed to the Kennebec, and there ascertain if the French are building a fort; to report the result to Capt. Lithgow of Fort Richmond, and to approach as near as possible without hazard; to take special notice of the land lying near Kennebec river between Cushnoc and Ticonic, and especially near Ticonic falls, and also observe the falls; and how far it is practicable, and in what manner, to carry provisions and other goods from Cushnoc and Ticonic. ²

The necessary forces having been raised and put under the command of Gen. John Winslow, Governor Shirley, with a quorum of his Council and other functionaries of government, embarked on the 21st of June, in the Province frigate Massachusetts, for Falmouth, now Portland, the place of rendezvous, where upon his arrival he found the commissioners of New Hampshire with some Penobscot and forty-two Canibas Indians from Norridge-wock. The Governor told the Canibas chiefs that he had concluded to build a fort at Ticonic, to which they strongly objected until they were shown the deeds by which the territory had been conveyed from them, when they gave their consent and signed a treaty. ³

The forces were immediately sent on the projected enterprise of building the fort. Five hundred of the troops were to ascend the Kennebec to reconnoitre the head waters and great carrying place. The remainder were to build the fort according to the plan and dimensions given. ⁴

Governor Shirley soon followed the forces to the Kennebec, which he first ascended to Ticonic, and concluded to erect the fort "on a fork of land formed by the Kennebec and Sebesticook;

¹ Records of Letters, vol. 4, p. 298.

² Letters, vol. 4, p. 291.

³ Williamson 2, p. 300.

⁴ Shirley's Messages, vol. 1, Messages and Speeches, p. 625.

the latter emptying into the former about three-fourths of a mile from Taconett Falls." In regard to this location he remarks: "The only known communication which the Penobscots have with the River Kennebec and the Norridgewock Indians is through the Sebesticook, which they cross within ten miles of Taconett Falls; and their most commodious passage from Penobscot to Quebec is through the Kennebec to the River Chaudiere, so that a fort here cuts off the Penobscots not only from the Norridgewocks but also from Quebec; and as it stands at a convenient distance to make a sudden and easy descent upon their head quarters, is a strong curb upon them as also upon the Norridgewocks."¹

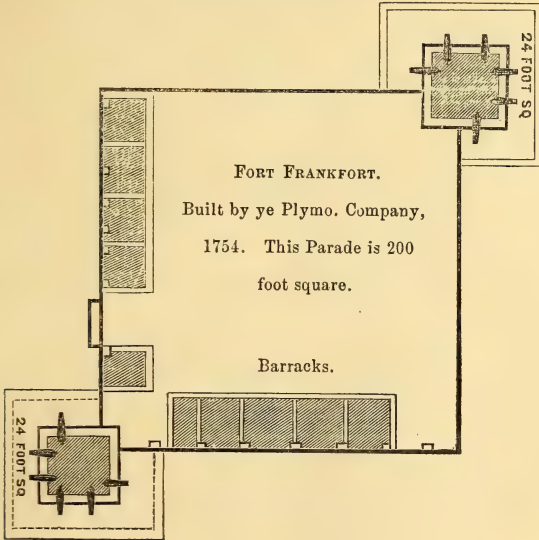
After locating the fort the Governor ascended the river about seventy-five miles to the great carrying place, explored the river on both sides and made a survey and plan of the route. The time occupied in performing this was ten days. He made no discovery of French settlements or any attempt to form settlements. Near the site of the fort on an eminence overlooking the country, he caused to be erected a redoubt twenty feet square, picketed in, and mounted it with two small cannon and a swivel, and "garrisoned it with a sergeant's guard of twelve men."² The Governor returned to Falmouth, and from thence to Boston, where he arrived on the ninth of September, and was met, as is said, "with vivid congratulations." Gen. Winslow was left actively engaged in erecting the fort of hewed timber. He built a block house two stories high, with the lower story twenty feet square and the upper twenty-seven; around this, at each angle, was placed one story buildings twenty feet square for barracks; these were to be enclosed by palisades forming a square of one hundred and twenty feet, and the whole enclosed by eight hundred feet of palisades placed in a star form; the sides of this outer palisade were each two hundred feet long, and were to be defended from central projections, constructed for the purpose. The block house was mounted with "several small cannon" in the upper story which ranged over the other erections of the fort. The fort was nearly completed September 3d, when it was garrisoned by one hundred men under command of Capt. William Lithgow, and named Fort Halifax, out of respect to the Earl of Halifax, then Secretary of State. The plan and construction of this fort was very unsatis-

¹ Shirley's Messages, vol. 1, Messages and Speeches, p. 625.

² 1 vol. Messages and Speeches, p. 625.

factory to Capt. Lithgow, who induced the Province to alter it to a "regular fortification" of less dimensions.¹

FORT SHIRLEY.



The "defensible house," built by the Plymouth Company in 1751, at Frankfort, about a mile above Swan Island, had become a post of some importance under the name of Fort Shirley. We present a plan of the fort with the lettering taken from an ancient map of the Plymouth Company's possessions, which is doubtless a correct ground plan of the fort. It was at first called "Fort Frankfort."² The cannon represented, are, however, more in number than was mounted. The area of the fort was enclosed two hundred feet square with pickets. These were flanked by two block houses, at opposite corners, twenty-four feet square with projecting stories and sentry boxes on the top. Barracks, officers' quarters, armory and store houses were also constructed within the parade ground.

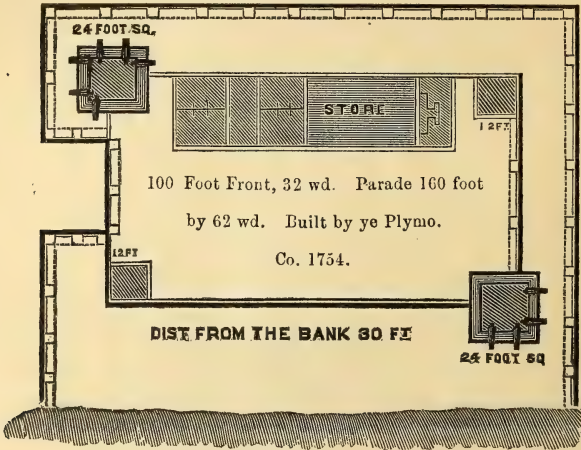
During the building of Fort Halifax, a committee of the Plymouth Company were actively engaged in erecting a fort at

¹ See Winslow's and Lithgow's plans, p. 60.

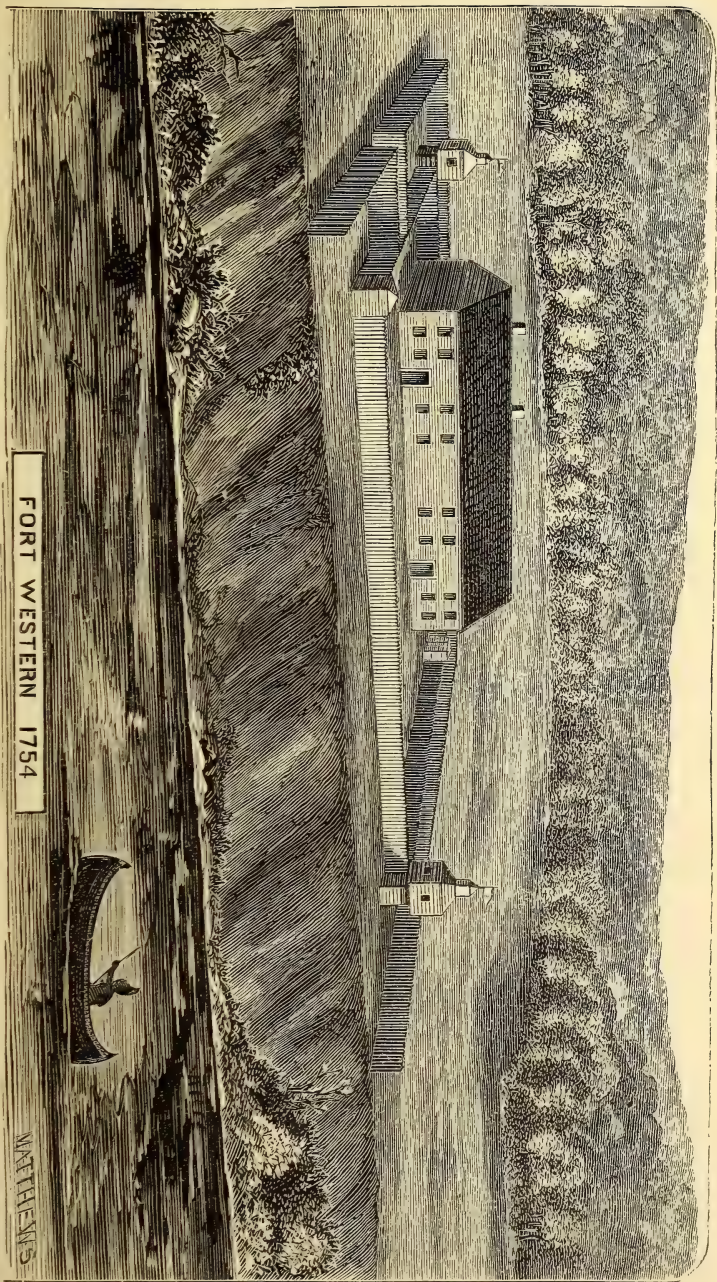
² This plan, and a plan of Fort Western, was copied by the Rev. Dr. Ballard for our use.

Cushnoc, on a point of land on the east side of the river on which formerly stood the New Plymouth trading house in 1628. The timber for this purpose was prepared at Frankfort where the workmen could be under the protection of Fort Shirley, and was floated up

FORT WESTERN.



the river. The above plan was taken from the Plymouth Company's plan, and is in accordance with the proposals to Gov. Shirley and a vote of the company to build the fort. The main building, now standing in a good state of preservation just below the eastern end of Kennebec bridge, is one hundred feet long, thirty-two wide and sixteen high, and is built of timber making solid walls twelve inches thick. The two block houses constructed of heavy timber were twenty feet square, with projecting stories twenty-four feet square, and were covered with hip roofs, from the centres of which arose sentry boxes six feet square formed of oak plank and loop-holed for muskets. The upper stories of the block houses had slits for muskets and four port holes, each, for cannon. One of these block houses was placed at the southwest corner of the parade, so as to command the west and south side; the other at the northeast corner to command the east and north side. At the opposite corners of the parade were placed sentry boxes twelve feet square built of timber, and a palisade between the buildings enclosed a parade one hundred and sixty feet long by sixty-two wide. Outside of this palisade, and thirty feet from it, was, on three sides, another palisade. On the fourth side, fronting the



FORT WESTERN 1754

MATTHEWS

river, it was open, leaving a space of thirty feet from the inner palisade to the brow of the river bank. The doors of the main building were made of thick plank, and the windows furnished with shutters of the same material. Four cannon were mounted in the block houses, and a garrison of twenty men established by Governor Shirley, under command of James Howard. The fort was named Fort Western, from a gentleman of Gov. Shirley's acquaintance in Sussex, in England.¹

A road was made between Forts Western and Halifax by order of Gov. Shirley, fit for the passage of wheel carriages.² This was probably the first military road of any considerable length constructed in Maine. The Governor also arranged by means of whale boats for the transmission of expresses from Fort Halifax to Falmouth in twenty hours, and back again in twenty-four hours.³

The troops employed on this expedition, with the exception of those retained to garrison the forts, were discharged by October 17th, and the fear that the French would form settlements on the Kennebec or its tributary waters was allayed.

The fifth meeting of the Plymouth proprietors was held September 20, 1753, and was continued by adjournments for eight years to April 13, 1761, during which time William Bowdoin was moderator. Some of the transactions of this meeting have been noticed in the preceding pages. Samuel Goodwin was instructed to obtain of the Norridgewock tribe a quit claim deed of the land for fifteen miles on each side of the Kennebec, from Wesserunsett to the ocean, if it could be obtained for £50 lawful money.

Advertisements were published warning all persons from purchasing lands on the Kennebec except of the Plymouth proprietors, "if they would avoid the bad consequence thereof."

Small arms were purchased and sent to Goodwin at Frankfort, who was authorized to procure half a barrel of good pistol powder, one hundred pounds of lead bullets, and five hundred good flints. He was also ordered to send up the "Doctor's Box" to be refilled; and by the first opportunity was to be sent him one barrel of rum, one hundred pounds of cheese and two hundred pounds of bread, to enable him to cut the road proposed from Kennebec to Sheepscot river. This road was for the purpose of communicating with Frankfort by an open harbor on the Sheepscot when the Kennebec

¹ Hutchinson's History, p. 26.

³ Shirley's Message, Oct. 18, 1754.

² 18 Council Records, p. 281.

was closed with ice. Dr. Gardiner subsequently proposed that if the proprietors would grant him four hundred acres of land on the Sheepscot, he would build a house on the same and settle a family, and there "station his sloop," which he had run to the Kennebec, when she could not on account of ice ascend that river. The proposal was accepted and the grant made.

All bonds, notes and mortgages for land sold were to be taken in the name of Robert Temple, Sylvester Gardiner, William Bowdoin, James Bowdoin and Benjamin Hallowell, who were the standing committee. They gave bond in the sum of £20,000 to other members in trust to account annually for the same.

One twenty-fourth part was now determined to be one full share of the Kennebec purchase.

At this time the contest between rival landed proprietors on the Kennebec was just commencing. The Plymouth proprietors had been preparing for it. They were men of great sagacity, and Sullivan says had great influence with the government; to them Shirley, the governor, was very attentive.¹ Their advertisement, which has been already noticed, was answered by Cadwallador Ford, which drew out the following defence prepared, probably, by James Bowdoin, who answered the Pejepsco proprietors:²

"At a meeting May 29, 1754, *Voted*, That the following advertisement be published in the newspapers:

"Whereas, Cadwallador Ford, Esq., in answer to an advertisement signed by Mr. David Jeffries, clerk to this proprietee, informs the public, 'That he and others claim certain lands on Kennebec River under Clark and Lake, and have an indubitable title to them, by virtue of genuine deeds of sale, for valuable consideration, from the Sachems of said River, and declares, that in consequence thereof they have possessed and improved the same upwards of a hundred years, and expended £20,000 sterling, in endeavoring to settle said lands, and had their title confirmed to them by a decree of the King in Council, about the year 1732, and further that he and company, at the Superior Court at York, in June last, recovered a judgment against Samuel Goodwin, who was agent to the Plymouth Company, in an action of Trespass,' &c.

¹ Sullivan's History, p. 117.

²The answer prepared by Mr. Bowdoin to the Brunswick proprietors was ordered to be printed.—2 Book Records.

“In reply thereto, the Plymouth Company inform the public that the lands above referred to were within the jurisdiction of the late colony of Plymouth, whose laws strictly prohibited any purchases to be made of lands from the Indians without the consent of the General Court, on penalty of their being void, and those laws have been confirmed by an act of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, within which said lands now are, whereby it is enacted, ‘That all deeds of land so within this Province obtained from any Indian or Indians, by any person or persons whatsoever, at any time since the year 1633, without license of the respective General Courts of the late colonies—of the Massachusetts Bay and New Plymouth—in which such lands so lay, shall be deemed in the law to be null and void and of no effect,’ and consequently Clark and Lake’s Indian deeds which were all obtained long since 1633, however genuine they may be, or however valuable the consideration of them were, must be deemed null and void.

“As to their having possessed and improved said lands upwards of one hundred years, we would say, that it may be near or quite one hundred years since some of their Indian deeds were dated, but that is no proof,—though it be all the proof they have,—of their having possessed and improved said lands for such a length of time.

“With respect to what has been expended, it is necessary it should be known that Clark and Lake had a considerable trade at Arrowsick, and lost a great quantity of goods, and one of them his life, in the year 1676, when the Indians attacked that island.

“This loss they call £20,000 sterling, and say it was so much expended in endeavoring to settle said lands. They are obliged to their brethren, the Brunswick proprietors,—so called,—for this account, and for their publishing it with a pompous one of their own expenses; but they both turn out pretty much alike, for as the Brunswick proprietors lost considerable in prosecuting an ill-concerted fishing scheme,¹ and having placed it to the account of expenses in improving and settling the eastern lands, so Clark and Lake lost by the Indians a good deal more, which their successors charge to the same account; but there is no merit in this. If losses of this sort are meritorious, the Plymouth Company have an abundant stock of merit.

“As to the decree of the king in council confirming their title, it

¹ Probably Noyes’ Augusta, see ante, p. 16.

is such a decree as they will never think it worth while to produce. A hundred such decrees are not worth a groat.

“With respect to a judgment recovered against Mr. Goodwin, which they say we dare not review, we shall convince them sooner than they desire that they are under a mistake, and that all their endeavors to establish their claim will turn out like their expenses in settling, good for nothing.

“Thus we have made a short reply to Mr. Ford and company, and given a brief account of *their* title, which sufficiently shows that it is good for nothing. As to *our own title*, they acknowledge it to be a good one, though they are not disposed to allow that it extends to so much land as we think it does; for they say we have no right to any lands below Cobbiseconte, nor above *their* falls of Negumkike; but as we have proved the contrary in our reply to the Brunswick proprietors, we therefore refer those who want satisfaction in that point to said reply.

“Mr. Ford finishes his performance with this declaration, ‘that the next time he makes any answer to the Plymouth Company or their clerk, it shall be in the manner he proceeded with Mr. Goodwin, their agent.’

“We are obliged to Mr. Ford that he will condescend to answer us in any manner, and he may be assured we shall always be ready to return his civilities in whatever manner he thinks proper to express them.¹

Boston, May 29, 1754.”

Notwithstanding this spirited reply of the proprietors the Clark and Lake claim was in part fully established. At this day the titles to lands in the town of Woolwich are held under their Indian deeds.

Township number three on the proprietors' plan was granted to James Otis, John Winslow and others, who were proprietors, “on condition of yielding and paying a pepper corn annually, if demanded,” and settling sixty persons on the grant, in good tenantable dwellings not less than eighteen feet by twenty, and clearing five acres of land each. But the conditions of this grant were not complied with.

At the meeting June 26, 1754, Dr. Gardiner was chosen moderator *pro tempore*, in room of William Bowdoin, who was “gone to the Eastward.” He had not returned at the meeting July 31, and

¹ 3 Book Plymouth Co. Records, p. 71-73.

probably was with Gov. Shirley, as a member of the council, and to direct in relation to the erection of Fort Western.

In the fall of 1754 the Province sloop was loaded with supplies for the eastern forts. She was first to go to St. George's and Pemaquid, and then to Cushnoc with stores for Fort Western and Fort Halifax. She had on board also some presents for the Penobscots and Norridgewock Indians; when, on the 6th of November, an express arrived from Fort Halifax, informing the governor that the Indians had fallen upon a party of six of the garrison sent out to draw logs for the use of the fort, and had killed and scalped one man, and carried away four others as prisoners, one only escaping to the fort.¹

This act of barbarity and treachery on the part of the Indians, together with the information that the French with the Indians were preparing to make an attack upon the forts, changed the aspect of affairs. The presents designed for the Indians were withheld; the Province sloop was detained, and the council ordered an additional force of one hundred men and five "Cohorn mortars," which the House refused to vote, upon information from the commissary general that there was not sufficient provisions and stores at the fort for the additional force, and that they could not then go by water to within fifty miles of the fort.² The House, however, on the 21st of December appointed a committee to take into consideration the state of Fort Halifax; this committee recommending the captain general to appoint some suitable person to proceed to Fort Halifax with special authority to strengthen it and the redoubt on the hill, and to make them proof against small cannon, and to reinforce the garrison with forty effective men, and that four hundred and sixty men should be detailed from the independent companies at the eastward, to be held in readiness to march instantly to the relief of the fort on the first advice of an attack or the approach of an enemy. Twenty double beds and forty single blankets were to be purchased and sent to the fort for the use of the forty men ordered for the reinforcement.³

The governor, in accordance with the recommendation of the House, under date January 3, 1755, informed Capt. Lithgow that Jedediah Preble had been commissioned commander of the fort, and he was directed, without waiting for him, to make provision for

¹ 18 Council Records, p. 297-314. ³ Jour. House Rep. vol. 22.

² Journal House Rep. Dec. 21, 1754.

strengthening the fort; and should Preble not soon arrive at the fort he must proceed with the work to completion without delay. He was also informed that forty recruits were ordered, and that the Indian, Bartholemew, would act as pilot through the woods and in scouting.¹

The new commander did not make his appearance, and the forty recruits numbered but nineteen when they arrived with the stores about the first of February. In the mean time the garrison was in a suffering condition, requiring the active efforts of its energetic commander for their relief, in pursuit of which he left the fort on the 4th of January, and arrived at Richmond fort on the 8th, where on the next day he addressed the following letter descriptive of their condition to the governor:

“ May it please your Excellency,

The soldiers of Fort Halifax are in a most deplorable condition for want of shoes, bedding, and bodily clothing, &c. As I have signified in my letter of ye 20th Dec'r, and it is with ye greatest concern that I am obliged further to acquaint your Excellency, that we have scarce thirty men in this fort that are capable of cutting or hauling wood for the supply of this fort, and it is with great difficulty they can supply themselves with wood from day to day, the snow is so deep. It is three feet at this place, and having no snow-shoes, and our being in a manner naked, it is out of our power, were we in health, to keep scouts abroad, or even to send a guard with those men who haul wood, neither can they carry their arms with them, being hard put to it to wallow through the snow with their sled loads of wood; and it is hard service for these men to supply themselves and ye invalids with firing, which takes up two entire barracks.

“ We have now but four weeks allowance of bread in this fort, one barrel of rum, and one do. of molasses, and God knows how or when we shall be able to get any supplies from Fort Western, on account of ye snow is so deep.

“ I left Fort Halifax on ye 4th instant, to see if ye river was passable on ye ice, with one soldier for company, and also to try if I could collect some leather or shoes for a present relief till more shall be sent, which I have got, and I have employed two shoe-makers to work it up; we came all the way on ye ice, which we found to be very weak between Fort Halifax and Fort Western,

¹ 4th vol. Letters, p. 345.

on account as I suppose of ye great body of snow which lyes on it, which hinders its freezing; ye ice there is covered with snow and water about two feet and a half deep, ye under ice was so weak that we broke through sundry times, and it was with great difficulty and hazzard of our lives that we got to Fort Western, where we were detained by a storm two days.

“Ye 8th inst. we arrived at Richmond fort, where I thought it my duty to write y’r Excellency this letter.

“I think it was a very bad affair that ye barracks had not been left in better order, and that there had not been more supplies laid up in this fort when the river was open. If it was bad carrying up ye stores then, I aver it’s ten times worse now, and I fear will continue so this winter, for I doubt ye river above Fort Western will be hard to freeze on account of the strong current that runs there, and as to the cut road being of any service, it would take fifty men and ten yoke of oxen two days to brake, and after it was broken it would choke up with ye first wind that blew; some of ye gullies now are drifted ten or fifteen feet deep with snow, and I think it will never be of much service to us for transporting our provisions till such time as ye country is settled, and more teams frequent that road than what may be allowed for Fort Halifax. But these dull complaints avail us but little to extricate us out of our present difficulties.

“It remains now to think of the best way by which that garrison can be relieved, and I would with submission offer your Excellency my humble opinion upon the matter, which is, that your Excellency give the Independent companies or other forces which may be raised for the defence of the river, orders to provide or impress oxen or other cattle, with provender, and sleds or carts, and those cattle to be employed in hauling the stores and other supplies that will soon be landed for this river—for the supply of Fort Halifax—up to Fort Western, for further I believe cattle will be of no service, on account of ye river being dangerous for cattle to travel on, as I have already observed, and that a proper number of good men, with snow shoes, may be employed in carrying up provisions from Fort Western to Fort Halifax, and after ye road is beaten well, and ye invalids that may be able to travel after being shod, for them to march down ye river and tarry with the provisions, which will save a great deal of fatigue of carrying of ye provisions to them, and that there be good men placed at Fort Halifax in their room.

“I should now have dismissed some worthless fellows, who do little other duty than eate their allowance, could they have travelled home, for they will never do any service here or anywhere else. This garrison I think has its full share of such creatures, that resemble men in nothing but ye human shape, but such will do for forts where they have nothing to do but eat and sleep. * * *

“We want very much an assortment of herbs for the sick. Our Doctor has left us, and we have no one here that knows ye use of our medicines.

“A great many of our men have been sick, and continue so, but none of them have yet recovered to their former health, nor will do so, I believe, this winter. The men in general seem very low in spirits, which I impute to their wading so much in ye water, in ye summer and fall, which I believe has very much hurt ye circulation of their blood, and filled it full of gross humours, and what has added to their misfortune is their being streightened for want of room and bad lodgings. In ye spring of ye year, must be sent to Fort Western, 10 Loads of English hay for the supply of ye oxen, that must haul the timber for ye buildings at Fort Halifax, otherwise we can not go on with the buildings there. I have employed three carpenters this winter to prepare timber for the above buildings. I have agreed with two of them at 30 pounds per month, till the last of March, and after that 30s. per day till ye last of May. I would again recommend to your Excellency, 8 flat bottomed boats, carrying two tons each, which I mentioned in my last letter, and that they be sent to Fort Western as early as possible next spring, to carry up our supplies to Fort Halifax, which I am fully satisfied must be the way we must be supplied at the fort.

“I add no further than that we will do the best we can to subsist, till we have more help. With submission I beg leave to subscribe myself¹

Your Excellency's Most Dutiful, Obedient Serv't,

WILLIAM LITHGOW.

Richmond Fort, January ye 9th, 1755.”

Upon the receipt of this letter Gov. Shirley wrote Capt. Lithgow, under date of Boston, January 18, 1755, saying that he was

¹ Vol. 4, Letters, p. 360. Secretary of State's office, Boston.

sorry to hear of the distress which existed at Fort Halifax; that ten days ago a vessel was sent with stores, and that he had now sent a sloop with provisions and clothing for the garrison, also ordered Major Denny and Gen. Watts, at Arrowsick, to impress horses and cattle and carriages, together with a guard of men to send up the stores at Fort Western. He expressed the utmost confidence in Lithgow's prudence and discretion, and desired him always to impart his sentiments to him with the utmost freedom.¹

Again on the 21st of February, 1755, Capt. Lithgow wrote the governor that the stores had arrived at Arrowsick, and were "gundalowed" up to the chops, in Merrymeeting bay, and that Capts. Dunning of Brunswick, and Hunter of Topsham, were applied to to assist with detachments from their Independent companies in carrying the hay and other articles up to Fort Western, and the supplies to Fort Halifax, the men in charge being much fatigued. He said, "I have not had one day's peace of mind since I left your Excellency last fall. Capts. Dunning and Hunter brought nineteen men from their Independent companies, and continued in service twenty-one days, which were occupied in conveying. After distributing ye shoes, blankets, bedding, stockings, &c., I could muster about forty effective men in the fort, who assisted Capts. Dunning and Hunter." These supplies were transported from Merrymeeting bay on hand sleds, on the ice, and two hundred barrels of provisions were transported in the same manner from Fort Western to Fort Halifax.²

"It is considered probable," Lithgow continues, "that a party of French and Indians will attack this fort in the spring." "The fort," he remarks, "must be more strongly fortified with cannon. It is placed under a hill, which rises nearly one hundred feet higher than the ground where the fort stands. A wall must be erected cannon proof, sixteen feet high and two hundred feet long, so as to encompass that half of the fort that is exposed to the hill, and cover the barracks already built, as well as those to be erected for the officers and stores. By another timber wall at a proper distance from this, and filling the space between with clay, the parts of the building exposed to the hill will be protected against cannon, and ye houses be fortified to the eaves, which are about eight feet high. I have surveyed the ground on the hill in view of a

¹ Letters, vol. 4, p. 364.

² Lithgow to Shirley, 5th vol. Letters, p. 132.

proper place for a redoubt, as your Excellency desired, and find there is such a place.”

“The additional buildings to be erected must be no less than two houses, forty-four feet long, for officers and stores, and three small block houses, to be erected in the half moons, or places for armes for the defence of the picket work, as also for sentries to stand guard in, and all these should be fortified as above. The expense of which, with another redoubt, will be great. After it is done, it will be as irregular, illformed an assemblage of buildings as were ever huddled together to be called a fort, and it will be hard to defend them, on account of their irregularity, and the large circumference of ye picket work.” Capt. Lithgow proposed to do one of three things; “to alter the fort so as to make it square, a regular fortification; or build it in the form begun, or build it on the hill.”

“It will require to complete the fort four hundred and fifty tons of timber, forty or fifty thousand shingles, and forty thousand brick, besides stone. The work cannot be performed until spring, when bricks can be made. There is no stone except what may be got on the opposite side of the river. The timber must be cut and hauled this winter, with oxen, and hence hay must be sent for the oxen.”

“Capt. Hunter was,” he remarks, “a good carpenter, and understood log work, and he and such men as could work with broad and narrow axes should be retained.” “It was excessive hard service,” he continues, “hauling sled loads of hay and provisions from Merrymeeting bay to Fort Halifax.” He says, “One thing I forgot to inform your Excellency, that I have been obliged constantly to allow those men that hauled fire-wood, stores, &c., to Fort Halifax a certain quantity of rum, without which it would have been impossible to have done anything.”¹

Gov. Shirley wrote Capt. Lithgow in reply, March 8th, that the fort should be completed in the next year, and accommodations provided for his family; and ordered him to make the inside comfortable for the men and to look out for their healths; and informed him that four flat bottom boats for transportation were almost ready and would be sent immediately. Two more were ordered, all to be armed with four swivels each.²

Lithgow, in the face of accumulating difficulties, prosecuted the

¹ 4th vol. Letters, p. 371.

² *Ib.* p. 384.

work. On the 22d of March he informed the governor that the barracks were so far done as to accommodate the soldiers, and that plank shutters had been made for the doors and windows; that his family must be removed from Fort Richmond, though there was no suitable place for their accommodation, and asked what should be done in relation to completing the fort, for, he remarked, "as it now stands it is one of the most extraordinary Fortresses for ordinaryness I have ever seen or heard of." He says that he was "cutting timber for strengthening the garrison, one half of whom were unable during the winter to go abroad on account of the scurvey and other ails, and that he had 200 tons of hewn timber on the eminence, which could be used in any way his Excellency may please to order."

He expressed his determination "to erect another redoubt on the eminence, cannon proof, to be garrisoned with a sufficient number of men to defend it against a considerable army, with great artillery." If the fort should be erected on the hill, he thought the redoubt could be joined to it, and would make a good flanker. He said he had "a hundred tuns of board logs and bolts to make shingles, most all hauled in on hand sleds."¹

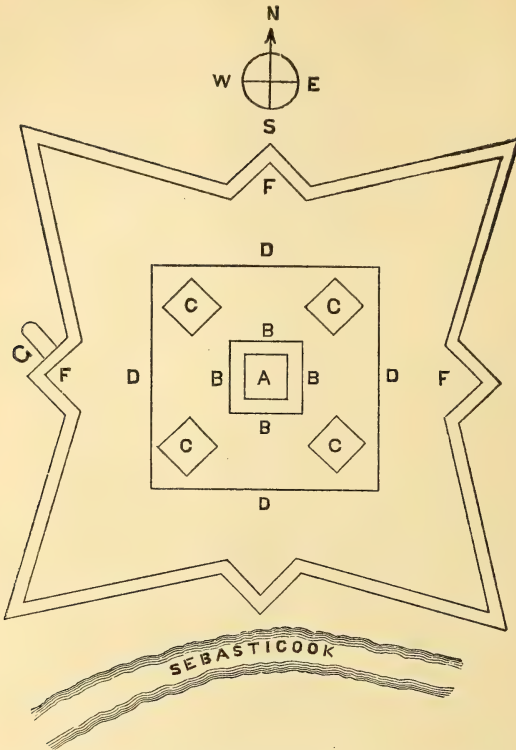
Neither the fort or garrison were disturbed during the winter by Indians; but in the spring they shot one Barret at Ticonic, and a Mr. Weston was taken captive when passing from Fort Western to Fort Halifax.

Capt. Lithgow having collected his materials was proceeding with the erection of the fort, an alteration in the plan of which he had submitted to Gov. Shirley, who laid it with Winslow's plan of the fort before the House, and the same were referred to a committee, which subsequently reported that in their opinion the plan drawn by Capt. Lithgow should be adopted.

Winslow's plan is on file in the State House, Boston, and is as follows, with Winslow's letter to Gov. Shirley relating to it.²

¹ 4th vol. Letters, p. 394.

² *Ib.* p. 471.



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
| A | The lower story of the block house, 20 feet. | E | The flagstaff. ¹ |
| B | The upper story of block house, 27 feet. | F | The stands for arms. |
| C | The barracks, 20 feet square. | G | The gate. |
| D | The proposed line of 120 feet square. | H | The close pickets. ² |

“N. B. The officers’ apartments, Guard House and Armorer’s shop, proposed to be built within the Pickets, not yet erected, though Timber and Bricks sufficient provided for that purpose and also orders given for sinking a well before we left the Fort and Kentlings provided to secure it.”

“BOSTON, New England, Oct. 4, 1754.

To His Excellency William Shirley, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty’s Province of Massachusetts Bay, &c.

This Plan of Fort Halifax at Teconnet Falls on Kennebec River with a redoubt standing East $16\frac{1}{4}$ degrees North, sixty-one rods

¹ Flagstaff outside of fort in centre of circle.

² The exterior lines represent the close pickets.

and a half on 'an eminence, Is dedicated by your Excellency's most dutiful and humble servant,

JOHN WINSLOW."

Capt. Lithgow's plan, of which no copy was retained, was sent to Fort Halifax with instructions and was lost.

From a recent thorough examination made of the remains of the foundations of the fort¹ we are enabled to restore Lithgow's plan, and determine the alterations in Winslow's plan recommended by him and adopted by government.

Winslow, when he left Fort Halifax, had constructed the central block house A, in which the cannon were mounted, also had commenced the small block houses for barracks, marked C, which Col. Lithgow completed. He had also erected eight hundred feet of pickets with which they were enclosed, and had erected a block house, or redoubt, on the hill, which was mentioned by Gov. Shirley in his speech to the House of Representatives.² This was the fort which Col. Lithgow commended for its "ordinaryness,"³ and which he proposed to alter to a square fort. This he accomplished in this manner. The barracks, C, were placed in a line on the south side of the block house, A, making a building twenty feet by eighty, with four rooms, which, with a sufficient space for a gate way at the southeast corner, formed the east side of the fort. The south side was formed by a palisade from the southeast corner to a block house erected by Lithgow, and now standing, at the southwest corner. A palisade and the west end of a building, forty feet by eighty, at the northwest corner, also erected by him, together with the north side of the building and gate way between the east end and the block house, A, formed the north and west sides, which completed the square fort according to Lithgow's plan, and which corresponds with the foundation as discovered in the recent examination mentioned. Without the plan which the examiner furnishes, we should not have been able to determine the alterations made in Winslow's plan. The center of the fort by Winslow's plan became the northeast corner by Lithgow's plan and construction.

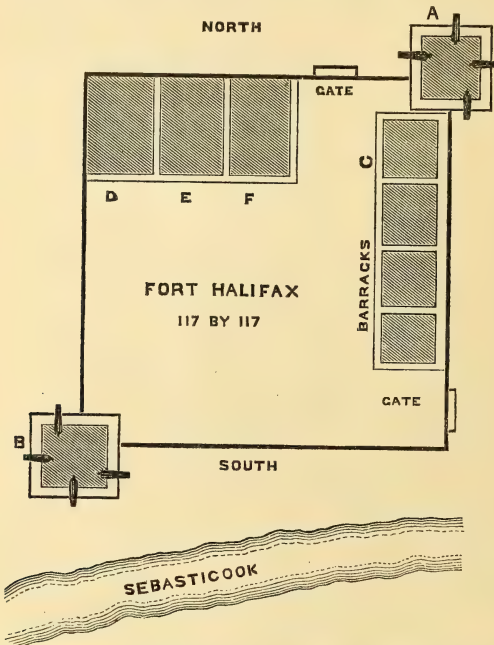
¹ See an Inquiry into History of Fort Halifax by T. O. Paine of Winslow, in Library of Maine Historical Society.

² Ante.

³ Ante, p. 59.

In examining the remains of Fort Halifax, Mr. Paine says he found that there were three block houses on the hill east of the fort. He found three depressions in the sand, and Mrs. Freeman, an aged citizen, told him that she always understood there were three; but this is undoubtedly a mistake, as will appear from the

LITHGOW'S PLAN, AS RESTORED BY T. O. PAINE IN 1852.



- A Block House built by Winslow, 20 by 20, upper story 27 by 27.
- B Block House built by Lithgow, standing in 1869.
- C Barracks built by Winslow, and removed by Lithgow.
- D E F Officers' Quarters, Store House and Armory, built by Lithgow.

following considerations, which will also correct some other errors into which they have fallen. Winslow and Shirley said at the erection of the fort in 1754 that "a redoubt was built on the eminence east of the fort." This it appears did not command the eminence, and Lithgow, April 19th, 1755, wrote the governor that he had got sufficient timber to build another redoubt thirty-four feet square, two stories high, cannon proof, that will command the eminence. He also said, "I have got timber to build a square fort eighty or ninety feet with the help of the small block houses Gen. Winslow erected. I propose to join the fort to the

large block house that now contains the cannon. The pickets that now encompass these buildings are upwards of 800 feet in length."¹

May 11th, 1755, Lithgow again wrote the governor in relation to the same redoubt, that he had "begun it in a suitable place, thirty-four feet square, the walls four feet nine inches thick, two stories high, hip roof, with watch boxes on the top, to be *surrounded* with pickets at proper distances. The first story," he adds, "is raised. This redoubt will command the eminence, also the falls and all the cleared land to the west of the falls. It is also erected on a high knoll, eastward of the cut path that ascends the eminence, and two pieces of good cannon should be in the building to make it well fortified."²

Again he wrote, June 8th of the same year, "In a week's time the redoubt will be finished, except the flooring and building the chimney. It will be surrounded by *open palisades* at proper distance to prevent the enemy firing it;"³ and October 20, 1755, he wrote "There are *two redoubts* to defend."⁴ This, in connection with the declaration of Montresor, an English officer of engineers, who was at the fort in 1760, is decisive of the question. He said that the fort "is square; its defence a bad palisade [flanked] by two block houses, in which there are some guns mounted, but as the fort is entirely commanded by a rising ground behind it, they have been obliged to erect *two other block houses*, and to clear the woods for some distance around;"⁵ and the suggestion which Mr. Paine makes, that a third block house was erected after Montresor's visit is wanting in probability, as Quebec had fallen the autumn previous.

Fort Western was unmolested during the winter, but Capt. Howard wrote the governor, March 5th, that an attack by the French and Indians was expected, and prays that some cannon may be sent him. He says, "The number of men is small, and the ground in the vicinity of the fort is advantageous for a surprise. The supplies here, intended for Fort Halifax, will induce the enemy to attack us. The enemy may come and secrete themselves in one of the gullies, within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort, and we cannot annoy them; when they see us leave the fort to act as guard to convey the stores to Fort Halifax they can lie by and attack it."⁶

¹ Letters, vol. 4, p. 412.

³ Ib. p. 457.

⁵ 1 vol. M. H. S. Col. p. 352.

² Ib. p. 420.

⁴ Post.

⁶ 4 vol. Letters, p. 383.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN 1755 TO
THE INCORPORATION OF HALLOWELL IN 1771.

The encroachments of the French and the mischiefs of the Indians were rapidly approaching to a state of war, which was formally declared, June 11, 1755, against all the Indians east of Piscataqua except those upon the Penobscot, some hope then remaining that they might be conciliated. Large inducements were offered to volunteer companies of recruits to engage in the war; two hundred dollars were offered for every Indian scalp, and two hundred and fifty for each captive. To individuals one hundred dollars were promised for a scalp and one hundred and ten dollars for a captive. Particular attention was paid to the defence of the eastern frontier; companies of scouts were established along the sea coast from Saco to St. George's, who patrolled from post to post; and Forts Western and Halifax were garrisoned with eighty men, and well supplied with stores.

The forts between the Kennebec and St. George's were put in a state of defence, and the friendship of the Tarratin Indians was cultivated. But in June an embarrassing affair occurred which aroused the hostility of these Indians. James Cargill of Newcastle, had a commission to raise a company of scouts, and had enlisted men from that neighborhood; they, on the 1st of July 1755, made an excursion for the purpose of obtaining the government price for scalps. When near Owl's Head they discovered a party of Indian hunters, who were Tarratines. Without stopping to inquire whether they were friends or enemies they immediately shot twelve and took their scalps. The remainder saved themselves by flight. Not satisfied with this barbarous act, on their return they met Margaret Moxa, a friendly squaw, who had been at St. George's fort and was returning with her child. They fired upon and mortally wounded her. She held up her child, which she called "Nit," requesting that it might be taken to Capt. Bradbury at the fort, but one of the company replied that "every nit will make a louse," and

knocked it in the head before the eyes of its expiring mother. The fate of Margaret was deeply deplored by the garrison, who knew the value of her friendly messages. Cargill was apprehended and tried on a charge of murder, but after a confinement of two years was discharged.¹

The Penobscots, now smarting under fresh injuries, no longer hesitated between the French and English, and war was declared against them November 5th, but the remainder of the season and the succeeding winter passed without operations on either side.

In June, 1756, Great Britain declared war against France, and Gov. Shirley took measures to prosecute the war with vigor. Four expeditions were planned. One was of two thousand men to go up the Kennebec to destroy the settlements on the Chaudiere and overawe Canada; but the treasury was empty, government embarrassed, the country burdened and distressed, and general alarm prevailed. Under these circumstances the expedition resulted in little more than the ramble of a scouting party.

At Fort Halifax, which was viewed by the enemy as a work of great effrontery, two of the garrison who were catching fish at the falls were fired upon and mortally wounded by four Indians, but the arrival of men from the fort prevented their being scalped.²

The settlements on St. George's river seem to have been marked by the Indians for destruction, but the settlers and garrisons were so well prepared that they were unable to effect their object. In March, however, two men were killed and one scalped and left half dead. In September a schooner was burned and two others taken in St. George's river, and three men were killed and three others missing.³

The garrison at Fort Halifax were discontented on account of the hard service and asked to be discharged. Their commander said, "at Fort George's there is but one fort to guard, while here, with eighty men, four posts are to be defended, ye main fort, store house, and two redoubts; at other forts, and Fort George's, they mount guard only once in five nights, so that it is plain that twenty men are as sufficient for Fort George's or any other near the sea, as eighty are for Fort Halifax, which is situated nearly fifty miles from inhabitants, and sixty-five miles from ye sea, while other forts are

¹ Eaton's Annals, p. 95; 2 Williamson, p. 315.

² 2 Williamson, p. 328.

³ Eaton's Ann. p. 97.

surrounded by inhabitants, which makes it more agreeable for the soldiers.”¹

Gov. Shirley was recalled in 1756, and in August of the next year his successor, Gov. Thomas Pownal, arrived.

The confidence of the public in the management of the eastern garrisons which had been impaired was confirmed and strengthened by the lengthy investigation of the case of Capt. Jabez Bradbury, commander at St. George's Fort, and Lieut. Thomas Fletcher of the same fort, before the two houses of the Legislature. The charges against them were of trading clandestinely with the Indians in time of war, and giving them intelligence inconsistent with the duty of officers. Many witnesses were examined, among whom were Capt. Lithgow of Fort Halifax, and Capt. Howard of Fort Western, but the charges proved groundless and probably arose from “the liberal censure they bestowed upon James Cargill's bloody affair with the Indians.”

Bradbury and Fletcher had previously resigned their stations at St. George's Fort, and Capt. John North was appointed to the command with John McKecknie for his Lieutenant. Cargill after his liberation and the receipt of £600 for the scalps obtained in his exploit charged Bradbury and Fletcher with the treasonable practices for which they were tried.²

The Indians in the spring of this year were lurking around the settlements and fortifications on the Kennebec. At Fort Halifax, in May, some hunters in the wood heard a great “yelling of Indians” and supposed their numbers to be considerable from the noise they made. Five of the hunters not returning it was supposed they had been taken by the Indians, and Capt. Lithgow immediately dispatched a boat with an Ensign and nine men to notify the settlements. This boat on its return was attacked ten miles below the fort by seventeen Indians, who first fired at twenty yards' distance and wounded two men, though not mortally. The officer and crew of the boat behaved very gallantly, and returned the fire of the enemy who were in full view. They killed one Indian early in the action who laid upon the field during the contest, which continued very furious on the boat until she retreated to the opposite side of the river, where the men took shelter behind trees, and so continued till the Indians retreated over a

¹ Lithgow to Shirley, Oct. 20, 1755, Letters, vol. 5, p. 41.

² Eaton's Annals, p. 105; 2 Williamson.

piece of cleared ground carrying the dead Indian and one who appeared to be wounded.¹

The Indians from fear of taking the small pox which prevailed to a considerable extent, and in consequence of other discouragements abandoned the frontier early in the season to the great relief of the inhabitants.

The next year, 1758, was signalized by the recapture of Louisbourg which had been restored to the French at the close of the last war. This is said to have filled England as well as this country with extravagant demonstrations of joy.²

In August, Gov. Pownal being informed that a combined force of French and Indians meditated an attack on Fort St. George's and the destruction of the settlements in that vicinity, immediately collected such military force as was at his command and embarking on board two vessels sailed for its relief. He was successful in seasonably placing his reinforcement in the fort. Within thirty hours after his departure to return, the fort, which was then commanded by Capt. John North, was assailed by four hundred French and Indians; but so well prepared were the garrison that their enemies were unable to make the least impression, nor did the threats or information of their numbers communicated by a captive woman left purposely to escape create any alarm. After killing about sixty cattle in the neighborhood they retired.³ The Indians now becoming weary of the war discontinued their depredations.

In 1759 formal possession was taken by government of the Penobscot and Fort Pownal built and garrisoned with one hundred men.

The troops at Fort Halifax and Fort Western petitioned to be dismissed the service. They were loud in their complaints of government; saying they had been enlisted and impressed for one year and this was the third and fourth of their detention. They were unable to obtain their discharge,⁴ and perceiving that the fort must be dismantled if they left they sacrificed private considerations and remained in the service.

¹ Capt. Lithgow to Gov. Shirley, May 23, 1757. Letters, vol. 6, p. 104. This skirmish Williamson 2, p. 325, erroneously locates at Topsham May 18th, which he states probably on authority of Smith's Journal, p. 170.

² Williamson, p. 333.

⁴ Miscellaneous, vol. 12, p. 560.

³ Sullivan's History p. 36.

The year 1759 is memorable for Gen. Wolfe's famous siege of Quebec. On the nights of the 12th and 13th of September he led his columns to the attack of the precipitous heights on which rested the fortification. A battle bloody and desperate ensued, resulting in a decisive victory to the English arms, and the capitulation of the celebrated fortress followed on the 5th of October, when New France passed under the dominion of Great Britain.

The Indians, abandoned by their French allies, wasted by war and dispirited, proposed peace, which was made with them in the year following.

The conquest of Canada was completed and at the close of the war was confirmed to the English by treaty.

The war ended the efforts of the Plymouth Company to settle their lands. A few grants, however, were made during its progress, probably with a view to the preservation of their rights, and the decisions of the courts in relation to the effect of *actual entries*.

October 17, 1754, N. Lord was granted six hundred acres of land below the "chops," on the west side of the river; and the standing committee was empowered to settle and adjust all claims and disputes as to boundaries and titles; and William Stinson and Charles Snipe of Georgetown were indemnified in actions pending between them and claimants under Clark and Lake.

Dr. Gardiner was granted lot number twenty-three, about one and a half miles above *Nequamkick Falls*, east side of the river, also great lot A B, at "Cobbossee." He was subsequently released from the condition of locating two settlers on each lot on account of "great service done the proprietee."

No grants were made in 1755. In 1756, sundry grants of thirty-two hundred acre lots were made to proprietors, but none to settlers, and three hundred and twenty-five acres of Swan Island were granted to James Whidden of said island, on condition that he quit-claim the rest and residue of said island to the proprietors.

In 1757, three grants were made in Frankfort, and boundaries were arranged with the Pejepsco Company in pursuance of which a grant of three hundred acres was made to Henry Gibbs and Belcher Noyes, at Atkins' Bay, in consideration that *Oliver Noyes* was at considerable expense in bringing forward the settlement at Small Point as surveyed and plotted by James Scales, November 1st, 1742. Aaron Hinkley, Esq., was granted one half of a saw-

mill built by him on Abbagadasset river, with six hundred acres of land. Fort Shirley was offered to government for the use of soldiers and stores.

Capt. James McCobb was granted three-eighths of a large tract extending between Winnegance creek and the Kennebec to Casco bay and the ocean with sundry reservations, in consideration that he has resided twenty years on the land, and been serviceable in promoting its settlement, and the further consideration of £100 lawful money.

Capt. William Lithgow was granted one-eighth of the above tract for £44, 8s. 11d. lawful money.

Samuel Oldham was granted one hundred acres in Frankfort, on condition of setting up and burning one kiln of bricks in the plantation in one year.

In 1758 an adjustment was made with the Clark and Lake proprietors, and a sale was made of delinquent proprietors' shares, at which one-five hundred and sixtieth part of the patent sold for £10, and a thirty-two hundred acre lot, number nineteen, east side, was granted to John Jones on settling conditions, and quite a number of grants were made to settlers at Frankfort.

In 1759 but few grants were made. Joseph Berry, of Georgetown, obtained five hundred and seventy-one acres, and William Lithgow four hundred and sixty-four acres reserved in his former grant. Dr. Gardiner had a grant at Sheepscoot river. Alexander Campbell, in consideration of thirty years' residence, obtained one hundred acres at Long reach, and Shubal Hinkley three hundred and seventeen acres at the same place.

The war having practically ended with the reduction of Quebec, and confidence existing that a permanent peace was about to be established, public attention was turned to the settlement of the Kennebec. February 13, 1760, the plantation of Frankfort was incorporated by the name of Pownalborough, in compliment to Gov. Pownal, to whom the Plymouth proprietors granted lot number twenty, of five hundred and one acres in that town, and presented him with a plan of the town, which then included the present towns of Dresden, Wiscasset and Alna, also Swan Island. The act of incorporation was pushed through the Legislature in some haste, with the view of making it the shire town of the proposed new county of Lincoln, a petition for which was then pending before the Legislature.

The county of Lincoln was incorporated June 19, 1760, with

Pownalborough as its shire town. The county then embraced all the State east and north of a line from the ocean extending up "New Meadows river to Stevens' carrying place at its head, thence to and upon Merrymeeting bay and the river Androscoggin, thirty miles, thence north on a true course to the utmost northern limits of the Province." The act took effect November 1st, and Samuel Denny, William Lithgow, Aaron Hinkley and John North were appointed Judges of the Common Pleas for the county; and William Cushing Judge of Probate; Charles Cushing Sheriff; and Jonathan Bowman Register of Probate and of Deeds.

From April 1st to 8th the Plymouth Company made thirty-two grants to settlers, mostly in Pownalborough, and on the 9th forty-two grants in Pownalborough and on Parker's Island, and seventeen other grants in that region were made to settlers and proprietors during the remainder of the year, one of which was of one hundred acres in Pownalborough to Elijah Phipps, on the sole condition that he should work at his trade "of a Potter for three years."

On the west side of the river, lot number twenty was granted to Sylvester Gardiner, number twenty-one to James Pitts, and number twenty-two to Benjamin Hallowell. These were thirty-two hundred acre lots, being one mile on the river and extending five miles back. Dr. Gardiner's lot was immediately above Cobbossee stream, while the two lots of Pitts and Hallowell were in the town of Hallowell, as was also number twenty-three granted to Dr. Gardiner.

At this time the company directed their lands above the great lots on each side of the river to be surveyed for settlement. Three tiers of lots on each side of the river with lots one mile in length, were to be laid out. In the first tiers fronting on the river the lots were to be fifty rods wide, in the second tiers one hundred and fifty rods wide, and in the third tiers seventy-five rods wide. Two of every three front lots with the corresponding two lots in the third tier were to be granted to "good settlers"¹ on the condition of performing settling duties. This gave five hundred acres out of every nine hundred to settlers. Under this direction the land was lotted from the south line of the present town of Chelsea east of the river and the south line of Augusta on the west to the north line of Vassalborough, by John Winslow, whose plan of the same bears date June 17th, 1761. The liberality of the proprietors in

¹ 2 Book Plymouth Co. Records.

making these grants soon furnished them with a goodly number of enterprising settlers.

At the time Pownalborough was made the shire town of Lincoln county the proprietors had given assurance that they would furnish a court house for the county. The judges of the courts having called their attention to the fact that no convenient place was provided for holding the courts, they voted, April 13, 1761, to build forthwith at their own charge a court house "within the Parade of Fort Shirley," forty-five feet long, forty feet wide, and three stories high, and that one room in the second story, twenty by forty-five feet, should be fitted with boxes, benches and whatsoever was needful for a court room, and the easternmost block house was appropriated for a jail, and the easterly part of the barracks for a house for the jail-keeper.¹ The house erected for this purpose is now a conspicuous dwelling on the bank of the river in Dresden, a short distance above Swan Island.

During the year 1761 two "ranging parties" were sent out by government to secure more effectually the trade with the Indians once so lucrative, and to learn more of the regions in which they dwelt. One party of fifteen men was under James Howard of Cushnoc. He ascended the Kennebec to its source and went down the Chaudiere to its mouth.² He probably was successful in the objects of his efforts, but an accident befel his son John by the way, the effects of which we shall see continued through life.

A new valuation was completed this year, by which nineteen towns and plantations in Maine were taxed £74, 6s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. as their proportion of a Provincial tax of £1,000. Five places in the county of Lincoln were assessed £8, 13s. 5d. as their proportion. No place above Pownalborough was of sufficient importance to be assessed. "Topsham precinct," one of the five, was assessed but seventeen shillings.

In 1762, the Indians being tranquil, the government in a spirit of economy reduced the forces under pay in Maine, at Fort Halifax and Fort Western, to one lieutenant, one armorer, two sergeants and thirteen privates.³

Bowdoinham was incorporated September 18, 1762, and was named in compliment to Wm. Bowdoin, one of the Plymouth proprietors, to whom much of the land was granted. A claimant to

¹ 2 vol. Plymouth Co. Records, p. 269.

³ Council Records, June 10, 1762.

² 2 Williamson, p. 357.

these lands under Sir Ferdinando Gorges' patent appeared, but the early acts of possession of the Plymouth Company and the Indian deed from Abbagadasset which they had obtained, prevailed against the obsolete and indefinite grant to Sir Ferdinando.

The Plymouth Company, on the 15th day of May 1761, held their sixth meeting which was continued by adjournments to January 9th, 1764, during which time William Bowdoin was continued moderator. Few grants were made this year to settlers.

The proprietors, in order to quiet settlers upon their land who were made uneasy by claimants under Indian deeds, by whom they were sued and harrassed into settlements, by means of which money was extorted from them, provided that deeds with general warranty might be given, and as the company could not by law give them, they conveyed to Dr. Sylvester Gardiner large tracts of land on Sheepscot river, and the west side of the Kennebec between the Chops, Stevens river and Merrymeeting bay, in order that he might convey the title with warranty, and appointed John McKecknie to deliver seisin and possession of the same to said Gardiner.

The standing committee numbered six members of whom Dr. Gardiner was one, the five others, James Bowdoin, Thomas Hancock, James Pitts, Benjamin Hallowell and William Bowdoin, covenanted with Dr. Gardiner to indemnify and save him harmless from five-sixths of all losses and damages arising on account of his warranting the title of lands he should sell. The other sixth, Dr. Gardiner, as a member of the committee, was to take the risk of himself, and the proprietors voted to indemnify said committee and to subject all lands belonging to them to immediate sale, to pay all loss or damage arising to said committee on account of sales to be made by Dr. Gardiner.¹

Dr. Gardiner gave his bond in the sum of £20,000 to receive and pay to the use of the proprietors all moneys arising from the sales. The title of the company in some of the lands proved defective, which brought large claims against Dr. Gardiner's estate which his heirs were not able to adjust with the company till under litigation many years after.²

March 31, 1762, grants of one hundred acres each in Pownalborough were made to Jonathan Bowman, William Cushing and

¹ 2 vol. Plymouth Co. Records, p. 294-295.

² R. H. Gardiner, 2 Me. H. S. Col. p. 285.

Charles Cushing, which probably were lots they occupied upon removal to that place.

Arrangements were made this year with the Wiscasset Company in relation to boundaries, and grants were first made to settlers at Cushnoc, which were increased and extended further up the river in the next year. His Excellency, Francis Bernard, obtained number twenty-one, Pownalborough, in consideration of his promoting and encouraging the eastern settlements.

On the 10th of February 1763, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris, by which France renounced to England all Canada and all her other northern dominions in America. This was followed by the formation of Canada into a province by the name of Quebec.

No event had transpired of so much importance and so favorable to the interests of Maine as the reduction of Quebec and the removal of the French from Canada; and in no part of the State was its influence more favorably felt than on the Kennebec. The Indian wars had now ceased, French aggression ended, titles to landed property were being investigated and local civil government strengthened and sustained, business was reviving and population was increasing.

The growing importance of the colonies induced the Lords of Trade, in 1764, to order a census of the inhabitants in order that they might know more fully their ability to bear taxation. This was the first step toward that system of measures under the influence of which the colonists revolted. By the census taken, the population of Maine was computed at 24,000, of which 4,347 were in the county of Lincoln, which were distributed as in the following table.¹

Towns and Plantations.	Whites.	Families.	Houses.	Negroes.
Pownalborough,	889	175	161	9
Georgetown,	1,329	184	180	12
Bowdoinham,	220	37	88	1
Woolwich,	415	63	64	
Newcastle,	454	69	69	1
Topsham,	340	52	54	1
Gardinerstown or all north of Pownalboro',	200			
Townsend, Pemaquid, Walpole,	300			
Broad Bay, Georgekeag and Meduncook,	200			
	4,347	580	616	24

The number north of Pownalborough, under the name of Gardinerstown, was by estimation two hundred; we think the estimate

¹ 2 Williamson, p. 373.

was too small. The only settlements at that time were at Cobbossee, Cushnoc and Fort Halifax. The settlement at Cobbossee or Gardinerstown was commenced in the fall of 1760, when eight persons, four having families, came to that place under the patronage of Dr. Gardiner, who early in the next year erected a grist mill and saw mill and a large mansion house, long known as the Great House.¹ From this nucleus the settlement had grown probably to some twenty families when the census was taken. At Cushnoc the settlement commenced with the erection of Fort Western in 1754, and at the end of ten years probably numbered over one hundred souls;² while at Fort Halifax, the settlement of which commenced at the same time with Fort Western, the inhabitants numbered nearly as many. In the three settlements there could not have been less than three hundred persons.

The Plymouth proprietors on the 19th of January, 1764, commenced their seventh meeting, which was continued by adjournments to July 12, 1775, during which Dr. Sylvester Gardiner was moderator.

February 8th grants were made of large tracts of "back land," delineated on John McKecknie's plan of November, 1762, to the following proprietors: to James Bowdoin a tract two miles by ten; to Benjamin Hallowell three hundred and sixty rods by ten miles; to Edward Goodwin, for himself and others, two hundred and forty rods by ten miles; to William Bowdoin four hundred and eighty rods by ten miles; to David Jeffries and Gershom Flagg two hundred and sixty rods by ten miles; to Charles W. Apthorp two hundred and sixty rods by ten miles; to James Pitts five hundred and twenty rods by ten miles; to William Taylor two hundred and fifty-six rods by ten miles; to Sylvester Gardiner lots number twenty-three G and twenty-four G, adjoining a tract owned by him; and subsequently Thomas Hancock was granted five hundred and sixty-six rods by ten miles. All these grants were "in consideration of their great trouble and expense in bringing forward settlements on Kennebec River." This was also the consideration expressed in the grants made when the proprietors divided their lands, and was without any special regard to services rendered.

¹ History of Gardiner, p. 61.

² At Cushnoc, in 1764, thirty-seven lots had been conveyed to settlers who occupied them, and ten other lots were occupied by settlers who afterwards obtained grants.

March 14th, the proprietors' lots on Winslow's plan were divided or granted to sundry proprietors. By this division lot number eight, upon which the central part of the city of Augusta is now built, from Winthrop to Bridge street, was granted to Gershom Flagg.

The proprietors having caused an advertisement to be extensively circulated in England, Ireland and America, that they proposed laying out three townships to be granted to settlers upon performing settling duties, now directed six townships, six miles square, to be laid out on the west side of the Kennebec, commencing three miles and sixteen rods from the river, and four miles north of Cobbosseecontee, and running twelve miles to the west line of the patent, and eighteen miles north and south; and that two hundred acres be granted to every family settling in said townships upon condition of building a house twenty feet square, seven feet high, and making fit for tillage five acres of land in three years, and residing in person or by substitute on the same for seven years.

The heirs of Edward Tyng having petitioned the General Court in relation to the sale of their father's interest in the Kennebec lands for delinquent taxes the proprietors, in their answer to the petition say, that their Kennebec lands were encumbered with many adverse claims, in relation to which they were obliged to enter into long and expensive law suits, which, with surveys and settling families, occasioned heavy expenses, to pay which divers taxes were granted, which not being paid were advanced by some of the proprietors. This was done in the hope that something might be made of the lands by proper management, though some of the proprietors "declared that the tract was not worth the expense upon it, and this was in fact the case if the then value was only considered." One twenty-fourth part of the whole purchase was sold at £192 lawful money, and Tyng himself had sold in 1750 one twenty-fourth part for £133, 6s. 8d, at which time the lands were a great part in the possession of other persons, and a much greater part claimed by other companies; the event of which claims and suits arising from them was uncertain, which occasioned the lands to be thought of little value, but by exertion and expense the proprietors had made them of some value.¹

Robert Smith and John Cort of Boston were granted Neguam-

¹ 2 vol. Plymouth Co. Records, p. 366.

kike and Five Mile Islands upon condition that they should carry on the salmon and sturgeon fishery on the Kennebec for seven years.

March 12th, 1766, eighteen thousand two hundred acres of land at Fort Halifax, now Winslow, were granted to John Winslow, James Otis, Gamaliel Bradford, James Warren, Daniel Howard and William Taylor, on condition of settling in four years fifty persons, twenty-five of whom shall have families, and build fifty houses, and clear five acres of land to each settler. The conditions of this grant were complied with by Winslow and his associates. It was the only grant of a township upon the condition of performing settling duties which passed from the proprietors. Their success was probably owing in a measure to settlers already occupying under preëmption rights acquired by virtue of a general invitation in the advertisements of the company for settlers.

In pursuance of the system of taxation which the mother country was about initiating in the colonies, Parliament, January 10th, 1765, passed the memorable *Stamp Act*, which aroused the colonies to action. Massachusetts by her General Court, in May, proposed a Congress of deputies from each colony to meet in the city of New York, which convened as proposed and declared the sole power of taxation to be in their own assemblies. The excitement was so great that the stamp officers declined their appointments, and the act was finally repealed March 18th, 1766. Parliament, however, in the next year imposed a duty to be paid by the colonists on paper, glass, tea, &c. This being considered oppressive and unconstitutional, measures were taken to unite the colonies for redress. In opposition to this the General Court was dissolved by the colonial governor, and as he refused to issue precepts for a new legislature, a Provincial Convention assembled at Boston, September 22, 1768, at the instance of the selectmen of that town, at which more than one hundred towns were represented. The 25th of the same month the British troops arrived in Boston, and on the 5th of March, 1770, the Boston massacre occurred, while in April of the same year the duties were repealed on all articles except tea.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition and unfavorable aspect of public affairs, the settlements on the Kennebec had rapidly increased under the influence of the Plymouth Company since the reduction of Quebec. Numerous grants were made to settlers,

who had become residents on their lots, so that on the 26th of April 1771, the towns of Hallowell, Vassalborough, Winslow, and Winthrop were incorporated. Hallowell then embraced the present cities of Augusta and Hallowell, the town of Chelsea, and a large part of the towns of Farmingdale and Manchester. Vassalborough included Sidney; Winslow embraced Waterville; and Winthrop extended her limits over Readfield.

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE SETTLEMENT AT CUSHNOC IN 1754 TO THE INCORPORATION OF HALLOWELL IN 1771.

The first occupation of Augusta, under its ancient Indian name of Cushnoc, was by the Colonists of New Plymouth, who about the time they obtained their patent established a trading house¹ on the east side of the river near the location of Fort Western.²

In 1654, when government was instituted on the Kennebec by Thomas Prince, Lieut. Thomas Southworth resided at Cushnoc in charge of the trading house as agent of the colony, and was appointed by Prince "assistant to the government," with "such others as shall be sent there from time to time to have the government of *that family*."³

Southworth had probably been some years in charge of the establishment, since we find him in 1648 a witness to a deed from the Indian chief Natahanada to Gov. William Bradford and others, of land on both sides of the Kennebec, from "Cushenocke to Wesserunskik,"⁴ which he probably was instrumental in obtaining. Gov. Bradford was his father-in-law, having married Alice Southworth, his mother, for whom he had formed an attachment in his younger days, before he came over to Plymouth, but was prevented from marrying her by her parents, who objected to him on account of his inferior standing. The governor having lost his wife in Cape Cod harbor in December, 1620, and Mrs. Southworth being a widow, he induced her, in 1622 or 1623, to come to Plymouth with her two sons, Thomas and Constance, and marry him.⁵ Thomas, after his residence at Cushnoc, became a

¹ Ante, p. 4.

² Heath's plan, p. 20.

³ Records of New Plymouth, p. 58. Extracts published by Plymouth Company, 1751. The records relating to Prince's government mention the persons present at Thomas Ashley's, the same as Williamson and others have them; but Southworth, who was not present, is mentioned by Prince as "now residing at *Cushenage*."

⁴ Folsom's Catalogue of Doc.

⁵ New England's Memorial, p. 103, 420.

captain, and was assistant to the home government at Plymouth for twelve consecutive years, ending in 1669, which year, according to Josiah Cotten, "was rendered sorrowful and remarkable by the death of Capt. Thomas Southworth, who, full of faith and comfort, expired at Plymouth December 8th, being about fifty-three years old, after he had served God faithfully both in a public and private station."¹

The post at Cushnoc was maintained by the colony and its lessees until about the year 1660, when the increasing Indian troubles, which finally ended in war, destroyed their lucrative traffic, and the patent passed into other hands. No attempt to settle at this place was made until near a century after. The remains of the post formerly occupied was still visible in 1692.²

In 1732 a settlement was contemplated by Gov. Belcher, who, in his eastern tour that year, informed the Indians at St. George's river that one of the missionaries who were to be sent to them was to reside at Cushnoc, where a church and town was about to be built.³ But the settlement did not originate at so early a day, nor in the peaceful manner indicated by the governor. It was not until the erection of Fort Western by the Plymouth Company on their lands in 1754 that a settlement at Cushnoc was commenced.

Fort Western was garrisoned at the public expense, and had its origin in those incipient measures of protection and defence which preceded the French and Indian war; a war in which the French and English were struggling for dominion in America, and in which the French in this region were desirous and endeavoring to establish and extend their former undefined Acadian possessions, now under the claim that it was Canadian territory.

As a dependence of Fort Halifax at Ticonic, Fort Western was made sufficiently strong to successfully resist any force which it was anticipated might appear before it. At the time it was erected not a settler is known to have dwelt above Fort Richmond. The forest had scarcely been broken by the axe of civilized man. The site where formerly stood the New Plymouth trading house, which had been abandoned for nearly a hundred years, and time had probably removed every vestige of its remains, was covered with a growth of wood which could only be

¹ New England's Memorial, p. 345.

³ Eaton's Annals.

² Deposition of Joseph Bane.

distinguished by the practiced eye from the older wood of the surrounding forest. On the river above, except at Fort Halifax, the wilderness was unbroken to the settlements on the Chaudiere, in Canada, and below the nearest points presenting signs of civilized life were Frankfort and Fort Richmond.

The fort at Cushnoc was then no desirable residence, a frontier fortress on the borders of civilization, liable to, and in constant expectation of, the stealthy incursions of a savage foe; yet men of culture and women of refinement for that day took up their abode there, and resting under the protection of its walls laid the foundation of a settlement which has continued unbroken.

Fort Western was not molested during the war, but rumors that it would be assaulted by a combined force of French and Indians caused its garrison to be strengthened and the fort to be kept in constant readiness for defence.

The expedition of Gov. Shirley to the Kennebec and the erection and maintenance of Forts Western and Halifax were very expensive to the Province, and had the appearance of being a waste of money, as no enemy appeared in force before the forts during the war. However, the policy of this expenditure, aside from protecting and fostering settlements, is fully supported in view of the threatening aspect of public affairs at the time. The English and French were about commencing a struggle in which it was anticipated their colonies in America would take a conspicuous part. The contest for dominion was coming; the consummation of a French project to enlarge their territory in America, of fifty years' standing, was to be attempted.

The seat of French power in this country was at Quebec, which was strongly fortified and made a base for military operations. With the Canadian and Maine Indians as allies, and the Kennebec and its tributary waters as a highway of communication, the French were systematically aggressive, and the settlements in Maine were, as they had been for a century past, exposed to the sudden and secret incursions of their hereditary enemies with their merciless savage allies. The erection of the forts on this avenue it was thought would overawe the Indians and deter the French from an aggressive movement in this direction. Of so great importance was the measure considered by the home government that "His Majesty's particular approbation of the zeal and rigor evinced"

in the enterprise was communicated by the governor to the General Assembly.¹

The erection of the forts is said by Hutchinson to have been the project of Gov. Shirley, "yet," he remarks, "as it had the appearance of originating in the Assembly there was no room for complaint."² The first movement, however, for the erection probably came from the Plymouth Company in 1751, when they petitioned the General Court to remove Fort Richmond further up the river.³ When, afterwards, war with France appeared inevitable, Gov. Shirley with clear military foresight perceived the advantage the fortifications would give in the coming contest, and under the influence of the assembly, as well as the Plymouth proprietors, gave his countenance and support to the enterprise which so decidedly elicited the approval of the home government.

The difficulty of transporting supplies to Fort Halifax materially added to the expense of maintaining the post. The road which the governor had caused to be made between the two forts was useless in winter, on account of deep snows which filled the valleys it crossed. The river which furnished an easier means of transportation in summer was difficult to ascend. Eight boats of two tons each armed with four swivels, provided for the purpose of transportation, did not answer the expectations of Capt. Lithgow, and he sent to Falmouth for whale boats which were more serviceable.⁴

The winter after the erection of the forts, their supplies which were detained in the Province sloop were hauled on the ice on hand sleds from Merrymeeting bay, and two hundred barrels of provisions were transported in the same manner, with great labor, from Fort Western to Fort Halifax.⁵ Under such difficulties it is not surprising that by popular estimate "every biscuit sent to Fort Halifax cost the Province a pistareen."⁶

The war was practically ended in the fall of 1759, yet a treaty of peace was not signed until February, 1763. Fort Western continued to be garrisoned, but with a diminished force. This was thought necessary on account of the unsettled relations with the Indians. In January, 1764, Gov. Bernard recommended garrisons at forts Halifax and Western as large as at Fort Pownal, and in

¹ Hutchinson's Hist. Mass. Bay, p. 307. ⁴ Lithgow's Letters to Shirley.

² *Ib.* p. 26. ⁵ Lithgow to Gov. Shirley, 5 vol. Letters, p. 132.

³ *Ante.* p. 31. ⁶ D. Sewall's MS. Letter.

June of the same year, Capt. Lithgow represented the uncertain disposition of the natives, and the need of repairs at Fort Halifax, at which he was still truckmaster in 1765.

No dwelling was erected at Cushnoc, outside of the fort, until after the fall of Quebec. The only inhabitants until that event were the garrison and dwellers within the fort. Some of the garrison were impressed into the service, and all were discontented with their long detention and scanty and long delayed pay. When, however, there was a prospect of an established peace they probably consented to settle in the neighborhood on the recently surveyed lands of the Plymouth Company, to which they were invited by the liberal terms offered to settlers.

At this time the town of Pownalborough, which had just become the shire town of the new county of Lincoln, was the most important settlement on the Kennebec. Among its residents were three Harvard graduates of the class of 1755, Charles Cushing, Jonathan Bowman and the Rev. Jacob Bailey. The latter gentleman, after crossing the Atlantic to obtain Episcopal ordination, was sent by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," as missionary to that place, where he arrived July 1st, 1760, and resided for the first few months in the family of Samuel Goodwin,¹ a Plymouth proprietor.

The settlement at this time numbered about one hundred and fifty families, scattered along the banks of the river. They were destitute of religious or secular instruction, were very ignorant, and in general so poor that their families suffered for necessary food and clothing. They lived mostly in miserable huts, half of which were without chimneys; many of their children were obliged to go barefoot through the winter, and were destitute of necessary clothing; many people were without other beds "than a heap of straw;" and whole families had scarcely anything to subsist upon for months except roasted potatoes.² In this unpromising condition of the settlement Mr. Bailey held services in private houses and the chapel connected with Fort Richmond, until the court house was built, in 1761, when it was used for many years on Sundays.

The missionary having married, removed "for a dwelling," in the spring of 1761, to Fort Richmond, which was then "an old dismantled fort" on the opposite side of the river. Here he

¹ Frontier Missionary, p. 79.

² *Ib.* p. 88.

resided for seven years, having the use of the farm connected with the fort, which was under very considerable improvement. Three quaker families and two families that were "English church people" were all the settlers, according to Mr. Bailey, who came to the Kennebec in 1760. The latter and one family of the former stopped at Cobbossee, and two families of the former at Pownalborough.¹

In 1763 Mr. Bailey went to Cobbossee to lecture, and found, as he says, some of the people "the greatest bigots in the land against the church of England." They excused their attendance and desired he would visit them on a Sunday. However, he went to Capt. Howard's at Fort Western and preached, where he had "a considerable congregation of the upper settlers."² After this he officiated frequently at Cobbossee, where he "opened the church" which was just built, August 16, 1772, with a congregation of eighty persons, and baptized eight individuals. He was invited to and visited Pondtown, preached a number of times at Fort Western, and extended his visits two or three times to Fort Halifax. But about this time he met with serious and annoying opposition from some of the officials connected with the courts at Pownalborough, who were descended from Puritan stock, and viewed with jealousy the introduction among them of the Episcopal form of worship. Having at this time erected, with the assistance of Dr. Gardiner, a church and parsonage, the title to the land on which they were built was questioned by those opposed to him and the church. This caused him a good deal of uneasiness and trouble.

But he was soon involved in difficulties of a more serious nature arising from his adherence to king and Parliament at a time when the country was organizing in determined opposition to their arbitrary measures. He would pray for the king, and the people would mob him; would not sign the non-consumption agreement, and would preach sermons which the whigs considered seditious; for which he was summoned before the committee of safety and inspection, and was arraigned under the transportation act. At length the cause of the king, which he had confidently believed would ultimately prevail, grew desperate, and the annoyance of the whigs had reduced him to such straightened circumstances as to compel him to seek shelter and support with the king's loyal

¹ Frontier Missionary, p. 343.

² Letter to Dr. Gardiner in F. M. p. 338.

subjects in the Province of Nova Scotia. From this retreat he held correspondence with absentees and tories during the remainder of the war.

The Plymouth Company, now that French dominion had ended and the power of the Indians was broken, commenced the settlement of their lands at Cushnoc. John Winslow was employed to make a survey and plan of lots, with the intention of giving the larger part to actual settlers upon condition of performing light settling duties. He laid out lots in three ranges, on each side of the river, all a mile in length. Those next to the river in the first range were fifty rods wide and contained one hundred acres; those in the second range were of the same width as three of the front lots, one hundred and fifty rods, and contained three hundred acres each; those in the third range were seventy-five rods wide and contained one hundred and fifty acres each. The proprietors reserved to themselves every third front lot and the lots in the second range, and gave to the settlers the other front lots and the lots in the third range.¹

The proprietors thus retained four hundred and gave the settlers five hundred of every nine hundred acres. Each settler was entitled to two lots containing two hundred and fifty acres of land, one hundred in the first and one hundred and fifty in the third range, on condition of building a house twenty feet square and seven feet high, and clearing five acres of land suitable for tillage within three years, and dwelling on the land eight years by himself or his substitute. They were also required to work on the ministerial lot, or the house for the public worship of God, two days in a year for ten years, when requested by the standing committee of the proprietors. The valuable lands at Cushnoc, under these very liberal terms were rapidly taken up. The first grants were made April 28th, 1762, and within four years after all the settlers' lots were granted but five. These were probably occupied by persons to whom they were subsequently granted.

The following is a list of the original grants at Cushnoc made by the Plymouth Company, with the numbers conforming to Winslow's plan of survey, dated June 17, 1761, with the date of the grants and the residence of settlers and proprietors at the time they were made. Each settler took a first and third range lot of

¹ The lotting of these lands was in pursuance of directions given the year previous, as noted on page 70.

corresponding numbers, and the proprietors a first and second range lot of like numbers. The list commences at the north line of Augusta, on the east side of the river, and the lots are numbered to the south line of the present town of Chelsea, making fifty lots. On the west side the numbers commence at the north line of the town and extend to the south line, making thirty-four lots:

GRANTS ON THE EAST SIDE. {

No.	Names of Settlers and Proprietors.	Date of Grant.	Residence.	Remarks.
50	Florentius Vassall.....	March 14, 1764,	London,	Proprietor.
49	{ Asa Fisk	April 28, 1762,	Providence,	} Settlers.
	{ David Hancock	May 15, 1765,	Kennebec,	
48	Uriah Clark.....	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
47	James Pitts.....	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
46	Isaac Clark.....	April 28, 1762,	Cumberland,	Settler.
45	Jonas Clark.....	April 28, 1762,	Cumberland,	Settler.
44	James Bowdoin.....	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
43	William Bacon.....	June 13, 1764,	Kennebec,	Settler.
42	Samuel Tollman.....	April 28, 1762,	Boston,	Settler.
41	Sylvester Gardiner.....	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
40	Samuel Babcock.....	Oct. 13, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
39	Edward Savage.....	Dec. 14, 1768,	Kennebec,	Settler.
38	Sylvester Gardiner.....	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
37	James Howard.....	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
36	James Howard.....	May 14, 1766,	Kennebec,	Settler.
35	Read and Nelson.....	March 14, 1764,	.....	Proprietors.
34	James Howard.....	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
33	James Howard.....	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
32	Paschal Nelson.....	March 14, 1764,	.....	Proprietor.
31	Daniel Savage.....	June 14, 1769,	Kennebec,	Settler.
30	Daniel Hilton.....	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
29	Thomas Hancock.....	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
28	Maurice Fling.....	April 28, 1762,	Kennebec,	Settler.
27	John Tileston.....	Oct. 10, 1770,	Boston,	Merchant.*
26	James Howard.....	.....	Kennebec,	Fort Western lot.
25	Seth Greely.....	Oct. 9, 1765,	Kennebec,	Settler.
24	Moses Greely.....	Oct. 9, 1765,	Kennebec,	Settler.
23	James Bayard.....	March 14, 1864,	.....	Proprietor.
22	Reuben Colburn.....	Nov. 9, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler's lot.
21	Ezekiel Page.....	June 8, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
20	Whitmore and Stone.....	March 4, 1764,	.....	Proprietor.
19	Ezekiel Page, jr.....	Nov 8, 1769,	Kennebec,	Settler.
18	Jonathan Davenport†.....	June 8, 1763,	Dorchester,	Settler.
17	John Jones.....	June 12, 1765,	Boston,	Proprietor.
16	Noah Kidder.....	June 8, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
15	Ezekiel Chase.....	June 28, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
14	Samuel Goodwin.....	April 28, 1762,	Pownalborough,	Proprietor.
13	Stevens Chase.....	April 28, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
12	Daniel Davis.....	Nov. 9, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
11	John Hancock.....	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
10	Nathan Davis.....	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
9	Benjamin Davis.....	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
8	James Bowdoin, heirs.....	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
7	James Cocks.....	April 28, 1762,	Boston,	Settler.
6	Samuel Bullen.....	Oct. 12, 1763,	Billerica,	Settler.
5	Edward Goodwin.....	March 14, 1764,	Charlestown,	Proprietor.
4	Henry McCausland.....	June 13, 1764,	Kennebec,	Settler's lot.
3	Samuel Berry.....	Nov. 14, 1764,	Kennebec,	Settler's lot.
2	Benjamin Hallowell.....	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
1	Joseph North.....	July 10, 1788,	Hallowell,	Settler's lot.

* Purchased at auction.

† First lot in Chelsea.

GRANTS ON THE WEST SIDE.

No	Names of Settlers and Proprietors.	Date of Grant.	Residence.	Remarks.
34	Eben Bacon	October 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
33	James Bacon	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
32	Tyng and Lowell	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietors.
31	Morris Wheeler	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
30	John Ward	Oct. 9, 1765,	Kennebec,	Settler.
29	Charles W. Aphthorp	March 14, 1764,	New York,	Proprietor.
28	Moses Smith	April 28, 1762,	Kennebec,	Settler.
27	Jabez Cowen, jr.	May 11, 1774,	Hallowell,	Settler.
26	David Jeffries	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
25	Abishai Cowen	May 11, 1774,	Hallowell,	Settler.
24	Jabez Cowen	April 28, 1762,	Kennebec,	Settler.
23	John Hancock	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
22	Adam Carson	Oct. 9, 1765,	Kennebec,	Settler.
21	Elias Taylor	April 28, 1762,	Kennebec,	Settler.
20	Tyng and Lowell	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
19	William Blake	Nov. 14, 1764,	Kennebec,	Settler.
18	Daniel Townsend	Nov. 14, 1764,	Kennebec,	Settler.
17	N. Thwing and H. Weld,	Nov. 14, 1764,	. . . . .	Proprietors.
16	John Nowland	June 14, 1769,	Kennebec,	Settler.
15	David Clark	April 28, 1762,	Cumberland,	Settler.
14	Benjamin Hallowell	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
13	William Howard	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
12	William Brooks	June 13, 1764,	Kennebec,	Settler.
11	William Taylor	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
10	Jonathan Bowman	April 28, 1762,	Pownalborough,	Settler's lot.
9	Sylvester Gardiner	Oct. 10, 1770,	Boston,	Settler's lot.
8	Gershom Flagg	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
7	Peter Hazeltine	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
6	Josiah French	Dec. 12, 1764,	Kennebec,	Settler.
5	William Vassall	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
4	Ephriam Cowen	June 8, 1763,	Dunstable,	Settler.
3	Ephriam Butterfield	Oct. 12, 1763,	Kennebec,	Settler.
2	John Hancock	March 14, 1764,	Boston,	Proprietor.
1	Samuel Howard	Dec. 14, 1768,	Kennebec,	Settler.

James Howard, the military commander of Fort Western, may be considered the first settler at Cushnoc. He was a highly respectable gentleman, who came from the north of Ireland to Boston early in the last century, and associated himself with a number of his countrymen who like himself were of the Protestant religion and of Scotch descent, for the purpose of settling in some approved place. Howard and six others were appointed a committee by their associates to examine various localities. Having visited the Kennebec, Pemaquid, and St. George's river, three attractive places of settlement in "the eastern country," they were influenced by the superior advantages offered at St. George's, and the liberal terms proposed by Gen. Waldo, to enter into a contract with him to settle on his lands on that river. This was in April, 1735. The next year Howard with his family, consisting of his

wife and sons John and Samuel, repaired with the associates to the river and selected the lot upon which he settled. Here his daughter Margaret was born October 25th, 1738, and his son William two years after.

In 1745, during the war with France and Spain, many of the settlers having embarked in the expedition against Louisburg, the settlement was broken up, and Howard with his family probably repaired to Boston. However, upon the restoration of peace, in 1749, he returned and remained until 1754,¹ when he accompanied Gov. Shirley in his expedition to the Kennebec, and was appointed commander of the garrison established at Fort Western. He was soon followed by his family. They resided at the fort during the war. With the exception of William Lithgow at Fort Halifax, Howard was the first magistrate on the river above Pownalborough. He united many of the early settlers in marriage. For many years he was not only the most influential man in the settlement, but the most prominent in this region of country. He was sent by government in 1761 on an expedition to Canada, with a party of fifteen men, to explore the intermediate country, ascertain the disposition of the Indians and endeavor to secure their trade.² While on this expedition, John Howard, his son, who accompanied him, fired on one occasion when in the woods at what he supposed to be a bear; it proved to be one of the party, and that he had unfortunately taken his life. No blame was imputed to Howard, but the occurrence so affected him that he sank into hopeless insanity. "He lived long at the fort, gentle and inoffensive, but possessed of immense imaginary wealth."³

James Howard, with his sons Samuel and William, engaged in business at the fort after the war, monopolizing the lucrative lumber trade of the upper Kennebec, and running the only vessel at that time above Georgetown, which was commanded by Samuel. They were looked upon as fathers and benefactors of the new settlement, and had the confidence of every one. Their will was law. An instance of their consequence is related. A rumor was afloat that a *strange* vessel was coming up the river to trade. This was regarded as interfering with the rights which the Howards had acquired by early and exclusive occupation, and the question was

¹ Eaton's Ann.

² Williamson's History.

³ Judge Weston's Reminiscences in Kennebec Journal Oct. 23, 1851.

earnestly asked, "Will the Howards let them come?"¹ James Howard retired in a few years leaving the mercantile business to his sons. He obtained, in 1763, grants of lots number thirty-three and thirty-four, east side, at Riggs' Brook, upon settling conditions. On one he built the "great house," and two years after was released from the condition of building another upon agreeing to attend to the business of the Plymouth Company, "so far as concerns the business of his office as a Justice of the Peace, for two years, free of any fees."² In 1769 he purchased the fort tract, containing nine hundred acres, with the fort buildings, for five hundred dollars, or £1125, old tenor. Two years after he purchased twelve hundred and eighty acres in the rear of the fort lot, on the fourth and fifth miles.

Upon the incorporation of Hallowell, Howard was one of the first board of selectmen, and was chosen Treasurer, which office he filled for nine consecutive years. During the Revolution he was an ardent patriot, and as a magistrate was a member of the court of sessions which tried the tories for their hostility to "American measures." In 1784 he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Lincoln county, with McCobb and Lithgow. When Thomas Rice, a fourth judge, was added, a shrewd countryman remarked that there were a thousand judges on the bench, and attempted to make out this singular enigma by saying, "Rice is *one* and the others are three *noughts*."³

Judge Howard held this office until his death, which occurred very suddenly, after thirty-three years residence at the fort, May 14th, 1787, at the age of eighty-five years.⁴ His children by his first wife were John, Samuel, William, and Margaret married to Capt. James Patterson. In January, 1781, he married a second wife, Susanna Cony, widow of Lieut. Samuel Cony, who survived him and married William Brooks. By her he had two children, Isabella who died in childhood, and James who died at the age of twenty-four years.

John Howard, the Judge's eldest son, was born in 1733. He is said to have been the most enterprising of his children, and was the second in command at Fort Western during the French war. In 1759 he was entrusted with dispatches from Gen. Amherst, which had been forwarded to Fort Western from Crown Point to

¹ Daniel Sewall, Esq.

³ Red Book, Hist. Soc. Library.

² Plymouth Co. Rec. vol. 2, p. 396.

⁴ Gen Henry Sewall's Diary.

be delivered to Gen. Wolfe, then besieging Quebec. He delivered them with dispatch, performing a journey of nearly two hundred miles through a country which was at the time a wilderness. When accompanying his father on his expedition to Canada, two years after, he met with the unfortunate occurrence already noticed, which acting upon a mind of more than usual sensibility deprived him of his reason. He died at the fort July 30, 1804, aged seventy-one years ¹

Capt. Samuel Howard, the second son, was a master mariner, and was long engaged in business at the fort in connection with his brother William. Samuel purchased goods in Boston and William sold them at the fort and furnished freight for the vessel which Samuel run. For a few years before the Revolution he resided in Boston. In May, 1766, he married Sarah Lithgow, daughter of Col. William Lithgow of Fort Halifax, "a woman of preëminent personal beauty."² Their children were two sons, William, who was a ship master, and Robert; and a daughter Sarah, who married Thomas Bowman. Capt. Howard died March 29th, 1799.

Col. William Howard, brother of Capt. Samuel, was born in 1740. He was for a time a Lieutenant under Col. Lithgow at Fort Halifax, when but nineteen years of age. In 1759, Gov. Pownal when at Fort St. George's, on his expedition to the Penobscot, records the arrival of "young Lieut. Howard from Capt. Lithgow of Fort Halifax." He may have accompanied the governor in the expedition, but probably was sent to report the condition of the upper forts and any indication which may have been discovered of the enemies' movements, and in response to an order directing the commanders of the forts to meet or report to Gov. Pownal at St. George's. Howard traded many years at Fort Western as resident partner of the firm of S. & W. Howard. He was the first representative from Hallowell in the General Court organized in 1775 under the revolutionary government. No representative had been previously sent from the town, and none was sent subsequently until 1785, when Joseph North was the first representative under the State constitution. He was occasionally a selectman, and succeeded his father as treasurer in 1780, an office which he held for twenty-one consecutive years. He was lieutenant-colonel in the militia in Revolutionary times, and was in Salton-

¹ Kennebec Gazette, Oct. 4, 1804.

² Daniel Sewall, Esq.

stall's expedition to Bagaduce, and afterwards was a colonel in the State militia. In 1768 or 1769 he married his cousin Martha Howard, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Howard, by whom he had three sons, Samuel, James and John, and two daughters, Mary and Margaret. Samuel, known as Col. Samuel, became a gentleman of some note, and Mary married Rev. Dr. John S. J. Gardiner, rector of Trinity Church, Boston. The other children died in childhood. Col. Howard lived at the fort until his death, which occurred April 7th, 1810. His wife had previously died October 28th, 1785.

Margaret Howard, daughter of Judge Howard, was married at the age of twenty-four years to Capt. James Patterson on the 8th of February, 1763. This was the first marriage at Cushnoc. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, the only person authorized within a wide circuit of country. Patterson was the fourth son of Deacon David Patterson, who settled at St. George's in company with James Howard in 1735. He resided at Pownalborough, and was a master mariner. His son, Capt. Samuel Patterson, resided many years in Augusta, and was the father of the Pattersons now residing here. Another son, James Howard Patterson, married a daughter of Ebenezer Farwell of Vassalborough, and was the father of another branch of the Patterson family. Mrs. Patterson survived her husband and died March 21, 1806, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Lieut. Samuel Howard was an elder brother of Judge Howard. He settled at St. George's river in 1736; removed when the settlement was broken up during the French and Spanish war; returned after peace, and probably came to the Kennebec at the time Fort Halifax was erected. He was lieutenant at the fort under Capt. Lithgow,¹ whose sister Margaret he married. He settled at Cushnoc after the war, on lot number one, west side, which was granted to him in 1768, and on which he lived until his death. His lot, number eighteen, at St. George's he conveyed to one Nelson July 19, 1776. During the Revolution he was two or three years on the committee of "correspondence and inspection" of the town of Hallowell, but at his advanced age he could not have taken a very active part in measures originating in the struggle. He died April 22, 1785, aged eighty-four. His wife survived him, and died October 24, 1799, at the advanced age of

¹ Mrs. Freeman of Winslow, daughter of E. Patty, who was ensign at the fort.

ninety-three years. They were buried in the old fort burial ground.¹ Their children were four daughters. Martha, married to Col. William Howard; Betsey, who died unmarried; Sally, married to John Lee of Penobscot, a brother of Silas Lee of Wiscasset; and Jane, married to Ebenezer Farwell of Vassalborough.

Ezekiel Page came from Haverhill, Mass., to Cushnoc with his family in 1762. His son Ezekiel, then seventeen years of age, came with him. They settled on lots number nineteen and twenty-one, east side. According to the information of the son in 1829 at the advanced age of eighty-three, the population at Cushnoc upon their arrival did not exceed thirty souls, including the residents at the fort, and the dwellings were seven log huts.² Mr. Page probably came by land in the spring, perhaps before the snow had left, ascending the river on the ice. He drove a yoke of oxen all the way from Haverhill.³ He must have been here very early in the season or he would have found a larger number of settlers. He stated that four of the log dwellings were within the present limits of Augusta, and three on the bank of the river opposite the city of Hallowell. One of the dwellings on the east side, in Augusta, was on the Arsenal lot and occupied by Moses and Seth Greely, father and son. The two on the west side were in Ward 4, on lots number twenty-two and number twenty-four, and were occupied by Adam Carson and Abishai Cowen. We are without information from Mr. Page as to who occupied the other dwellings. But Elias Taylor probably occupied an additional one on the west side, on his lot number twenty-one, of which he obtained a grant April 28, 1762, when he was styled of Kennebec. His son Elias was born here, February 21, 1762, and was the first white child born within the limits of Augusta. Taylor may have escaped the recollection of Mr. Page, from having removed from town many years before his narration. The other dwelling on the east side, within the limits of Augusta, was probably on lot number thirty-nine, forty-two, or forty-nine, it is difficult to determine satisfactorily which.

Edward Savage came from Woolwich with his wife and one child in 1762, and settled on number thirty-nine. He did not, however, obtain a grant of the lot until six years after. Samuel Tollman, who was a housewright and advanced in life came with his family from Boston, and settled on number forty-two, which was granted

¹ Tomb stones.

² D. Williams's MS. Lect.

³ Frederick Wingate.

him April 28, 1762. Asa Fisk of Providence was granted number forty-nine the day the first grants were made. He relinquished it three years after to David Hancock to whom it was re-granted. Hancock was married to his daughter Susanna, by James Howard, December 18, 1763.

In Chelsea, Jonathan Davenport may have prepared a dwelling in advance of the removal of his family. He came from Dorchester with his wife and two children October 25, 1762, and settled on lot number eighteen, of which he obtained a grant in June following. James Cocks, who had a family, and was granted April 28, 1762, lot number seven, had probably erected his dwelling. He was at Gardiner early in that year, where Dr. McKecknie surveyed a five acre lot for him, and charged him "for fronting" his great lot, which was ascertaining the corners upon the river and marking the side lines a few rods back.

We are unable to indicate the occupant of the other dwelling on the east side. On the west side, Deacon Pease Clark arrived in May, 1762, in the Province vessel, which came with supplies for Fort Western. He is regarded as the first settler in that part of Hallowell which retained the name after the incorporation of Augusta. No other settler on either side of the river, in that part of the town, is known to have so early record of his arrival.

Ephraim Cowen of Dunstable, Mass., settled on lot number four, on which the State House now stands, in 1763. He served as a soldier during most of the French war, and was a shoemaker. For many years, in connection with other pursuits, he pushed the awl and waxed the thread of a cordwainer for the early settlers. He was one of a company of associates who purchased land on the Sandy river; was the first clerk of the company; and removed to the site of Farmington, with his son David B. Cowen, in 1788, where he remained until his death in 1797.¹

Ephraim Butterfield, who was from Dunstable, settled on lot number three, adjoining Cowen's, at about the same time. He remained in town some years after the incorporation; was engaged in lumbering and sawing lumber at Howard's mills, and finally removed with his son Ephraim to Farmington.²

Josiah French, who settled on lot number six, west side, built a house at the corner of Green and Grove streets, where he kept an Inn. He was the first Inn-holder on the west side of the river.

¹ History of Farmington, p. 22; Howard's Account Book.

² *Ib.*

The annual town meeting was held at his house in 1773. He became a lieutenant, and was in the service a short time during the Revolution, near the close of which he removed to that part of Winthrop now Readfield, where some of his descendants now reside.

John Gilley, one of the earliest settlers, was remarkable for his great longevity, having attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and twenty-four years. He was born in Ireland, at Castle Isles on the Bridgewater river, twelve miles from Cork, about the year 1690. Some years after his arrival in this country in 1755, he came to Fort Western and offered to enlist as a soldier. Capt. Howard, who was in command of the fort, declined at first to receive him on account of his age, remarking that he did not think he was able "to bring a barrel of bread from the shore." He however was enlisted, and during his residence of a number of years with the garrison had occasional conversations with Howard, who came from Ireland, in relation to occurrences which had taken place in the old country. By "comparing dates, ages, and various other circumstances," it was conceded that Gilley was seven or eight years older than Howard. He said he was a man grown and lived in Ireland in the winter of the *hard frost*, and that great mortality ensued the year following, and that he helped bury the dead in large numbers.¹ Gilley married Dorcas Brawn, by whom he had a large family of children. When Dorcas was asked how old her husband was, she declared she did not know. "When she first knew him he was called grandpapa Gilley."

The late Dr. Benjamin Vaughan of Hallowell was interested to make an examination of Gilley, from which he became satisfied that his age was not over stated.² He was active in body and mind, and after he was a hundred years old he held a breaking-up plough, "and was smart as a trap and could jump like a fox." He never was sick, and labored until his death,³ which occurred July 9, 1813. Judge Cony, who had investigated Gilley's case as early as 1799, and had conversed with persons who had then known

¹ From a manuscript account by the late Judge Cony, made from Gilley's narration, December 31, 1799, Howard died May 14, 1787, aged eighty-five. It appeared afterwards that Gilley was thirteen years older than Howard. Judge Cony notes that there had been more than one hard winter in Ireland from 1711 to 1725.

² Judge Weston.

³ Luther I. Wall.

him from the time he first came to the fort, states his age, from the information which he received, at one hundred and twenty-four years. Two days after his death, in company with Dr. E. S. Tappan and Dr. Enoch Hale, Judge Cony made a post-mortem examination of the body. He found the lungs slightly adhering to the pleura, and the right lobe somewhat affected. The heart sound. The aorta at the curvature and at the valves near the heart a little ossified. The liver and other viscera of the abdomen sound and in a healthy state, gall bladder empty, stomach distended, but no very marked symptoms of disease.¹

Gilley was below medium size, five feet three inches in stature. His greatest weight was one hundred and twenty-four pounds, but usually from eight to twelve pounds less. Being asked upon what he lived, by some one curious to know the influence of diet upon health, he replied, "meat three times a day."² Dorcas Gilley, his wife, survived him many years, reaching the advanced age of ninety-five in March, 1840, when she died, leaving numerous descendants.

Daniel Hilton was a young man who came early to the fort, and probably remained some years with the garrison. He was long in the service of the Howards. He obtained a grant of lot number thirty, east side, in 1763, but soon relinquished it to David Thomes, whose wife's sister he married. He lived a long time in a small house which formerly stood near the fort, and died June 28, 1816, aged seventy-nine, leaving descendants.

Capt. Daniel Savage was the son of James Savage of Georgetown, who carried on a farm for Stephen Minot, in 1728, and purchased of Edward Hutchins in 1745 three hundred acres of land at Nequasset. The title to this land was in dispute by the owners of conflicting patents, and Thomas Stinson, through whom Savage's title came, obligated himself if he was "disturbed or harrassed by law suits, that he would pay on exhibition of accounts all costs and expenses."³

Capt. Savage, after the incorporation of Hallowell, became one of the principal inhabitants. He was a captain of the town, and commanded a company in the unfortunate expedition of Saltonstall, in 1797, to Bagaduce. He was eleven years town clerk of Hallowell, and as many one of the board of selectmen. At his

¹ MS. account by Judge Cony, furnished by the Rev. J. H. Ingraham.

² Rev. J. H. Ingraham.

³ Original bond, April 16, 1745.

house, near Judge Howard's, in 1775, Arnold quartered a squad of his men.

Capt Savage married for his first wife, Elizabeth Robinson, who deceased in 1767, leaving a son Daniel, whose descendants continue the name, on the old homestead, to this day. His second wife was Anna Johnson. With the exception of a son who died in infancy, his children by his second wife were daughters. Savage died January 1, 1795, aged sixty-six. His wife Anna died December 3, 1826, aged ninety-four. They were buried in the old fort burying ground.

Daniel Townsend, an early settler, was of Kennebec when lot number eighteen, west side, was granted him in 1764. He came from Massachusetts. His wife followed him. It is said she came with seven children all the way in a canoe, following the indentations of the coast, and that she and her sons propelled the fragile bark, in the management of which she was very expert.¹ An intimate acquaintance with the hardy habits of the early settlers would make this traditionary adventure appear quite probable.²

The family occupied a log hut on the front of their lot by the river, and after the erection of Howard's mills on the lot immediately opposite on the east side, Townsend worked in them for some years. Daniel Townsend, his son, who was the father of Dodivah Townsend and the grandfather of Reuel Townsend, died of camp fever in the army before Ticonderoga, in 1777.

James Bacon, physician, on lot number thirty-three, removed to Sidney before the incorporation, also his brother Eben Bacon who obtained the adjoining lot removed to Waterville, and William Bacon, who was on number forty-three, east side, removed to Winslow. The rapids in the Kennebec opposite these lots are called "Bacon's rips" from these settlers.

William Brooks, who obtained lot number twelve, west side, early removed to Waterville. He was not of the family of Brooks' who subsequently settled in the town.³

Maurice Fling, who obtained a grant of lot number twenty-eight, east side of the river, April 28, 1762, did not remain long in the plantation. In 1764 he was at Fort Halifax, where he built

¹ Reuel Townsend.

² Parson Smith's father went from St. George's to Falmouth in 1727 in a canoe.—Smith's Journal, p. 65.

³ Reuel Williams.

a log hut on the intervale on the bank of the Kennebec, under the hill upon which the block houses were built. Here he cleared land upon which the first farming was done at that place, and which long went by the name of "Fling's field."¹

Moses Greely, who was on lot number twenty-four, east side, with his son Seth who was granted number twenty-five, and his son Joseph who had become of age at the incorporation of the town, removed first to Winthrop, then, in 1783, to Sandy river. They were natives of Haverhill, Mass. Moses finally removed to Phillips, where he died. Seth, who had accompanied him to that place, went in 1818 to the Ohio country. Joseph removed to Belgrade where he died.²

Nathaniel Bowman, the ancestor of the Bowman family on the Kennebec, came from England at an early day and settled at Newton, now Cambridge, Mass., where he had a son Joseph born to him, who settled in Lexington. Joseph had a son Jonathan who was born at Lexington February 23, 1703. He became a minister, was ordained November 5, 1729, and settled in Dorchester. He was married to Elizabeth Hancock, daughter of Rev. John Hancock, minister at Lexington. Their son *Jonathan* was born in 1735, and graduated at Harvard in 1755, in the class with John Adams, Charles Cushing and Jacob Bailey. Soon after he came to the Kennebec in the employment of his uncle Thomas Hancock, a Plymouth proprietor, to look after his lands, and settled in Pownalborough.

At the organization of Lincoln county in 1760 he was appointed Register of Deeds, and in 1762 obtained a grant of lot number ten, west side, at Fort Western, which he probably occupied by a substitute, as it was a settler's lot. He was an ardent whig, early espoused the American cause, and was very annoying to his tory classmate the Rev. Jacob Bailey who was missionary at Pownalborough. Upon the appointment of county officers by the revolutionary government in 1775, he became Judge of Probate for Lincoln county. He was married in 1770 to Widow Mary Emerson, daughter of Eben Lowell of Boston. He married Ann Goodwin, a second wife, in 1798, and died September 4, 1804, leaving three sons, Jonathan, William and Thomas, and a daughter Mary. Jonathan married Lydia Wood, daughter of Abiel Wood of Wiscasset; William married Phebe Bridge, daughter of Edmund

¹ T. O. Paine, on authority of Mrs. Freeman. ² History of Farmington.

Bridge; and Thomas, who resided many years in Augusta, married November 3, 1799, Sarah Howard, daughter of Capt. Samuel Howard. He died June 3, 1837, leaving two daughters, Mary and Sarah Howard. Mary married Llewellyn W. Lithgow, and Sarah Howard married Dr. Thomas Sherman of Dresden, for her first husband, and Edmund J. Baker of Dorchester, for her second.

Mary Bowman, the daughter of Jonathan, was married to Dr. Jonathan B. Parker of Wiscasset.¹

John Jones, of number seventeen, east side, was a Boston merchant, residing in Roxbury; he was also a proprietor in the Plymouth Company, owning a share of the lands. He failed in business, owing Sir W. Baker of England, who caused a levy to be made on his interest in the company lands. James Bridge, Reuel Williams and Robert G. Shaw purchased this interest in 1807, upon the subsequent sale of which they "made their money."²

The first settler at the "Hook" was Deacon Pease Clark. He came from Attleborough, Mass., in May 1762, in the Province vessel which arrived with supplies for Forts Western and Halifax. He was set on shore nearly opposite Currier's tavern, on Water street. At that time there was no dwelling or settler within the present limits of the city of Hallowell. Clark was accompanied by his wife, and his son Peter and his wife with one child. They were obliged to sleep the first night under the body of a cart turned bottom upwards, which they brought with them. On the next day they constructed a camp of boughs near the spot where the cotton factory now stands. Peter Clark had been a lieutenant in a company of sixty who came at the erection of the forts to guard the workmen, probably a part of Gov. Shirley's force; and his father, it is said, had been down previous to his coming to settle, to see the country. He obtained a grant from the Plymouth Company of one hundred acres of land in the southeast corner of great lot number twenty-three, dated April 28, 1762. This lot is fifty rods wide and one mile long, and covers the central part of the present city of Hallowell. Peter's lot adjoined his father's on the south, and is on great lot number twenty-two, which had been granted to Benjamin Hallowell, from whom or his assigns he must have obtained his title.

The first clearing they made was near the present city hall. Having planted their corn and rye "on a burn," they commenced

¹ L. W. Lithgow.

² Plymouth Co. Records; R. Williams.

preparing for the erection of a more permanent dwelling, the timber for which was cut on the spot, and boards and plank were obtained at the mill just built at Cobbossee and floated up the river. The house was built on a side hill, and was two stories in front and one in rear after the fashion of buildings at that day. It stood on Academy street, just in rear of the three story boarding house at the corner of Second and Academy streets.¹ This was the first house erected within the present limits of Hallowell. In it Deacon Clark lived many years, extending a cordial welcome to the early settlers as they arrived on their way to their locations.

Pease Clark had six sons, Uriah, David, Jonas, Isaac, Simeon, and Peter, who all followed their father to the Kennebec. Uriah Clark was a shoemaker. He settled on lot number forty-eight, west side, which was granted him October 12, 1763, now in the limits of Augusta, where he lived, and died January 22, 1814, leaving descendants. Isaac and Jonas settled near their brother Uriah, on lots number forty-five and forty-six, grants of which they obtained at the earliest date of grants, April 28, 1762. Isaac Clark lived on his lot until the death of his father, when, upon the division of his estate in 1782, he removed to the "Hook" and built the first two story house erected at that place. This stood at the corner of Central and Main streets, on the spot where Mark Means' bakehouse now stands. In this he kept for some years the first house of entertainment, and was succeeded by a Mr. Randal, and afterwards by Nathaniel Tilton.² Isaac was the father of William Clark, a lawyer of Hallowell, noted for his astuteness. Jonas Clark lived many years on his lot, when, in about 1815, he took the "Western fever" and moved to Ohio.

Simeon Clark married Sally Cobb, April 20, 1770, and moved to Belgrade and finally to Ohio.

David Clark was a joiner. He obtained a grant of lot number fifteen, west side, April 28, 1762. This lot was near Elias Taylor's, whose daughter Sarah he married, February 15, 1773, and removed to Readfield, but on the division of his father's estate he removed to the "Hook."

Peter Clark, who came with his father in 1762, built a house on his lot near the "John Sewall house." He became deranged in

¹ Rev. Jonathan Cole's MS.; James Clark, son of Peter, now (1860) eighty-five years old.

² Rev. J. Cole's MS.

his mind. In 1794 he went from home on the 14th of December and was not found until the 18th of the month. Afterwards, in 1796, he wandered from home and was absent for three days, when he again returned. On the seventh of May of the next year, he went away and never returned. More than six years after his remains were found—September 11, 1803—about two miles from his house. The body was in a thicket of trees, and being covered with leaves was not discovered until a fire ran through the woods and left the bones uncovered, which were known to be his by the sleeve buttons which were found with the remains.¹

Peter Clark's son James, at the age of eighty-five years, tall and erect, is now living on his father's lot, a part of which he occupies for agricultural purposes.²

Jonathan Davenport's ancestor was probably Ebenezer Davenport, who settled at Falmouth, now Portland, in 1685, at twenty-four years of age, where he married James Andrews' daughter. On the destruction of the town a few years after, he removed to Dorchester, where he was living in 1735 at the age of seventy-four years.³ Jonathan's father, whose name was Ebenezer, was probably a son of the settler at Falmouth. He resided at Dorchester, from whence his son Jonathan came with his wife and two children to the plantation, October 25, 1762,⁴ and settled on lot number eighteen, east side, now the upper lot in Chelsea. He was the first town clerk in Hallowell; was frequently a selectman, and lived to February 26, 1810, when he deceased, aged seventy-eight years, leaving numerous descendants.

Samuel Bullen came from Billerica, Mass. with his wife and two children in October 1763,⁵ and settled on lot number six, east side. He was the father of Philip Bullen, the surveyor. His second son, Nathan, died in the Revolutionary army of small pox, in October, 1782. Samuel Bullen was the first constable of the town of Hallowell; was one of the "Sandy river associates," and removed to what is now Farmington about the year 1786.⁶

Reuben Colburn, who obtained a grant of number twenty-two, east side in 1763, settled on the river below, at what is now Pittston. He probably never resided on the lot. He came from Dunstable, Mass., and was the Reuben Colburn of the "Sandy

¹ Town Records; Judge Weston.

⁴ Town Records, p. 330.

² 1860.

⁵ *Ib.*

³ Maine Hist. Soc. Col. 1.

⁶ *History of Farmington*, p. 35.

river association," and the Maj. Colburn who accompanied Arnold to Canada in command of the company of carpenters.

Henry McCausland of lot number four, east side, resided at Cobbossee. He sold his lot, the next year after obtaining the grant, to Benjamin Fitch of the same place. McCausland was the father of "Old McCausland," who was confined many years in jail at Augusta.

Samuel Berry of lot number three also resided at Cobbossee, and probably did not settle on the lot.

Ezekiel Chase of lot number fifteen was a resident on his lot until after the Revolution, when he removed to Piscataquis county where he died.

David Thomas came from Georgetown to the Fort Western settlement in 1764, with his wife and two children, and settled on lot number thirty, granted to Daniel Hilton, where he kept the first house of entertainment on the east side of the river. He was collector of taxes, a selectman, and lieutenant in one of the town companies, also one of the committee of safety and correspondence during the Revolution. He removed from his farm and opened a "house of entertainment" in what is now¹ "the old cooper's shop," on the east side of Howard street, where he remained for many years, acting the part of "mine host" to a gratified public. A hall, named "Kennebec Hall," was connected with this house during Thomas' administration, which was in existence a few years since in a ruinous state. Thomas afterwards removed to a farm below the hospital.

Morris Wheeler of lot number thirty-one, west side, obtained his grant October 12, 1763. He enlisted under James Howard to garrison Fort Western during the French and Indian war; was an Irishman, and claimed to have emigrated to this country with John Gilley, whose playmate he was when a boy in Ireland; although it would appear that Gilley was some twelve years his senior. Wheeler died in Readfield in January, 1817, where he was believed by his relations and friends to have attained the uncommon age of one hundred and fifteen years.

Capt. James Cocks,² at the age of twenty-eight, came from Boston with his wife and two children, and settled on number seven, now in Chelsea, about 1762, the year his lot was granted

¹ 1860.

² Capt. James always wrote his name Cocks. His descendants write it Cox.

him. He first stopped at Gardinerstown, where a five acre lot was surveyed for him by John McKecknie in 1762.¹ Cocks was a nephew of Gershom Flagg, a Plymouth proprietor. His father married Flagg's sister. He was a cheerful man, of pleasant countenance, and of so small stature as to give rise to a report that he could not be received into the army, which he was desirous to enter, on account of his stature. He seldom if ever attended public worship, from which originated a sarcasm, uttered when he was in a passion threatening a person, who was advised to make his escape by fleeing to the meeting-house, with the assurance that he never would follow him there. He was a number of years moderator, and one of the selectmen, and one of the captains of the town. He married Nancy Beveridge of Boston, by whom he had ten children. His grandsons Gershom Flagg Cox and Melville Cox were twins, and both became ministers. Melville died a missionary in Africa, and Gershom F. is now an effective preacher of the Methodist persuasion.²

Daniel Davis of lot number twelve removed from town before the incorporation. Nathaniel of lot number ten, who was here at the incorporation, removed to Winthrop, and from thence, in 1781, to Sandy River, where he remained many years, and finally removed to and died in the town of Temple. He married one of Moses Greely's daughters. Benjamin Davis of lot number nine does not appear on the first tax list, but in 1784, under the act to inquire into the "rateable estates," he is put down without any estate and with two polls "not rateable."

At this time the settlers who were without roads erected their dwellings on the banks of the river and communicated with each other by the shores at low tide. The nearest grist-mill was some thirty miles distant by water, at Frankfort, until the mill at Cobbossee was built.

It is difficult to conceive at this day how the settlers at this early period provided for their wants, which must have been few and scantily supplied.

Samuel and William Howard, who were the first traders at Cushnoc, rendered them valuable services in exchanging their few commodities, which consisted of the products of the waters and the forest, for the necessaries of life. We are not informed of the time the Howards commenced trading; but James Howard was

¹ McKecknie's Memorandum Book.

² Mrs. Esther Fuller.

licensed to sell tea and coffee in 1763, and Samuel was in command of a sloop in 1765; and in 1767 he sailed the sloop *Industry*, which was owned by himself and his brother William, who resided at the fort dealing in merchandise with which he purchased cordwood, staves, shingles, salmon, alewives, moose-skins and furs, which were shipped by the *Industry*, and exchanged by Samuel, for pork, corn, flour, shoes, and a variety of articles of necessary merchandise, with a liberal quantity of liquors which were freely used at that day.

The prices current at this time are indicated by the following entries taken from Capt. Samuel Howard's book of accounts. Wages on board of the *Industry* were, in 1767, £18, old tenor, per month, which was paid in corn at 23s. per bushel, pork at 3s. 6d. per pound, and cash "a dollar." The dollar is carried out in the account at £2 5s. The last item gives the depreciation of the currency at the time.

Col. William Lithgow, who then traded at Fort Halifax and was the only trader on the river above Cushnoc, is charged with 100 bushels of corn at 2s. 8d. "lawful money" per bushel; one bushel of corn is charged in the same year at 27s. old tenor, and carried out 3s. 7d. "lawful;" also "2 pairs of shoes for Billy and Bob, at 6s. 4d, lawful," and "mending your gold sleeve buttons, 2s. 6d.," a cradle at 14s. 8d, dressing five moose skins £2 13s. 4d., flax at 4s. per pound, sheep's wool 10s., and a spelling book at 9s. A hogshead of molasses, of 97 gallons, at 9s., with truckage 13s. 6d., and freight 20s., amounted to £45 6s. 6d.; and 2 barrels pork at 12 dollars each came to £54. Numerous other articles of merchandise are charged.

Furs were a large item of credit, embracing 377 sable skins at 25s., old tenor, amounting with otter, fox and mink, to about £500; equal to some £70 lawful money. Staves and shingles are credited as shipped by the sloop *Industry*, second trip, also a few boards the third trip, which probably was the earliest shipment of boards from the region of Fort Halifax.

Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, who was then fostering his settlement at Gardinerstown, is charged with the freight of a large pair of cart wheels £3, and with the freight of 8 bags of corn in the ears, "the bags capable of holding 4 bushels each," at £4 5s.

Ropes were used at this time for drawing logs into saw mills. One is charged in 1768 at £26 5s., and pine boards are credited

at £9 per thousand. So that it took about three thousand feet of boards to purchase a mill rope.

Samuel Healy of Boston, to whom lumber was sold by the Howards in considerable quantities, paid for it mostly in rum; and Josiah How of Milton paid in men's and women's shoes to the amount of over £700 per year, for two years. Samuel May furnished an assortment of goods in exchange for lumber, and John Hancock, Esq., paid for his purchases of that article in pork and lawful money. The business of the Howards being prosperous, they added the "Sloop Phenix" to their shipping in 1770. She lay in Boston harbor during the winter following.¹

The settlers who have been noticed had obtained grants of the Plymouth Company, but accessions of settlers to the plantation continued to be made, who purchased land of those removing to other places, or parts of lots of residents. At what is now the city of Hallowell the land was in the hands of individual proprietors, who had induced settlers to take some of the lots, as will presently appear by the first list of assessments. But of the time they came, as well as others on the list, we have no definite knowledge.

The improvements upon the land at this time must have been very limited. Log houses with two or three exceptions still sheltered the settlers. No roads were yet made or even cut out or laid out, and the inhabitants lived in the most simple and primitive manner. On the river above, in what was afterwards incorporated as Vassalborough, which included Sidney, there were but ten families settled in 1768,² to whom but few additions had been made. At Pondtown, now Winthrop, a few families from Massachusetts and New Hampshire had settled, whose only guide in 1767 through the dense forest to the Kennebec was a line of spotted trees; and their nearest grist-mill was at Gardinerstown, to which they carried their grist on their shoulders. As late as 1776 the town voted Rev. Mr. Shaw "four shillings which he paid for a pilot through the woods," when he went to preach to them.³

¹ Howard's Book of Accts.

³ History of Winthrop.

² Williamson 2, p. 391.

CHAPTER VI.

FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HALLOWELL IN 1771 TO
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The population of Cushnoc, which did not exceed thirty souls in 1762, had, under the liberal system of land grants adopted by the Plymouth Company, increased at this time to a number represented by ninety-nine taxable polls. A large territory of about ninety square miles around Fort Western was incorporated into a town by the name of Hallowell, in honor of Benjamin Hallowell, a Plymouth proprietor and merchant of Boston, who was extensively engaged in ship-building, and largely interested in vessels employed in the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland.

The new town came into existence on the eve of our revolutionary struggle, a period unfavorable for improvement and growth. For many years the inhabitants wrestled manfully with adverse circumstances, making little or no progress. They still lived in their log houses, mills were just erected, and no road existed with the exception of Shirley's military road, which probably had been kept open for a short distance above the fort. The settlement was on the east side of the river at the fort, which was the only place of business and of gathering, except the mills on the Ellis brook which gave employment to a few laborers. On the west side of the river, where now is Water street, the land was covered with a growth of white birch, pines and saplings, without road or dwellings. At what is now Hallowell, called by the Indians "Bombahock,"¹ from which it took the name of "Bombahook," or by abbreviation "Hook," there was no road and but few dwellings, and a part of

¹ Col. William Lithgow, in his deposition in 1767, says the English called it "Bumbohook," but that it was called by the Indians "Kee-dum-cook," and the Indians, when asked why they so called it, said it was "because the river was very shoal there, and from the gravel beds and sand that appeared almost across the river at low water."—New England Hist. and Gen. Register, Jan. 1870, p. 23.

Main street that now is was occupied for some years after as the burial place of the early settlers.

Nótwwithstanding, the unpromising condition of the settlement and the desfitute state of the inhabitants, the town responded to the calls of the country in the war which soon followed, to the extent of its means and much to its cost, as from this period of its history will appear.

The act incorporating Hallowell was passed April 26, 1771, and is as follows :

An act for incorporating a certain tract of land in the county of Lincoln into a Township by the name of Hallowell.

WHEREAS, The inhabitants of a certain tract of land lying on the east and west side of the Kennebec river in the county of Lincoln are desirous of enjoying the privileges that will arise to them by being incorporated into a Town.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives : That the tract of land aforesaid, butted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on the east side of Kennebec river, at the north line of James Winslow's land, lying within a thirty-two hundred acre lot number twelve, and to run east southeast five miles from said river; from thence to run northerly about nine miles more or less on such a course as that it may meet the easterly end of a line running east southeast from the Kennebec river, along the northerly side of lot number fifty; then to run west northwest on the last mentioned line to Kennebec river, and to run on the same west northwest course across said river to the end of five miles on the west side thereof; from thence to run southerly such a course as to strike the most easterly part of the northerly end of Cobbosseconte Great Pond; from thence to run on the easterly side of said pond to the stream issuing out of the same called Cobbosseconte stream; from thence to run southerly on the easterly side of said stream till it meets a west northwest line running from Kennebec river along the southerly line of Mr. William Bowman's land, (which is the northerly half of a thirty-two hundred acre lot, number twenty;) from thence to run east southeast on the last mentioned line to Kennebec river, and over said river to the first mentioned bounds, be and hereby is erected into a township by the name of Hallowell, and that the inhabitants thereof be and hereby are invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which the inhabitants of any of the towns within this Province respectively do or by law ought to enjoy.

And be it further enacted, That James Howard, Esq., be and he is hereby empowered to issue his warrant for the purpose of calling the first meeting of the inhabitants.

Under James Howard's warrant the first meeting "of the freeholders and other inhabitants" of the new town assembled at Fort Western May 22, 1771, and chose the following town officers :

Deacon Pease Clark,	Moderator.
Jonathan Davenport,	Town Clerk.
Samuel Bullen,	Constable.
Pease Clark,	} Selectmen.
James Howard, Esq,	
Jonathan Davenport,	

James Howard, Esq.,	Treasurer.
Samuel Howard, Samuel Badcock,	} Wardens.
Daniel Savage, Peter Hopkins,	} Tything-men.
Jonathan Davenport, Moses Greely,	} Deer-reeves.
Adam Carson, Benjamin White,	} Fence-viewers.
Abijah Reed, Ebenezer Davenport, Emerson Smith,	} Hog-reeves.
Ezekiel Page, Peter Clark, David Cobb, Abishai Cowen, Peter Hopkins,	} Surveyors of Highways.
James Cocks, Edward Savage,	} Surveyors of Boards.

The only other business transacted at this meeting was to appoint James Howard "to provide a town book, at the town charge, in order to keep the town records," and to "vote for a County Treasurer and Register." Howard was probably negligent in providing the book, as the records were not made in one until the election of Dr. Cony as clerk, some years after, when with the assistance of the former clerks he made up the record from memoranda made at the meetings. The names of the county officers and number of votes thrown are not recorded.

The inhabitants assembled again at the fort July 1st of the same year, and adopted a primitive mode of establishing the roads; this was by voting "to have the town roads from the lower end of the town on the east side of the river to Fort Western; also a road up and down on the west side as the town runs." This vote doubtless provided for a road on the east side of the river from the south line of the town to the fort, above which Shirley's road made its further extension unnecessary, and a road the entire length of the town on the west side. Thirty-six pounds was raised "toward clearing" the roads, to be expended in "rate labor" at four shillings per day for a man and two shillings and eight pence for a yoke of oxen; a rate of compensation which shows ox labor to have been more abundant than men's. Sixteen pounds was raised "toward schooling;" and the meadows by vote were to be kept

for the use of the people of the town. The selectmen were instructed to petition the Plymouth proprietors for "a ministerial lot, also a lot for a meeting-house and burying place and training field."

Tax bills for the town and county taxes were committed to Samuel Bullen, constable, on the 17th of February 1772, no record of which however exists. A warrant for the county tax is still preserved. It directs Samuel Bullen, "In His Magisties name," to collect and pay to William Lithgow, Esq., County Treasurer, twenty-two pounds assessed upon the town of Hallowell by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace held at Pownalborough.

The annual meeting this year was held March 2d, at the house of Ezekiel Page, a log dwelling on lot number twenty-one, east side. Capt. James Cocks was chosen *moderator*, and Jonathan Davenport, *clerk*. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on the third Tuesday of June. Dissatisfied with this lengthy adjournment, some persons caused another meeting to be called for March 23d, which having assembled at the same place, chose Capt. Cocks *moderator*, and voted "to reconsider the adjournment and begin all anew." Daniel Savage was then chosen *clerk*, and Peter Hopkins, Daniel Savage, Samuel Badcock, Ezekiel Page and James Cocks, *selectmen*. Fifteen pounds was raised "for necessary charges for the town," and a like sum for "schooling and preaching." The roads which probably had been spotted out and perhaps partly cleared, were "approved," and the selectmen authorized to alter them as they should think proper. A provincial tax was laid upon the town this year of £13 4s. 1d.

A "rate list" of this tax is preserved and is an interesting document, showing at this early date the taxable inhabitants, their relative condition as to property, the number of polls resident in town, with the names of each. It is the earliest full list of the inhabitants extant. Minors of sixteen years were at this time taxable to their parents or guardians for a poll tax, and property qualification was required of voters. Those persons only were entitled to vote "who were rated two-thirds parts so much for their estates and faculties as for one single poll." Under this rule there were at this time but thirty-four voters in town, with ninety-nine taxable polls. But as the first selectman was not a voter by the rate list we may infer that the rule was not rigidly enforced.

The rate list in which individual taxes are computed and assessed to the fourth of a farthing is presented entire. An alphabetical arrangement of the names and some corrections in orthography are the only alterations of the original. The numbers in the margin are added to indicate residence, "1" is in that part of the town which became Augusta, "2" that which remained Hallowell.

"A rate or assessment laid upon the polls and estates, both real and personal, upon the inhabitants of the Town of Hallowell, for raising the sum of thirteen pounds, four shillings and one penny, being a tax laid upon this town by the Province for defraying the necessary charges of the Province."

	NAMES.		Polls.				Real Estate.				Personal Estate.				Total.			
			£	S.	D.	F.	£	S.	D.	F.	£	S.	D.	F.	£	S.	D.	F.
1	Edmund	Allen	1	9						2	¼			1	11	¼		
1	Oliver	Allen	1	9										1	9			
1	Ephraim	Butterfield	1	9						10				2	7			
1	Samuel	Badcock	3	6					10					4	11			
1	Samuel	Badcock, Jr.	1	9						8	½			2	5	½		
1	Henry	Badcock	1	9										1	9			
1	James	Bolton	1	9								6		2	3			
1	George	Bolton	3	6				6		10				4	10			
2	Samuel	Bullen	1	9			2	4		1	2	½		5	3	½		
1	Silas	Brooks	1	9										1	9			
	John	Burrill	1	9										1	9			
1	Ephraim	Cowen	1	6			4			8	¼			2	9	¼		
1	Abishai	Cowen	1	9			9			1	2	½		3	4	½		
2	Adam	Couch	1	9			9	½		1	½			3	4			
1	Samuel	Chamberlain	1	9										1	9			
2	Ezekiel	Chase's farm					2	6						2	6			
2	Simeon	Clark	1	9			8	¼		8	¼			3	1	½		
1	Jonas	Clark	1	9			9	¾		5	¼			4	3			
1	David	Clark	1	9						6				2	3			
1	Uriah	Clark	1	9			5	½		1	2			3	4	¼		
2	Pease	Clark	1	9			1	7		6	½			3	10	½		
1	Isaac	Clark	1	9			1	7		6	½			3	10	½		
2	Peter	Clark	1	9			10			5				3				
1	William	Carson	1	9			4	½		6	¾			2	7	¼		
1	Adam	Carson	1	9			2			1	5	¼		4	1	¼		
1	David	Cobb	1	9			4	½		1				3	1	½		
2	James	Cocks	1	9			7	½		8				3		½		
2	Ebenezer	Church	1	9			3	¾		10	½			2	11			
2	Jonathan	Davenport					1	10		9	½			3	4	½		
2	Joseph	Davenport	1	9						5	¼			2	2	¼		
2	Ebenezer	Davenport	1	9			3			2	¼			2	2	¼		
2	Josiah	Davenport	1	9										1	9			
2	Nathaniel	Davis	1	9			9			2	¼			2	8	¼		
	Jonathan	Douce	1	9										1	9			
2	Samuel	Dutton	1	9						1	2	¼		2	11	¼		
1	Asa	Emmerson	1	9										1	9			
1	William	Emmerson	1	1										1	9			
1	John	Esterbrook	1	9										1	9			
1	Josiah	French	1	9			9			2	9			2	6			
2	Nathaniel	Floyd	1	9										1	9			
1	George	Fitzgerald	1	9			2	½						1	11	½		
1	Joseph	Greely	1	9										1	9			
1	Moses	Greely					3			3	½			6	½			
1	Seth	Greely	1	9			4	½		9				2	11	½		

	NAMES.	Polls.				Real Estate.				Personal Estate.				Total.			
		£	S.	D.	F.	£	S.	D.	F.	£	S.	D.	F.	£	S.	D.	F.
1	John Gilley	1	9			6				10				3	3		
	John Gray	1	9			2	$\frac{1}{2}$			8	$\frac{1}{4}$			2	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	
	Hannah Gay					1	4							2	4		
1	James Howard, Esq.	1	9							9	6	$\frac{3}{4}$		11	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	
1	Samuel Howard	1	9			4	$\frac{1}{2}$			1	3	$\frac{1}{4}$		3	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	
1	Capt. Wm. Howard	1	9							3	9			5	6		
	John Hankerson	3	6			6				6				4	6		
2	Obed Hussey, Esq.	3	6			6	$\frac{3}{4}$			6				4	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	
1	Daniel Hilton	1	9			1	$\frac{1}{4}$			8	$\frac{3}{4}$			2	7		
1	Nathaniel Hersey	1	9											1	9		
2	Peter Hopkins	1	9							2				1	11		
2	Briggs Hallowell	1	9							3	9			5	6		
2	Thomas Hinckley	1	9											1	9		
1	Ebenezer Hovey	1	9											1	9		
1	John Jones	1	9				9			6				3			
1	John Jewett	1	9											1	9		
1	James Johnson	1	9											1	9		
	William Lancy	1	9											1	9		
	Josiah Mitchell	1	9											1	9		
1	John Nowland	1	9			5	$\frac{1}{4}$			10	$\frac{1}{2}$			3		$\frac{3}{4}$	
1	Ezekiel Page	3	6			2	3	$\frac{3}{4}$		2				7	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	
1	Ezekiel Page, Jr.	1	9			6	$\frac{1}{4}$			8	$\frac{1}{4}$			2	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	
1	Abraham Page	1	9											1	9		
1	John Pedrick	1	9											1	9		
	Samuel Perham	1	9											1	9		
	Samuel Plummer	1	9											1	9		
	Alexander Robinson	1	9							8	$\frac{1}{4}$			2	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	
	John Rumbol	1	9											1	9		
1	John Robbins	1	9			2				2				2	1		
1	Abijah Read	1	9			10	$\frac{1}{2}$			6	$\frac{1}{4}$			3		$\frac{1}{2}$	
1	Daniel Savage	1	9			10	$\frac{1}{2}$			2	6			5		$\frac{1}{2}$	
1	Joseph Savage	1	9							6				2	3		
1	Edward Savage	1	9			1	6			4				3	7		
1	Isaac Savage	1	9							1				2	9		
1	William Sprague	1	9			5	$\frac{1}{4}$			7				2	9	$\frac{1}{4}$	
	Phillip Snow	1	9			4	$\frac{1}{4}$			8	$\frac{1}{4}$			2	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	
	Emmerson Smith	1	9			1	$\frac{1}{4}$			8	$\frac{1}{2}$			2	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	
	Abel Stevens	1	9											1	9		
1	John Shaw	1	9											1	9		
	Silas Sargent	1	9											1	9		
1	David Thomas	1	9			3				1	$\frac{1}{4}$			3		$\frac{1}{4}$	
1	Daniel Townsend	1	9											1	9		
1	Elias Taylor	3	6			5				10				4	9		
2	Ebenezer Taylor	1	9			2				2				2	1		
1	Samuel Tollman	1	9			5	$\frac{1}{4}$			2	$\frac{1}{4}$			3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	
1	Thomas Tollman	1	9			5	$\frac{1}{2}$			10				3		$\frac{1}{2}$	
1	William Usher	1	9											1	9		
2	Benjamin White	3	6			1	11	$\frac{1}{4}$		1	3	$\frac{1}{2}$		6	8	$\frac{3}{4}$	
1	Morris Wheeler	1	9			4	$\frac{3}{4}$			1	1			3	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	
1	David Wall	1	9							6				2	3		
1	Israel Woodcock	1	9											1	9		
1	David Ware	1	9											1	9		
													13	19	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	

For David Thomas, 1772.

PETER HOPKINS,
DANIEL SAVAGE,
SAMUEL BADCOCK, } *Selectmen.*
JAMES COCKS,
EZEKIEL PAGE, }

Some on this list have been already noticed as settlers prior to the incorporation, others are known to have been here at that time, while the first information we receive as to many is from the list itself. Asa Emmerson was a cooper; made the barrels in which fish were packed; purchased the north half of lot number seven, on the south side of Winthrop street, and built a house at the foot of Court street, which, together with the lot, he sold to Capt. Nathan Weston the year he came to town. Emmerson afterwards removed to Winslow. He was taxed with money at interest the year before his removal, probably the proceeds of his lot. However, he became poor, and was confined in jail for debt in 1807, when, with others, he addressed Lithgow the sheriff a poetical epistle, on Thanksgiving day, which is noticed at a subsequent date.

Briggs Hallowell was a brother of Robert Hallowell and nephew of Charles Vaughan. He appears to have had the care of land on the Kennebec, probably belonging to his father Benjamin Hallowell, as early as 1768. In that year he gave Daniel Savage permission to set "a fish sien on the banks of the lott adjoining to the lott where Thomas Lownon lives on." The permit is dated "Kennebec River, April 16, 1768." He was at Hallowell at the date of the incorporation of the town, and lived in a house near Sheppard's point. His widow, Eunice Hallowell, kept a house of entertainment near where the cotton factory now stands. On the 4th of July, 1788, a number of gentlemen assembled at her house to celebrate the great event of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by nine States. Hallowell is represented to have been a humorous man, given to practical jokes.

John Jones at the age of twenty-eight came from Concord, Mass., to the Kennebec, in the employment of the Plymouth Company as a surveyor of lands. He first surveyed a part of Pondtown and Hallowell, of which he made a plan, April 7, 1771. In the year following he surveyed and made a plan of lots "eastward of Sheepscoot river," and in 1773, we find him surveying and plotting lots in Canaan. In the spring of 1774, he made his plans of surveys in Vassalborough, embracing Sidney; also "Twelve Mile pond," now Unity; and Jones' plantation, now China.¹ He became possessed of Jonathan Bowman's lot, number ten, in

¹ Plymouth Co. Records.

Hallowell, through which Bond's brook flows, and erected a saw mill in 1773,¹ at Bridge's lower dam on that stream.

When parties were forming in relation to the parliamentary measures which induced the revolution, Jones adhered to government and became a tory, and in consequence was adjudged in a town meeting in Hallowell "inimical to the liberties and privileges of the States," for which he was prosecuted. But during a delay of the proceedings the act under which they were instituted expired by limitation, and he thus escaped conviction. After this he was arrested and confined in jail at Boston. However, by some means he escaped from prison and found his way to Lake Champlain, and from thence, after several removes, to Quebec, where he arrived August 29, 1779. There he met Col. Rogers who was in the British service, and was appointed a captain in his regiment. He then went to the Penobscot and was quartered at Fort George, at Castine. From that place he made several forays to the Kennebec, in one of which he captured Gen. Charles Cushing of Pownalborough, and took him *en dishabille* to the enemy. In another he cut out a schooner and took her safely to the Penobscot,² and by various predatory incursions,³ in command of "Jones' Rangers,"³ conducted against his former neighbors and acquaintances, he became very obnoxious. Jones was resolute, possessed of some ability as a partisan, and considerable cunning. He was small of stature, compactly built, and had a swarthy complexion of so deep a hue as to be called "Black Jones." In April, 1784, he was at St. Andrews with his wife attempting to obtain a grant of Grand Menan Island from the English government.⁴ He soon after came privately to Hallowell, and was secreted by Amos Pollard in his tavern. The people in the neighborhood learning of this assembled, under the lead of Capt. Nathaniel Hearsy, and filled the house with "infuriated men," but so effectual was the concealment that he was not discovered. After this Jones openly returned under the protection of the treaty of peace,⁵ and lived in a house which he erected near the lower factory boarding-house, where he died August 16, 1823, at the advanced age of eighty years.

John Jones married Ruth Lee of Concord, sister of Judge Lee

¹ Howard's Account Book.

⁴ Frontier Missionary.

² Frontier Missionary.

⁵ Judge Weston's Rem.

³ Judge Weston's Rem.

of Wiscasset, and John Lee, who was an absentee. Mrs. Jones was tall, of good appearance, well educated for the times, and was much esteemed by her intimate friends. It was, however, a constant wonder of the women "how she could marry Black Jones." She had no children, and living many years became sensitive about her age, which no one knew and many were curious to learn; but she successfully foiled every attempt to ascertain it. Judge Cony, who possessed much humor under a cloak of grave and dignified exterior, once attempted to surprise her into parting with her secret by suddenly asking "How old are you, madam?" She drew up her tall form with an air of offended dignity, raised her half-closed hand towards the Judge, extending her little finger, and replied quickly, "Just as old, Judge Cony, as my little finger."¹ She died October 7, 1835, aged probably about ninety, although her age is given in the Kennebec Journal as eighty-four.

A disposition was generally prevalent at this time to dispense with the use of British goods, owing to the duty which was imposed upon imports by Parliament, and non consumption agreements were formed. Domestic manufactures were encouraged. Cups and saucers, plates and other dishes were made of wood. Men in ordinary walks of life, wore in the summer loose trousers made of tow cloth, and in winter small clothes made of deer or moose skin. The dress of a gentleman was formal and precise. The head was covered with a napless beaver hat, with a two feet brim drawn up on three sides, presenting three angles, and was so worn that two of the angles pointed over the shoulders, and the third over the face, the latter forming a convenient handle by which the hat was raised in ceremonious salutation. The head, under the hat, was covered with a wig varied from the "club or tie wig" to full flowing curls resting upon the shoulders. The coat had a stiff, upright collar, was straight in front, broad in the back, padded over the thighs, and ornamented with lace of gold or silver. The waistcoat was single breasted, without a collar, skirts rounded and descended to cover the hips. Small clothes descended to, and were buttoned and buckled at the knee. A stocking covered the rest of the leg, and the shoe was fastened with a buckle of silver or other metal. The shirt was ruffled at

¹ Mrs. Esther Fuller.

the bosom and wrists; the wristband appeared below the sleeve, exhibiting ornamental sleeve buttons.¹

The dress of females was quite diversified. The belles had their silk and fine linens, high heeled shoes, hoop petticoat, and waist compressed by stays. Calico was six shillings per yard, and but little used. Flax was cultivated and spun and woven by the women into cloth, which was worn by the men and boys for shirts and trousers. This cloth was made by using the long and strong fibres for warp, and the short and weaker ones called tow, after being combed out, carded and spun, for filling. A finer cloth was woven in checks of various colors for female wear. Another kind for sheets and table linen went through a process of bleaching. This kind of cloth entered largely into consumption, also a kind formed by combining flax with wool. In some parts of the country "spinning bees and wool-breakings" were held for spinning and carding. They were social gatherings, which not unfrequently ended with a dance.²

The annual town meeting for 1773 was held on the 15th of March, at the house of "Josiah French, inn-holder." The house was on the west side of the river, on lot number six, near the Methodist meeting-house on Green street. The meeting having elected some town officers, including two constables, one of whom was John Jones, adjourned to the next day, to the house of Ezekiel Page, on lot number twenty-one on the east side of the river. At Page's house the vote choosing constables was reconsidered with a view of disposing of Jones, whose sympathy with the provincial authorities was more than suspected. This they did by "proceeding to a new vote," when Benjamin White was elected constable. Fifteen pounds were now raised for the "necessary charges of the town;" sixteen "to procure preaching," and eight pounds "for schooling." The Provincial tax on the town this year was £19 18s. 1d.; County tax, £13 2s. 1d.

The selectmen were instructed to "procure preaching two months, and as much longer as they find money in the treasurer's hands for that use," and to "procure schooling as far as they find money in stock³ for that use." A committee was chosen consisting of James Howard, Samuel Badcock, Daniel Savage and

¹Eaton's Ann. p. 141.

²Ib. p. 143.

³"Stock" or "town stock," a phrase of the times, signifying money in the treasury for "necessary purposes."—Eaton's Annals. p. 170.

Jonathan Davenport, "to draw up something relating to a pamphlet sent from the town of Boston to this town." This was the celebrated pamphlet issued by some of the "principal inhabitants" of Boston, relating to the system of measures which the British ministry, against a sense of right and justice, were imposing upon the country. It was read and debated in the meetings of some towns, and fully answered.

Under the authority conferred upon the selectmen to "procure preaching," they sent to Boothbay for the celebrated Rev. John Murray, who probably was, at the time, the nearest clergyman of the orthodox persuasion, and as the only mode of travelling was by water, five men were employed to take him in a boat "from and to Boothbay," for which the town paid them £1 13s. 4d.¹ This was an outfit equal to a two horse coach at the present day and becoming the high standing of the reverend gentleman, who was the first minister employed by the town to officiate at Augusta, then Hallowell. Mr. Murray extended his visit to Fort Halifax, where, July 3, 1773, he baptised three of Dr. John McKecknie's children.²

The first saw-mill within the limits of Hallowell was built about 1769, by James Howard, on the stream now called the Ellis or Riggs brook on the eastern side of the river. It was on lot number thirty-four, and was near the river. Samuel and William Howard a year or two after erected another mill on the same stream. Ephraim Butterfield sawed for them in "both mills in 1772;" and the "lower mill," which was first built, had come to repairs that year, when Daniel Savage "new-rimmed the water wheel."³

Daniel and Edward Savage with the Howards built a third mill on the same stream in 1773. This was called the "Savage Mill."⁴ Being furnished with the facilities afforded by these saw-mills, the attention of the inhabitants was turned to the erection of more commodious dwellings. James Howard built in 1770, on his lot number thirty-three, the "Great House," fronting it on Gov. Shirley's "cut road." This was the first framed dwelling in town, and continued the "most splendid house" in this

¹ James Howard's Treasury Book 9.

² Dr. McKecknie's memorandum book.

³ D. Savage and E. Butterfield's accts. on S. and W. Howard's book.

⁴ Account with Savage Mill on Ib.

region of country for many years. It is now in a good state of preservation about a mile above the Kennebec bridge, and is occupied and owned by Henry Norcross.¹ About this time Daniel Savage built his house on lot number thirty-one. It was a two-story house, on the westerly side of Bangor street, and was probably on the "cut road." It has long since been removed. David Thomas also built his house on the Daniel Hilton lot, number thirty, where he kept tavern. The Howards paid for his license in November, 1773.² This house, since enlarged, is still standing on the hill above the Whitney brook.

The sloop "Two Brothers" was added, in 1773, to the shipping of the place by the Howards, who had extended their business so as to enter upon their ledger the names of most of the settlers up and down the river, who purchased goods of them or made shipments by their vessels. Their little fleet was kept busy. While the Phenix performed her allotted "trips," the Industry and the Two Brothers went on "voyages" to Newfoundland and the West Indies, and the products of the place which they failed to carry were taken by "Col. Lithgow's Brig."

Ezekiel Pattee, one of the earliest settlers at Winslow, dealt largely with the Howards. Some of the items of their account with him, in 1773, will give the articles dealt in, with the prices current at the time. He is charged with

2 bbls. rum, 62½ gals., at 12s. 6d. ; 2 bbls. for do., 60s.;	
1 hhd. molasses, 106 gals., at 10s. 6d. ; freight and truckage, 47s. 6d.	£ s. d. 99 19 0
1 pair blankets, £58; 52 lbs. tobacco at 4s. 6d.; 3 hats,	73 00 0
1 saddle, £18; 1 pair cloth shoes, 36s.	19 16 0
500 20-penny nails, 42s. 6d. ; 1000 8-penny nails, 45s.	3 6 3

The credit embraces the following items :

Bbl. staves shipped per sloop Industry	7 2 6
28 moose skins, at 45s. " "	63 0 0
7 bbls. salmon	94 10 0
4 bushels rye, at 30s.	6 00 0
Shingles shipped per sloop Phenix	41 5 0
18 moose skins, at 45s. ; 24½ lbs. beaver, at 50s. ; 37½ lbs beaver, at 27s. ; 1 otter, 67s. 6d. ; 2 sables, 15s. ;	
4 musquash, 6s.	156 16 0

¹ 1862. It was burned in 1866.

² S. and W. Howard's books.

Joel Crosby of Winslow is credited with 113 bbls. alewives, at 69s., shipped per Phenix, £389 17s.

James and William Huston are credited with large lots of furs. One lot in July was 14 otters at £6 each; 60¼ lbs. beaver at 50s., and other furs amount to £367 17s. 9d.

A town meeting assembled September 21st of this year at "Seth Greely's barn." This was on the Arsenal lot, and was probably a log building of rude construction. A moderator was chosen, and adjournment had, to meet forthwith at Fort Western, when it was voted to "join with Vassalborough in hiring the Rev. Mr. Allen to preach this fall and winter." A vote was also passed to build a meeting-house, thirty feet by forty, on the east side of the river, as near the centre of the town as may be, and a committee was raised to present a plan of the house for acceptance at the next annual meeting.

It appears from the town "rate list" of this year that twenty-six taxable persons were added to the population.¹

The March meeting for 1774, was held at Fort Western, where town meetings continued to be held with an occasional omission until the meeting-house was erected. The meeting voted twenty pounds for preaching, ten for schooling, and fifteen for necessary charges. A warrant to assess a Provincial tax this year of £24 19s. 1d., directed the assessors to "estimate negro, Indian and mulatto servants, proportionably as other personal estate."

The Rev. John Allen whom the town voted to hire in connection with Vassalborough in the preceding September had probably been preaching some Sabbaths in town. He continued during the fall and winter without any known assistance from Vassalborough. The selectmen were instructed to "settle with him for the time he has spent in town," and to hire him as long as they "find money in stock and in the constables' hands for that use." Mr. Allen was the first resident minister employed by the town. He probably preached at the fort, or the Great House, the most com-

¹ Settlers added since 1772:

John Bradley,	James Hinkley,	John Pomroy,
Davis Bradford,	Shubal Hinkley,	John Puffer,
Daniel Bolton,	Moses Hudson,	Thomas Reardon,
Thomas Colburn,	David Hancock,	James Robinson,
Jabez Clough,	Patrick Kenny,	David Streeter,
Jeremiah Campbell,	Samuel Kennady,	William McMaster,
Noah Champney,	Gershom F. Lane,	John McGaw,
James Gorden,	Isaac Lovejoy,	William Whittier.
John Ellis,	Reuben Page,	

modious places in the settlement. He had a family, consisting at least of a wife and a son John, who boarded with him at Col. William Howard's for a year and three-quarters. He instructed the colonel's sons, William and Samuel, and continued to preach for the town until a meeting held October 31, 1775, voted not to employ him longer "by way of town rate." This was doubtless on account of the increasing troubles of the time which deprived the town of the ability or disposition to pay him. Indeed the town was largely indebted to him when he left, and he had not fully paid Col. Howard for his board and some clothing. He is credited on the treasurer's book, under date of August, 1773, probably the time he commenced, "with preaching fifty-two Sabbaths, at twenty-four shillings, amounting to £62 8s.," and in the following June is charged with £27 4s., paid by the town. In 1785 the account was unadjusted, at which time Mr. Allen had deceased leaving his son John executor of his will. John wrote a letter to the town from Portsmouth, N. H., in July of that year, in which he says his father had written "many times feelingly" to the town in relation to the amount due, and had "suffered for the want of it." His letter is long and full of upbraidings. However, he says, he is "determined to conquer with the persuasive charms of suffering love." He reminded the town that his father was "a man they dearly loved; a man whom they were pleased to hear; a man who told them the truth; a man who preached the gospel of God, and expounded the way of life eternal, clear to their soul's ravishment." The town finally paid the amount due, disallowing the interest. This tardy act of partial justice would seem to be without excuse, but when it is recollected that during the ten years delay, the struggle of the Revolution involved the country in embarrassment and distress, and that in its great prostration the town was unable to procure even the few articles of clothing assessed for the Continental army, it is not surprising that a debt, small as it was, the payment of which would give no immediate relief, should not have commanded attention, especially when the larger part was to be paid to its own citizens, as it was in this case, to the Howards.

Upon the tax list of this year fifteen new names appear.¹

¹ George Bolton, Jr.,	David Emery,	Robert Kennady,
Abijah Coy,	Joseph Farley,*	Nathan Swetland,
Joseph Clough,	Jason Hallett,	——— Smith, †
John Dorr,	John Hovey,	John Wright,
Arthur Dunn,	William Hallowell,	Joshua Ward.

* Was here previous to the incorporation, but not on first tax list.

† Christian name illegible.

From the non consumption in this country of tea it accumulated in 1773, in England, and was sent to Boston by the cargo. A duty of three pence a pound caused strong opposition to its being landed. On the sixteenth of December of that year, the town of Boston held a meeting to deliberate in relation to the course which should be pursued with a recently arrived cargo. The meeting held to late into the night, and was unable to come to a conclusion, when the difficulty was settled by seventeen men who appeared on board the vessel, disguised as Indians, and discharged her cargo of three hundred and forty-two chests into the water. This provoked the English government to adopt those arbitrary measures which, in this year, were arousing the people and hastening on the revolution. The port of Boston was closed; the Provincial charter altered; the General Court adjourned to Salem, where five deputies were chosen to a Continental Congress to convene at Philadelphia; conventions were held in all the large towns which concurrently resolved not to acknowledge the Royal Council, and recommended delegates to be chosen to a Provincial Congress, which assembled at Salem, October 7th, and having organized, adjourned to Concord, where a Receiver General was chosen, to whom all taxes and public moneys were to be paid, and a committee of safety was appointed and invested with power to array the military for the common defence; also a committee of supplies, who were to secure the public stores not seized by the governor. Having held three sessions, this patriotic body dissolved December 10th.

The plantation of Gardinerstown was represented in this Provincial Congress by Joseph North, who then resided at that place; Vassalborough by Remington Hobby, and Winthrop by Ichabod How. Hallowell was not represented from some cause, probably through tory influence which may have paralyzed action. However, at the first call under the charter, a representative was sent, and the town was unflinching in support of the new government.

The public indignation was very strong at this time against those who upheld the authority of the English government and opposed the "the American measures." Among the most prominent on the Kennebec was the Rev. Jacob Bailey of Pownalborough, who, while on a journey to Boston in September, was "insulted and mobbed," and on his return, when the court was in session, that place was invaded by a hundred armed men, who

vowed vengeance upon him and some of his parishioners "for opposing the solemn league and covenant." To avoid their fury Bailey escaped from his house in the night, and remained concealed for two days. "In neighboring settlements they assaulted both persons and property, breaking into the houses and stores" of their tory opponents, and destroying their substance. "Nothing can be more dismal" writes the reverend gentleman, "than the situation of all who have any dependence on Great Britain. They are daily persecuted with provoking insult, loaded with shocking execration, and alarmed by the most bloody menaces, and that, not by the meaner rabble, but by persons of the highest distinction, and those who heretofore have been in the greatest repute for moderation, piety and tenderness." He remarks, "that the friends of government are chiefly either Episcopalians, or sober, sensible persons of other denominations, who are equally averse to infidelity and enthusiasm;" and adds, "If the sons of liberty should prevail our destruction will be inevitable." The shutting of the port of Boston, and the "violence of this raging faction," had brought Mr. Bailey into great distress, and it was with the "utmost difficulty" that he was "able to procure the necessaries of life."¹

When in October 1774, Mr. Bailey in journeying home from the West arrived at Falmouth, the country was in such a violent commotion that his friends advised him not to lodge at a public house. The next day Col. Cushing in returning home was surrounded by twenty-five men in arms, in "the middle of the woods." They called him "a ——— tory," and demanded a surrender of a commission which they supposed he had obtained during his absence from the Colonial Governor. He assured them that he had taken none under the present government, when he was suffered to proceed. The next day Mr. Bailey was stopped at Stone's, in Brunswick, accused of being a tory and an enemy to his country, and urged to sign the solemn league. Upon his refusal he was notified that he would be visited the following week. Arriving at Pownalborough, he found the people in great consternation. A "furious mob" at Georgetown was searching for tea and compelling people by force of arms to sign the solemn league. Another was raging up the river within twelve miles. They had already destroyed one hundred and fifty pounds of tea

¹ *Frontier Missionary*, p. 106, 107.

for "Esq. Hussey," and thrown his hay into the river. Mr. William Gardiner had fled from their fury and tarried with Mr. Bailey all night, during which he expected every moment to be attacked, "as the whigs had been invited among them and threatened the utmost vengeance upon him and others." This was on a Sunday, it appears, as "Mr. Gardiner returned after service," but was obliged to fly that evening, and escaped to Boston. About midnight one hundred and fifty men armed with guns and other weapons surrounded his house, demanded sight of him, and insisted upon searching for tea. At length they broke into and rifled the house, opened his desk and perused his papers, then inquired for John Jones, the surveyor, whom they found, and insisted he should sign the covenant, when he stripped open his bosom and told them they might stab him to the heart, but nothing should induce him to sign that "accursed instrument." They then seized and threw him into the river, and dragged him about, till he was "almost torn to pieces," but all to no purpose.¹

The town of Hallowell when called upon by the Provincial Congress to organize in defence of the country, promptly responded by the selectmen issuing a warrant for a meeting of the inhabitants to take measures to place the town in a "posture of defence." This was the first act in response to the revolutionary government. The warrants heretofore had been in the name of "His Majesty;" now the one calling the meeting was brief, and in the following words:

"HALLOWELL, January ye 11th, 1775. These are to warn the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Hallowell to meet at Fort Western on Wednesday the 25th day of January, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to take into consideration the orders of the congress that we have received, in order to choose officers and to form ourselves in some posture of defence with arms and ammunition, agreeable to the direction of congress."

Per DANIEL SAVAGE, } *Selectmen of*
SAMUEL BULLEN, } *Hallowell.*

The proceedings of this meeting were not entered upon the records when Daniel Cony made them up from loose papers in 1785. But the meeting was doubtless held, and the military

¹ Jacob Bailey's Letter, F. M., p. 351.

organization of the town effected. Tory influence, which was somewhat developed at subsequent meetings, may have made the town officers cautious in their movements, and not over careful in preserving the minutes from which the records were to be made. Military titles soon appeared upon the records of the town, and it is not difficult to designate who were the military leaders. The captains were William Howard, Daniel Savage and James Cocks; the lieutenants, Samuel Howard, David Thomas and Josiah French; and others were doubtless substituted or added at a later day.

At the annual meeting this year, John Jones, who had in his toryism some sympathizers, was chosen constable, when the town immediately "reconsidered the constable vote," and "purged the meeting," but with no better result, for they "chose John Jones again." Jones' position, however, was an uncomfortable one, and the town, at a meeting held in the following month, voted to "accept Jonas Clark for constable in room of John Jones, as he has hired him to serve in his room." At the same meeting Jones appeared again in uncomfortable political company. The meeting was desirous of sending a delegate to a revolutionary convention to be held at Falmouth, now Portland, and cautiously adopted the novel expedient of voting to "choose a committee of five, and for one of them to go to Falmouth, and for the man that goes to Falmouth to be paid by the town." This committee consisted of James Howard, James Cocks, *John Jones*, William Howard and Pease Clark. "£12 were raised to defray the expense of the committee and other necessary uses." The selectmen were instructed to provide "a town stock as the law directs."

Committees of correspondence, which were early chosen by towns in Massachusetts to organize measures of defence and communicate information of any design against the natural and constitutional rights of the people,¹ were now appointed in Maine. Under the exciting news of the battle of Lexington, which was arousing the people to arms, these committees upon the Kennebec were taking action. James Howard, on the 1st day of May, was appointed by the town "a delegate to Pownalborough to meet the committees of correspondence of several neighboring towns, in order to act in behalf of this town, and in order to get provision and ammunition." He had unlimited authority "to act on any

¹ Lincoln's History of Worcester, p. 76.

affair in behalf of this town." At the same time a committee of vigilance was chosen, consisting of James Howard, Esq., Deacon Pease Clark, Lieut. Samuel Howard, Ezekiel Page and Lieut. David Thomas, who were called "a committee to *inspect any disorders, &c.*"

The news of the battle of Lexington, which was called "Col. Percy's defeat," created great excitement in the country. At Pownalborough, on the day the intelligence was received, Mr. Bailey, the missionary, was "abroad, and was assaulted by a number of ruffians." Two days after his brother-in-law, Rev. Mr. Weeks, rector of an Episcopal church in Marblehead, Mass., who had been driven from his parish by the patriots, arrived with his family. The people learning of his arrival, assembled by sunrise the next morning to prevent him from landing his goods. The committees of correspondence of several towns, which were to assemble at Pownalborough on that day, arrived in the midst of the bustle and confusion which arose and assumed jurisdiction of the case. After examining Mr. Weeks they gave him a permit to land his goods upon his signing what Mr. Bailey was pleased to call an "ignominious paper." Ichabod Goodwin, a deputy sheriff and jailor at that place, and an intimate friend of the patriots Bowman and Cushing, was active in arousing the people in defence of liberty. He engaged the young men to assemble on new year's day to raise a liberty pole. At the erection some "twenty refused to attend," scenes of hilarity followed, and Mr. Bailey has it that "the confusion and uproar which ensued was beyond example." It was proposed that the parson should be conducted by a military escort to consecrate what he called the "exalted monument of freedom," but this being submitted to a vote he was excused by a small majority.

Immediately after one-half of the congregation of the church at Pownalborough withdrew, and the minister was "stigmatized as a mortal enemy to his country" for neglecting to observe a thanksgiving appointed by the Provincial Congress.¹

At a town meeting May 29th, it was voted to hire the "Rev. Thurston Whiting two Sabbaths this summer and fall." He officiated, and was paid £1 4s. as appears by the treasurer's book. Mr. Whiting was afterwards settled as a congregational minister over the town of Newcastle. In 1778 he removed to Warren,

¹ Frontier Missionary, p. 111.

where he ended his days. At the same meeting the town voted "not to send a man to the Provincial Congress." This was the third Provincial Congress.

The second Provincial Congress convened February 1, 1775, and held four sessions, when it dissolved May 29th. This was followed by the third and last Congress, which assembled at Watertown May 31st and continued to July 19th, a month after the battle of Bunker Hill. The Provincial Congress was in constant communication with the Continental Congress, and requested to know of them what form of government they should adopt. A resumption of the charter was recommended and adopted, and precepts were issued for the election of members of a General Court to assemble at Watertown July 19th. The town of Hallowell, on the 10th of July, at Fort Western, elected Capt. William Howard to represent them in the General Court. He was the first representative sent from the town.

Under the government of the Provincial Congress the committees of correspondence and inspection exercised in some sections arbitrary, revolutionary power, acknowledging no superiors except the State and Confederate Congress,¹ and the functions of civil government had so far ceased that the judicial courts were closed for sixteen months. Upon the assembling of the General Court the usual form of government was adopted; and the Council was acknowledged the supreme executive of the Province, new civil officers appointed, the militia enrolled and organized, laws passed, and paper money emitted, all in the name of the "State of Massachusetts Bay." The General Court ordered £100,000 paper money to be issued to increase the army and create a navy. The Continental Congress directed bills of credit to be issued on the faith of the United Colonies, to the amount of three millions of Spanish milled dollars to defray the expenses of the war.

Civil government was now fully instituted in the State and Confederacy. Before the close of the year the Continental Congress established "a General Post Office," which was put in operation from Georgia to Maine. The mails, however, were not conveyed eastward of Falmouth, now Portland. The inhabitants on the Kennebec in summer received their letters and news by vessels which arrived in the river from Boston and other ports. During the exciting scenes of the Revolution these arrivals were looked

¹ History of Worcester, p. 112.

for with absorbing interest. In the "long and dreary winter" they were in a measure isolated from information of the stirring events transpiring in the country. The inhabitants, however, in the neighborhood of Fort Western at that season for several years were furnished with a mail from Falmouth by Ezekiel and Amos Page, who alternately brought it once a month on snow shoes through the woods.¹

From the rate list of a Provincial tax this year fifteen new names appear,² among them Capt. Samuel Howard is noted as "a late resident of the town of Boston."

In the fall of this year, when Arnold ascended the Kennebec on his celebrated expedition to Quebec, the settlers must have been favorably impressed with the power and resources as well as the enterprise and energy of the new government. The troops for the enterprise, numbering eleven hundred, assembled at Newburyport, and embarking in eleven transports sailed on September 19 for Fort Western on the Kennebec. The next morning the expedition arrived in the river, with the exception of some transports which had been separated during a gale the preceding night. The fleet without waiting their arrival ascended the river to Gardinerstown, where the *bateaux* for the expedition were being constructed by Maj. Colburn, and remained until the 22d, when they were joined by the missing vessels. The Broad Bay, a topsail schooner, in which came Col. Arnold the commander, Rev. Samuel Spring the chaplain, Dr. Isaac Senter the surgeon, "and a number of other gentlemen, several of whom were volunteers of distinction," now "weighed anchor and proceeded up to Fort Western, leaving a number of men to bring up the bateaux." The wind being unfavorable the Broad Bay was unable to reach Fort Western that evening. The next morning Dr. Senter left the vessel and proceeded five miles by land to the fort. He found "most of the way was destitute of any road." Arnold had preceded him on the 21st, and established his headquarters at James Howard's, at the "Great House," where he remained till the 29th. Senter says "headquarters were at Esq. Howard's, an exceeding hospitable,

¹ Ephraim Ballard, from the narration of his mother.

² George	Brown,	John	McMaster,	Eliab	Shaw,
Frederick O.	Bluskee,	Simeon	Paine,	Paul	Sears.
Capt. Samuel	Howard,	Joel	Richardson,	Thomas	Sewall,
Bartholomew	Harden,	Michael	Rearden,	Nathaniel	Tyler,
John	Lee,	Levi	Robinson,	Moses	White.

opulent, polite family." Most of the transports were left at Gardinerstown, where the troops disembarked, entering the bateaux. Maj. Meigs during his stay there lodged on the night of the 22d at the house of Joseph North, who then lived in the old Post Office building now at the head of Gay's wharf.

Some of the soldiers were quartered at the house of Daniel Savage, below the Great House, on the "cut road," when one of them by the name of James McCormick, on the night of the 23d, being turned out of the house in a quarrel discharged his gun into it and killed Reuben Bishop, a resident of North Yarmouth. McCormick was tried by a court martial and condemned to be hung. But Arnold sent him by the Broad Bay to Gen. Washington, with the representation that he "appears to be very simple and ignorant," and "had the character of being a peaceable fellow," to which he added a wish that "he may be found a proper object of mercy."¹ Bishop was buried just outside of the fort burying ground, near the east end of Kennebec bridge; his remains were exhumed and interred in that ground when Willow street, which passed over his grave, was made.²

The commanding officer of the expedition, Col. Benedict Arnold, was "a short, handsome man, of a florid complexion, stoutly made, complaisant and possessed of great powers of persuasion, but sordidly avaricious." One of the field officers, Lieut. Col. Christopher Green of Rhode Island, was thirty-eight years of age, and "had the ardor of youth."³ He did good service in the Revolution, during which he was in command of Fort Mercer at Red Bank, N. J., and was killed by horsemen's sabres, near Hudson river, May 22, 1781. The other field officers were Lieut. Col. Roger Enos, who was second in command, Maj. Return J. Meigs, and Maj. Timothy Bigelow.

Capt. Daniel Morgan of Virginia, a name celebrated during the Revolution, commanded the riflemen. He "was of large person, strong, of rough and severe manners, and of impetuous temper; but was prudent in war while totally fearless of danger." Capt. Henry Dearborn, afterwards Secretary of War, commanded a company. Aaron Burr, a young man of twenty years, afterwards

¹ Arnold's letter to Washington, Sept. 25, 1775.

² W. A. Brooks and others.

³ Henry's Journal, p. 16; Me. His. Soc. Col.—President Allen was mistaken in saying "he was *advanced in age* but had the ardor of youth."

Vice President of the United States, was a volunteer, as was also John Joseph Henry, a youth of seventeen, who was afterwards Judge of a State Court in Pennsylvania.¹

On the 24th, an exploring party under Lieut. Steele was sent forward in two birch canoes, with Nehemiah Getchell and John Horn of Vassalborough for guides. They ascended to the height of land between Maine and Canada, spotting the way across the carrying places through the woods, and having seen the great Chaudiere lake from the top of a tall tree, which they judged to be ten or fifteen miles distant, returned, and after much suffering and hardship met the advance party about the middle of October.

The army at Fort Western was formed into three divisions in order to expedite the march and facilitate the transportation of provisions. Capt. Morgan's company, with pioneers, was in advance in the first division. Col. Green led the second, and Col. Enos, accompanied by Capt. Colburn's carpenters, brought up the rear. The advance cut the roads, built the bough huts, and made the river passable for boats for themselves and the divisions which followed. The provisions were distributed according to the supposed difficulties to be overcome by each division. Many of the first companies took only two or three barrels of flour and several barrels of bread, while the companies in the last division took not less than fourteen of flour and ten of bread.²

The evening of the 25th Capt. Morgan left Fort Western and marched up the east side of the river with a division of riflemen. He was followed by a detachment of the army daily for the four succeeding days. The bateaux, numbering about one hundred, were each manned with five picked men. In these all the provisions, tents and camp equipage were put, except what was necessary for the detachment of six hundred men which went by land.

Dr. Senter, the surgeon, left Fort Western on the 26th by land in company with Col. Green, Aaron Burr, and several other gentlemen, and arrived at Fort Halifax the next day in advance of his bateau with the medical stores. This did not arrive until the 30th, with Col. Arnold and the rear of the army. The bateaux with the supplies were now going around Ticonic falls, and as "the river for about two miles above the falls was exceedingly swift and the water shoal," the crews of the boats "were obliged to take to the water," some pulling at "the painter, others heav-

¹ President Allen.

² Senter's Journal, p. 16.

ing at the stern. In the rapids the water was in general waist-band high, and the stream was so violent as many times to drive the boats back after ten or twelve fruitless attempts in pulling and heaving with the whole boat's crew."¹

The bateaux were slightly made of green pine, and some of them began to "leak profusely," and the bottoms of many were badly worn upon the ledges and rocky bed of the river. The army seems to have been destitute of skillful bateaux men, a few of whom, with strong arms, steady hands and the skill which is only acquired by long experience, could have safely impelled the boats forward against the turbulent current. Arnold, aware of this, said, "The men in general, not understanding bateaux, have been obliged to wade and haul them for more than half the way up the river," and would have been taken "for amphibious animals, as they were a great part of the time under water."² Senter's boat's crew consisted of three English sailors, one old Swiss, and a young Scotch deserter from the British army at Boston, and it is not surprising that when his medical stores arrived at Fort Halifax they had to be placed in another boat; nor is it more surprising that when the army arrived at the foot of the Norridgewock falls "many of the bateaux were nothing but wrecks," and others in so leaky condition that the dry fish were wet and ruined, the casks of bread swelled, burst and the bread soured. The same fate attended a number of casks of peas. These were all condemned, and the expedition was curtailed of a large and valuable part of the provisions before entering the wilderness. Their fare was now reduced to salt pork and flour.³

Most of the army had arrived at Norridgewock on the 7th of October, and all left that place on the 9th. At this time disease began to appear among them. From the 10th to the 12th of October they reached the Great Carrying place, some forty miles from Norridgewock, and "three days march into the wilderness from any improvements whatsoever." This celebrated portage is through the third range of townships of the Bingham purchase, in latitude 45°, 15', and is about fourteen miles long from the Kennebec to Dead river. It is divided into four carrying places by three ponds. The first carry is three and three-fourth miles to the first pond, which is one fourth of a mile wide; the second carry a

¹ Senter's Journal.

³ Senter's Journal, p. 9.

² Letter to Washington of October 13, 1775.

mile to the second pond, about as wide as the first; the third about the same length as the second, to the third pond four miles wide. From this the fourth carry of four miles reaches to Dead river.¹

This portage was crossed by the army with great difficulty and much fatigue, the men "being obliged to carry all the bateaux, barrels of provisions, warlike stores, &c., over on their backs, through the most terrible piece of woods conceivable, with mud sometimes knee deep." Many of the men were in bad condition with the diarrhoea. The ponds were low and the water yellow and bad. On the 16th it became necessary to erect a block house for the "formidable number" of sick, which was "no sooner finished than filled." On the 18th the third and last pond was crossed, when Maj. Bigelow was met on his return from the advance party with twenty-seven men, in quest of provisions.

Arnold having given orders for invalids, "as also the timorous" to return, went forward in the advance of Morgan's division. "He carried no stores except a small quantity of specie, attended with a good pilot in a British canoe, hands sufficient to carry every thing over the various carrying places and proceeded by water with great expedition."² On the 20th, while on Dead river, an ox which had accompanied the army to that time was killed and every man received a piece. The next day a severe storm prevailed and "Dead river became a live river;" the water rising eight or ten feet, overflowing its banks and making it difficult to ascend. On the 22d the rear came on half allowance of provisions as the advance had been for some days. The bateaux were diminished in number, some were broken against the banks, others were so leaky as to be condemned, which increased the burden of the remaining boats. Every moment of daylight was now improved to press forward. Orders were given to "cook every night to last through the next day, and this in the most frugal manner by boiling only."

Necessity now obliged the army to double their diligence. As they advanced the river became rapid and narrow and the land mountainous. On the 24th several boats were met returning from the advanced divisions with invalids. Senter was exhorted to return, and was informed that all, except a few that were far in advance with Arnold, were returning. But he resolutely pushed

¹ Henry, in his Journal, calls it "the twelve mile carrying-place."

² Senter's Journal, p. 17.

on, and soon met with wrecks of boats belonging to the front division. With the boats they lost several barrels of provisions, some cash, clothes and guns. By the upsetting of one Mr. Henry narrowly escaped drowning.¹ The velocity of the water increased as they advanced, and “a direful howling wilderness not describable” was before them. They soon, however, came up with Col. Green’s division, waiting for provisions of which they were destitute, having only a few *candles* which were boiled with water gruel for supper and breakfast. “Now,” says Senter, “every prospect of distress came thundering on with a two-fold rapidity.” Snow had covered the ground, attended with severe weather, and they were compelled to stop for Enos to come up with provisions. Expresses were sent up the river to inform Arnold of their condition, and down to hasten up Enos and his officers to attend a consultation. When the latter arrived a council was held. This soon showed who were men of high resolve and determined purpose, prepared to surmount the obstacles in their way and press forward. Senter says, in an account of the meeting, “Here sat a number of grimacers,—melancholy aspects, who had been preaching to their men the doctrine of impenetrability and non perseverance; *Col. Enos* in the chair. The matter was debated upon the expediency of going to Quebec. The party against going urged the impossibility, averring that the whole provisions, when averaged, would not support the army five days.”²

The condition of Col. Green’s division as to provisions was examined, when “very little” was found. The other companies under Enos, having the bulk of the provisions, had not come up, either through fear that they would have to part with some, or express their unwillingness to go forward. The question was finally put to the council whether all or a part should return, and the majority decided that a part only should return. The officers voting for proceeding were Lieut. Col. Green, Maj. Bigelow, Cpts. Topham, Thayer and Ward, five in number; for returning, Cpts. Williams, McCobb and Scott, Adj. Hide and Lieut. Peters, a like number of five. Lieut. Col. Enos, in the chair, decided the question by voting for a part to go forward. But Senter says, that “Col. Enos, though he voted for proceeding, yet had undoubtedly preëngaged to the contrary, as every action demon-

¹ Henry’s Journal, p. 55.

² Senter’s Journal.

strated.”¹ The officers who were to go forward requested a division of the provisions. To this the returning party would not consent, declaring that they would either go back with what they had, or if they must go forward would not part with any. It will be recollected that this rear division took the largest amount of provisions, and as their proportion of bread was less, they lost less by the leaky casks.

The party for proceeding was the weakest, and could not compel those for returning to a division. In this dilemma expostulation and entreaty were resorted to without effect. At length Col. Enos, who more immediately commanded the “division of returners,” was called upon to give positive orders for a small quantity of provisions for those who were determined to advance. He replied, without making an effort, “that his men were out of his power, and that they had determined to keep their possessed quantity whether they went back or forward.” They, however, finally concluded to part with two and a half barrels of flour. This small pittance, the most that could be obtained, was accepted “with a determined resolution to go through or die.” They received the flour, put it on board the boats, left their few tents and camp equipage, “took each man his duds on his back, bid the returners adieu, and were away.” They were now “one hundred and fifty-four computed” miles from inhabitants in Canada.

Col. Enos returned with the whole rear division, consisting of Williams’, McCobb’s and Scott’s companies. As this movement was without Arnold’s orders, Enos was tried by a court martial in December following, and on the testimony of the “returners” was acquitted with honor,² a result more favorable to him than a fuller knowledge of the facts would have warranted.

To return to the resolute division of Col. Green, which had pushed forward to the highlands now swelling into mountains, where the boats were abandoned on the 26th day of October, and each man by himself started making the best of his way for Chaudiere lake, the place of rendezvous. They soon arrived at the height of land separating the Maine from the Canadian waters, having passed over several “rocky mountains and monstrous precipices,” and encamped. For their supper at night, and breakfast the next morning, they had “the jawbone of a swine destitute of covering.” This was boiled in water with a little flour thickening,

¹ Senter’s Journal, p. 17.

² Pres. Allen, Me. Hist. Soc. Col. p. 399.

and constituted their only eating. At night their only covering was blankets. In the morning they started at twilight, and during the day came up with Morgan's party on a stream emptying into Chaudiere lake, where they remained during the 28th for the stragglers to come in. During their stay an express arrived from Arnold, who had preceded them to the Canadian settlements, with the information that the inhabitants were favorably disposed, and that he had their "pledge of friendship in a loaf of bread." This was promulgated to the army to their "unspeakable joy."

They had now been fourteen days upon half allowance of such provisions as they had, and were yet one hundred miles from Canadian inhabitants. The provisions were ordered into a common stock and then divided, and the amount to each man was only *five pints of flour*. The pork was so small in quantity that it was not susceptible of division, not amounting to an ounce per man. So small was the allowance and so hungry were the men that several determining to have one full meal immediately devoured their whole allowance.

Capt. Morgan's company with great labor had resolutely persevered in carrying seven bateaux over the mountainous portage from Dead river to a stream entering Chaudiere lake. These furnished the only means of transporting the military stores. The boats now descended the stream, while the army proceeded by a route supposed to be shorter by land in quest of the lake, which was thought to be but seven miles distant. However, on the 30th they had been three days wandering in the search through "hideous swamps" and over "mountain precipices," suffering from cold, wet, hunger and fatigue, not to mention "the terrible apprehension of famishing in the desert," when they finally reached the river flowing from the lake, and gave "three huzzahs and encamped." Some men who were overcome with hunger and fatigue were left by the way and not heard from after. The next day they proceeded down the Chaudiere river, and soon came to the remains of Morgan's seven boats, which were all wrecked upon a fall, by which the military stores and every thing on board were lost. One of his riflemen was drowned, and the rest of the men escaped only by swimming. Well has it been said by one of the most hardy of these adventurers, that "life now depended upon a vigorous push for the settlements." So urgent was their necessity that it did not admit of delay for any cause. Celerity of movement was required

and great endurance requisite to battle with fatigue and famine. November 1st they were reduced to "a little water stiffened with flour," and thought they "had now arrived to almost the zenith of distress." Several had been without meat or bread for a number of days, particularly the wrecked boatmen and those who devoured their provisions immediately upon the division. The voracity of many rendered almost anything admissible. A poor dog belonging to the expedition was sacrificed and instantly devoured. "The shaving soap, pomatum, lip salve, leather of their shoes, cartridge boxes, &c.," shared the same fate. On the 2d of November they were scattered up and down the river for twenty miles. Necessity arising from their weak and famished condition obliged them to dispense with every incumbrance but a few tin kettles in which to cook the "water stiffened with flour." Not even a hatchet was retained to cut wood. They had not marched more than eight miles this day when, in the language of Senter, "a vision of horned cattle appeared." Upon a nearer approach this vision proved reality, and "echoes of gladness resounded from front to rear with a *te deum*." One American and eighteen Canadians with three "horned cattle" had arrived for their relief, and soon after two more Canadians came in a birch canoe laden with a coarse kind of meal and other supplies, of which each man drew a moderate allowance, upon which he cautiously fed. They were now within twenty miles of inhabitants and relieved from the apprehension of famine, where we shall leave them and return to Col. Arnold whom we left hastening on to the Chaudiere in the advance part of Morgan's division.

He reached Chaudiere lake on the 27th of October and embarked the next day with seventeen men in five bateaux, resolving to push on with great expedition to the French settlements and send back provisions to his suffering army. He passed over the lake thirteen miles and entered the Chaudiere river, which he descended at the rapid rate of twenty miles in two hours, when three of his boats were overturned and destroyed, losing his baggage and provisions, and with difficulty saving the lives of his men. The river was exceedingly rapid and rocky, and of dangerous navigation. This misfortune he considered providential, as had he continued half a mile further he "must have gone over a prodigious fall, which he was not apprised of, and all inevitably perished."

After the disaster he divided the small amount of provisions with men whom he left, and proceeded with five men and two boats with all possible expedition. On the 30th of October he reached the first inhabitants, and on the following day sent the provisions which the detachment received November 2d. By the 8th of November the whole detachment arrived except the sick, among whom was Capt. Dearborn, who was left in a hut on the Chaudiere sick with a fever, from which his life for ten days was endangered without hope of recovery. Yet, without medicine, he recovered and joined his company. On the 13th of November the rear of the army had arrived at Point Levi, and Arnold crossed the St. Lawrence with five hundred men during the night of that day with great secrecy.

In writing to Gen. Washington Arnold says, "Thus in about eight weeks we completed a march of near six hundred miles¹ not to be paralleled in history; the men having with great fortitude and perseverance hauled their bateaux up rapid streams, being obliged to wade almost the whole way, near one hundred and eighty miles, carry them on their shoulders near forty miles, over hills, swamps and bogs almost impenetrable, and to their knees in mire, being often obliged to cross three or four times with their baggage. Short of provisions, part of the detachment disheartened and gone back, famine staring us in the face; an enemy's country and uncertainty ahead; notwithstanding all these obstacles the officers and men, inspired and fired with the love of liberty and their country, pushed on with a fortitude superior to every obstacle, and most of them had not one day's provision for a week."²

The next day, after crossing the St. Lawrence, the army marched within fifty yards of the walls of Quebec and gave three cheers, which were answered by some shots from the city. They were posted around the city so as to prevent as much as possible the enemy communicating with the country, and thus continued four days, when a council of war was called, which, upon ascertaining that the force was deficient in arms, without bayonets and field pieces, and that the ammunition amounted to only four rounds per

¹From Cambridge to Quebec.

²Arnold's Letter of November 27, 1775, in *Maine Hist. Soc. Col.* Some of the letters of Arnold or persons of his party were written on birch bark.—MS. letter of John Langdon Sibley to Miss H. E. North.

man, raised the siege, and retreated twenty-four miles up the river, where they remained until the arrival of Gen. Montgomery on the 12th of December. In a few days after the army moved again towards the city, which was environed, batteries erected, and the siege continued without effect till the 31st, when arrangements were completed for an assault, which took place at four o'clock on the morning of January 1, during a violent and blinding snow storm, with "snow six feet deep" upon the ground. Gen. Montgomery led the right wing to the assault, on the bank of the river, where the city wall terminated, and the defence was a palisade. Col. Livingston was sent to attack and force the St. John's gate. Gen. Arnold, with the left wing moved to the attack where he expected to be opposed by small batteries before he reached the town, in which the two wings were to meet and move together in the assault. Added to the gloom of the storm, and depth of snow, was "a heavy darkness almost to be felt." Gen. Montgomery in moving against the strong palisade upon the river's bank, easily carried it, when a discharge of grape from a block house within, killed the General and disordered the column. In this crisis Col. Campbell succeeded to the command. He was not the man for the emergency, and ingloriously ordered a retreat, leaving his dead commander upon the field.

Arnold in making his attack with the "famine proof veterans" passed the Palace gate, when an incessant discharge of cannon from the whole extent of the enemy's works shook and illumined the city. Fire balls were thrown from the walls, which burned notwithstanding the snow, and discovered his troops to the great advantage of the enemy's musketry. At the first battery which Arnold attacked he was wounded in the leg and returned to the hospital, leaving Col. Green in command. The battery was two twelve pounders, protected by a breast-work, on a high overhanging rock. Morgan's men rushed up, some fired into the port holes, while others mounted the barricade with ladders, carried the battery and made captive a captain and thirty men. Col. Green now waited half an hour for the troops who were struggling through the snow to come up, when he marched to the second barrier, which he heroically assaulted, but the whole force of the enemy, since the fall of Montgomery, was concentrated at this point, and Green had to seek the shelter of houses to escape their incessant and murderous fire. Besides, the guns of his men were so foul by reason of the inclement weather that scarcely one of them

could be discharged. However, they held their position till eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when Montgomery, of whose fate they were ignorant, not appearing to their support, and as they could neither advance nor retreat without certain destruction, they were compelled to capitulate. Col. Livingston made the best of his way from the St. John's gate soon after the heavy firing commenced.

Col. Arnold arrived at the hospital about daylight. Montgomery's division soon came straggling in with news of the disaster, followed by the enemy, who were routed by a well directed fire from two field pieces which Capt. Wool brought to their rescue. At this juncture, when it was expected the enemy would be upon the hospital, Arnold was urged to be carried into the country for safety, but he would not listen to the proposal or suffer a man to retreat from the hospital. He ordered his pistols loaded and his sword placed on his bed, determined to fight to the last. The storm continued, and no information was received from Arnold's division during the day. The next day Maj. Meigs came from the city on parole and gave information of the capitulation. Capt. Dearborn and his company in endeavoring to join the main body was captured. The army reduced by their losses finally retired by way of Montreal and Rouse's point to the States.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM 1776 TO THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION IN 1783.

In this year the organized opposition of the colonies to the arbitrary measures of Parliament had ripened into a government which gained strength from the continued effort of its enemies to subvert it; and the country had attained to that state of feeling which precluded all hope of reconciliation, and made exemption from colonial servitude a primary law of political existence.

Unequal as the contest for independence was seen to be, the great body of the people readily committed themselves to it, with full determination to undergo its sufferings and brave its dangers. A few, who were connected with the long established order of affairs, could only see in the opposition of the colonies sedition and rank rebellion. But they soon awakened to a sense of their error, to witness in the progress of events the efforts of a great people struggling with hardy enterprise, under unparalleled difficulties, for individual freedom and national existence.

But one town meeting assembled in Hallowell in this eventful year. This was the annual meeting at Fort Western, at which town officers were chosen and "a county treasurer and register voted for." No other business was transacted, and no money raised for any purpose. A warrant to assess a tax of £66, 6s. 4d, to defray the public charges of the "State of Massachusetts Bay" for this year, was not issued till February 7th of the next. By this warrant the requirement in relation to "negro and mulatto servants" was so modified that they were taxed "in the same manner as minors and apprentices, at nine shillings,"¹ the amount of a poll tax. By the rate bill of this tax only seven new names appear.²

Boston, which had been occupied by the British troops sixteen months, was evacuated March 17th of this year, to the great joy of

¹ Original warrant.

² Edward Bolton,
Savage Bolton,
Jeremiah Badcock,

John Carlow,
Amos Page,

Ebenezer Thomas,
William Trask.

the eastern people, and the Declaration of Independence adopted July 4th was printed by order of the Massachusetts State council, and a copy "sent to the ministers of each parish of every denomination within the State," and they severally were "required to read the same to their respective congregations as soon as divine service is ended in the afternoon, on the first Lord's day after they shall receive it."¹ Under this order a copy was sent to Fort Western with the endorsement "For Hallowell and Gardinerstown," and a further endorsement "To be returned to Fort Western in two or three days," in the hand writing of one of the selectmen, renders it probable that it was sent to the latter plantation.²

It has been well said, that after the decisive measure of the Declaration of Independence "the friends of freedom took a bolder position. Their opponents were denounced as traitors and foes to their country; all lukewarm persons were suspected, and the property of notorious tories was considered lawful plunder."³

The Rev. Mr. Bailey of Pownalborough, continuing to manifest his repugnance to whig measures, was in May summoned before the committee of correspondence and inspection, examined and "laid under bonds;" and in August was "forbidden to pray for the king," a command he seems to have obeyed for a time by dispensing with the usual service, "only delivering a sermon" to a much diminished congregation. But, in October, he was charged with political sins of omission as well as commission, and was again "before the committee for not reading the Declaration of Independence, for praying for the king, and for preaching a seditious sermon." The result of this conference he has not recorded. However, he appeared determined not to yield to the dictation of the committee, notwithstanding he was "besieged by the entreaties and tears of his friends to practice a little compliance," which he said would "only render his enemies fiercer."⁴

The General Court had organized the militia anew during the past winter. All able bodied men between sixteen and sixty years of age were enrolled and compelled to do military duty. Those who were drafted or detailed and refused to serve were fined £12, and committed to prison if they did not pay immediately. Charles Cushing of Pownalborough was appointed brigadier general, and

* ¹ Order in Council, July 17, 1776.

³ Eaton's Ann. p. 161.

² Original copy of Declaration.

⁴ Frontier Missionary, p. 112.

to him was given the command of the militia of Lincoln county, which formed one brigade of two regiments. The second regiment was formed from the upper towns of the county, and had Joseph North of Gardinerstown for colonel,¹ and Wm. Howard of Fort Western for lieut. colonel. Hallowell this year sent on a number of drafted men to Massachusetts. The town treasurer "paid William Howard for mileage of soldiers to Cambridge" £3 16s.²

In the year 1777, town meetings were frequently held in Hallowell, which assisted in developing a strong whig sentiment in the town. The necessities of the times prompted the town, at the annual meeting, to vote to dispense with "raising any money for preaching or other uses;" but the highways were provided with "one day's work laid upon the polls, and eighty days upon the estates."

Col. William Howard, Ezekiel Page, David Thomas, Jonas Clark, John Shaw, sen., Samuel Bullen and Levi Robinson were chosen "a committee of inspection and safety." In April, James Howard was chosen a delegate to a county convention to be held at Wiscasset, in Pownalborough. Wiscasset, from her central position in relation to the settlements, was just starting towards the metropolitan position which she afterwards attained and held for some years in relation to the surrounding country. In June the town voted to dispense with a representative to the General Court, but feeling better disposed in relation to preaching chose a committee to procure a minister for "two months upon probation, for settlement," and raised "£20 for preaching and other necessary uses." It was also voted, "that lieut. John Shaw be the man to inspect the tories, and make information thereof."

The next meeting was called July 17th, "to proceed agreeably to an act of the State, entitled an act to secure this and the other United States against the danger to which they are exposed by the internal enemies thereof,"³ also *to make a new division of the meadows.*

The town doubtless came out in strength to prevent a re-adjustment of the meadows, which was probably introduced to procure a full attendance; the subject, however, was not agitated by the meeting, which gave its attention to John Jones, who was the

¹ Col. North's commission is dated Feb. 14, 1776, and was signed at Watertown, by fifteen Councilors.

² James Howard's acct. as Treasurer.

³ Original warrant.

immediate occasion of assembling. Jones labored under the suspicion of tory proclivities, and the meeting, in the language of the record, "chose Lieut. John Shaw to procure and lay before the court evidence against John Jones of Hallowell, whose name was exhibited to the town, and whom they suppose to be of a disposition inimical to the liberties and privileges of said States."

The town again assembled, October 13th, at the house of Thomas Sewall, and gave the Rev. Caleb Jewett of Newburyport a call to take the pastoral charge of the church and congregation of the town, upon a salary of "eighty pounds per year, after the rate of Indian corn at four shillings per bushel, and to raise or fall according to the price of corn, for the first five years, and afterwards to give him £100 per year as long as he shall continue our minister." In addition, Mr. Jewett was to have one hundred acres of land "as near the middle of the town as it can be got." This offer was declined by Mr. Jewett, who in 1783 was settled in Gorham. He was a Dartmouth graduate, "ceased preaching in 1800 and died soon after."

A State tax of £149 6s. 11d, was assessed upon the inhabitants October 9th. Eight additional names appear on the rate list of this tax.¹ The assessors made prominent in this rate list the names of five individuals by valuing them for their "faculty." James Howard, Esq., was rated at twenty shillings, Col. William Howard twenty, Thomas Sewall twelve, Nathaniel Hersey ten, John Jones ten.

Lieut. John Shaw, under the instructions of the town, immediately laid the case of John Jones before the Court of Sessions of the Peace at Pownalborough. This proceeding was more prompt than agreeable to Jones, who, with fifteen others "on his behalf," petitioned the selectmen to call a town meeting to reconsider the vote against him.² They accordingly issued their warrant for a meeting for October 25th, "to see if the town would reconsider the vote of July 17th relating to John Jones being voted inimical to the liberties and privileges of the United States;" also to see if the town would declare him "again inimical," or "vote him clear of the charge," and direct Lieut Shaw to enter a "*nolle prosequi*" in his case. In the same warrant an article was

¹Jonas Dutton,
David Hatch,
Stephen Norton,

Jonathan Philbrook,
James Springer,
Benjamin White, Jr.,

Samuel White,
William Wilkins.

²Original petition.

inserted to see if the town would "come to some conclusion on which side of the river the meeting-house should be built." The vexed question of the location of the meeting-house, upon which the town was nearly equally divided, was probably introduced, as the meadows had been previously, to bring out a full meeting.

A motion to reconsider the vote failed, but not satisfied with this decisive result the town "voted said John Jones inimical again." This settled the matter for Jones, who soon after fled, first going to James Winslow's, a sympathizing half quaker friend of his who resided on the east side of the river just below the town, where he remained over night, and was taken down the river the next morning, and thus escaped for a time, but was afterwards apprehended and arraigned before the court.

Having disposed of Jones' case the town came to the consideration of the meeting-house question, when it was voted to build a house, "by way of a town rate," thirty-five by fifty feet, and twenty feet posts, and to settle the side of the river upon which it should be built "by way of lots." "The lots were drawn and the house fell to the east side." A committee was now chosen to procure a lot "as near the middle of the town as can conveniently be got," and to procure timber and have the "house ready to be raised by the 15th of May" next.

The coast was this year so infested with British cruisers that trade was seriously interrupted, and supplies of provision were difficult to obtain.¹ The surrender of Burgoyne, which occurred October 17, cheered and revived the drooping spirits of the country, giving strength and encouragement to the cause of liberty. On the 15th of November the Continental Congress adopted articles of confederation, but no general laws could be made or direct taxes levied, except by ratification of the State Legislatures. But the States by general consent and legislative enactment gave force and effect to the recommendations and requirements of the Congress.

The condition of the tories, who were a source of much annoyance to the whigs by communicating information to the enemy, became daily more uncomfortable. The Rev. Mr. Bailey, who was looked to by a part of his flock for direction in political as well as religious affairs, was still able to maintain his position as missionary at Pownalborough. By skillful dodging he eluded the

¹ Eaton's Ann. p. 168.

vigilance of the authorities. He says in the autumn of this year, "I have hitherto performed divine service every Sunday, though at the risk of my liberty and even of my life; I have had a warrant after me ever since the 20th of July for transportation, but by concealing myself during the week time I have as yet escaped." Aware of the mischief he was doing the whig cause, he again says, "I have already offended beyond the hope of pardon." But he consoles himself by remarking that "Our friends of every denomination encourage me to proceed and generously contribute towards my support, and though I have left out the most obnoxious sentences, I have never omitted to pray for the king, and have continued to officiate not to please our enemies but the royalists scattered throughout the country. Our continuing to assemble for divine service is considered by the whigs as the principal support of our party. They imagine it gives life and spirit to our opposition."

Entertaining the views ascribed to them it is not surprising that the whigs should have attempted to frighten the "parson," and to make his position so uncomfortable as to preclude his longer stay in the country. On one occasion, having been concealed in his house for five weeks, he received information that "a design was formed against his life," and he immediately escaped, fleeing to Boston. On his way thither, at York, he "encountered the barbarous exultation of the rebels" on account of the just received news of the surrender of Burgoyne. As he entered Portsmouth, "the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and the vociferation of the populace" were circumstances that increased his chagrin. On arriving in Boston in straightened circumstances, his dress betokened his forlorn condition. It consisted of "a rusty threadbare black coat, which had been turned, and the button-holes worked with thread almost white, with a number of breaches about the elbows; a jacket of the same, much fractured about the button-holes; a pair of breeches constructed of coarse bed tick, of a dirty yellow color, with a perpendicular patch on each knee of a different complexion from the original piece." Sympathizing friends clothed him with a more becoming garb, and replenished his empty purse. He continued "roving around" till into the next year, when the transportation act expired and he returned to his family, who during his absence "felt the distress of hunger and famine."

In September of this year "two tory courts" were held at Pownalborough. In the first William Gardiner was condemned, as Mr. Bailey would have it, "in a most extraordinary manner for transportation," although he endorsed his toryism by recording, "he is a true loyalist, and from the beginning has opposed the American measures."¹

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace was held by Justices of the Peace for the county. It was a court possessing criminal jurisdiction, and had a Grand and Petit Jury. The court, September 30th of this year, was held by nine Justices, of whom were James Howard of Hallowell and Joseph North of Cobbossee.² At this session John Jones of Hallowell was indicted for an attempt, in the language of the indictment, "to hurt and destroy the credit of the public bills of the United States of America and the State, by speaking in the hearing of divers subjects of the State, of and concerning said bills, as follows: 'Damn the trash;' 'I had rather have half the sum in silver;' 'curse the Continental bills;' 'I wish they were in hell;' 'there is no value in it.'" The record after the arraignment and plea then proceeds: "Timothy Langdon, attorney for the government, being in court, says he will not further prosecute the case," and it was *not pros'd*. This result was on account of informality in the indictment, a fact which appeared at a subsequent term of the court in an order directing the cost in the case to be paid by the county treasurer.³

The next session was held October 17th, by James Howard, Nathaniel Thwing, Joseph North, Samuel Harnden and Remington Hobby,⁴—Justices. Before them was brought John Jones of Hallowell, and eight others from Vassalborough, with a Mr. Blanchard from Woolwich, all accused with being "inimical to the American measures." A jury was summoned for their trial, but it so happened that "John Patten, his brother and son," who were sympathizers with the tories and the next year became absentees, were on the jury, and when they entered the court room and were espied by Justice North, Mr. Bailey records that

¹ Letter from Mr. Bailey to Mr. Weeks, F. M., p. 332.

² The other justices were William Lithgow, Thomas Rice, Nathaniel Thwing, James and William McCobb, Alexander Nichols and Remington Hobby.

³ Records of the Sessions at Wiscasset.

⁴ *Ib.*

he was heard to say "we shall not be able to carry our point while we have such inflexible men on the jury."

Mr. Ballard of Vassalborough was first put on trial, and would have been found guilty according to Mr. Bailey, had it not been for the "Pattens, who were obstinate," and "continued the altercation" which arose with the other jurymen "for twenty-two hours," when the jury being unable to agree appeared before the court with this enquiry, "Is speaking a few exceptional words counteracting the struggles of the American States for freedom?" "The judges all replied that every inadvertent word, or any expression that tended to censure the American measures was certainly counteracting them, except Justice North, who added, that even thinking or conceiving that the public administration was unjust or injurious was evidently a crime which deserved the severe sentence of transportation."¹

The question and answer, as reported by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, were doubtless tinged with his strongly prejudiced feelings. The person arraigned was accused by the town where he resided with being "inimical to the liberties and privileges of the States," and a condition of mind which would render his continuance in the country dangerous to the success of the "American measures" would probably satisfy a revolutionary tribunal that he should be removed. However, the law as expounded by the court gave "no satisfaction to the Pattens," who, as might have been expected, were "rather confirmed in their opinion." The jury failed to agree. The court was adjourned to the fourth of November, and no jury appearing at that time, Justices Howard, Thwing and North, who held the court, ordered the prisoners to recognize to appear at an adjourned term to be held December 16th. John Jones was ordered to "recognize in the sum of £100 to answer the accusation of the town of Hallowell against him for being inimically disposed towards this and the other United States of America." Seven witnesses were recognized in his case in the sum of five pounds each.² During the adjournment the town of Vassalborough reconsidered their votes and "excluded Mr. Ballard, the Moors and the Towns from further trial" on condition

¹ Frontier Missionary, p. 264.

² The names of these witnesses were Samuel Bullen, George Brown, John Robbins, L. Costigan, Oliver Wood, John Carlow and Ezekiel Chase.—Sessions Records, vol. 1, p. 161.

of their paying the expense of the prosecution, amounting to a hundred dollars each. Mr. Blanchard of Woolwich was discharged at the previous term, no evidence appearing against him.

When the time arrived for convening the court to try John Jones, Justice Howard, who had started on his journey from Fort Western for Pownalborough, "encountered a terrible fall upon the ice which prevented his attendance," and no other justice of the quorum being at hand to supply his place the court adjourned without day; and as the "transportation act," under which the prosecutions were instituted, expired on the first of the next month, nothing further could be attempted with Jones, who escaped conviction. However, he was afterwards apprehended and confined in jail in Boston, from which he escaped and fled to Canada.

The military companies in Hallowell were prepared by exercise and drill for active service. In addition to the regularly enrolled companies an "alarm list," or company of minute men, was organized to be called out on occasions of sudden alarm.

The following order by Col. Howard is interesting from the directions given in relation to one of these companies:

"HALLOWELL, June 11, 1777.

"*To Captain Daniel Savage:*

SIR:—You are to call your company together and exercise them agreeable to former orders, and take an exact list of your company with their equipments, also to notify the alarm list to appear with their equipments at the next muster, and take a list of them and their equipments, and return of the whole to the chief colonel as soon as possible.

WILLIAM HOWARD, *Lieut. Colonel.*

Capt. Savage's company was not found in a very efficient condition. A return of twenty-six members residing on the west side of the river showed but fifteen guns, two cartridge boxes, thirteen powder horns, five pounds of powder possessed by ten persons, fifteen spare flints, and one hundred and seven bullets held by seven persons, some of whom had no guns and in fact nothing of the munitions of war but bullets.¹

Col. Joseph North of Gardinerstown, who commanded the second regiment in which Capt. Savage's company was the

¹ Original Return now before me.

eighth, on the 27th of November, 1777, directed the commanders of companies to return forthwith the enlistments and drafts from their companies into the Continental army, for three years or a shorter period, with the officers by whom they were enlisted, and the colonel under whom they served. None of these returns, we regret to say, have come to our hand. Congress had this year called for eighty-eight battalions to serve for three years or during the war. Fifteen of these were apportioned to Massachusetts; and the General Assembly made a requisition on the towns for "every seventh man of sixteen years old and upwards without any exemption."

The extended ramble undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Bailey during the preceding year, to avoid the effect of his opposition to the "American measures," does not appear to have taught him those lessons of wisdom which adversity usually suggests. His continued opposition brought his name again before the court, and in this instance on complaint to the "grand jury for preaching treason on the Sunday after Easter." He examined his sermon delivered on that occasion and found nothing in it which he thought objectionable. But turning to the lesson for the day, which was that part of the 16th chapter of Numbers relating to the rebellion of Korah, at the 26th verse, he met with "almost the very words sworn to in the deposition upon which" the "presentment" was made, and which were as follows: "And he spake unto the congregation, saying depart I pray you from the tents of these wicked men, and touch nothing of theirs, lest ye be consumed in all their sins." The grand jury were slow to believe this treasonable preaching and refused to find a bill, but one of the movers in the affair hastened to Boston and laid the case before the council, who had previously obtained intelligence of it from a letter Mr. Bailey wrote to a friend. The council "laughed heartily"¹ and thus mirthfully ended the affair.

The annual town meeting for 1778 voted money for "preaching," "schooling" and "necessary uses," and chose a committee of "correspondence, safety and inspection," and also "a committee to settle with Mr. Allen for the time he has preached" in the town, and took measures to "finish getting the remainder of the meeting-house timber." On the 6th of April the form of government which was submitted by the General Court to the

¹ *Frontier Missionary*, p. 123.

people for their approval, was laid before the town and “approved,” but it was rejected by the people of the State. This constitution contained no declaration of rights, and representation was claimed to be unequal, and the powers and duty of legislators and rulers were not clearly and accurately defined. The vote was ten thousand against to two thousand in favor of acceptance.

The warrants this year for assessing upon the town two State taxes of £124 9s. 10d. each, directed assessments on account of income and profits gained by trade, “and by means of *advantage* arising from the war and the *necessities of the community*,”¹ a source and power of taxation which only the cause and necessity of the country could justify.

A law was passed in September confiscating the estates of absentees, as the tories who had fled to the British were called. A long list of names is given in the act. Among them we find Sylvester Gardiner, Benjamin Hallowell, Robert Hallowell, Henry Laughton, William Vassall, John Vassall, William Taylor, Joseph Taylor and John Jones. This Jones was a mariner, and not the Hallowell Jones.² Agents in each county were appointed to administer upon the estates of the absentees. Charles Cushing of Pownalborough was agent for the county of Lincoln. As agent for the estate of Sylvester Gardiner he leased to Joseph North of Pittston, now Gardiner, April 17, 1780, the grist mill, and single and double saw mills, “called the Cobbosseecontee mills, together with the dwelling houses on the north side of Cobbosseecontee stream where Nathaniel Berry, Andrew Goodwin and Thomas Town live,” also the barn and land improved by Berry and Goodwin, for one year, for which he was to pay the taxes and one-third part of the toll of the grist mill, and sixty-six thousand feet of merchantable boards, “to be delivered at the place customary for the tenants to deliver the boards.”³

By a law of the previous year, conveyance of real estate by persons whose names were presented by a town as disaffected toward government was void.⁴ Ephraim Ballard, who had just removed to Hallowell, came into possession of John Jones’ estate this year. Whether under these laws or by other means we are not informed. A rate list, October 13th, has an assessment on real and personal estate to “Ephraim Ballard, for John Jones

¹ Original warrants.

³ Original lease.

² Laws of 1778, chap. 46, p. 813.

⁴ Laws of 1778, chap. 48, p. 818.

estate," of about the rate that it was assessed to Jones the year previous. The additional settlers on the tax list this year number nine.¹

In the effort to create a navy government resorted to the Kennebec for masts and spars. Capt. Samuel Howard furnished this year "The Honorable Marine Board for the Eastern Department" with forty-eight masts, fourteen bowsprits, twenty-seven anchor stocks, and four thousand two hundred and ninety-nine inches of spars of various sizes. Some of the masts were so large that they could not be loaded upon the vessel which Howard sailed, and were towed at the stern to Boston. A few of the charges from Howard's account are presented, showing the size and prices of these articles:

		£	s.	d.
July 1,	To 4 masts, 70 inches, at 24s. per inch	84	00	0
" 1,	226 inches spars, from 14 to 18 inches, at 16s.	180	16	0
" 25,	4 frigate bowsprits, at £50.	200	00	0
Aug. 14,	Towing 1 frigate mast from Kennebec.	36	00	0
Sept. 15,	Freight of 7 large masts from Kennebec.	250	00	0
" 15,	" " a 28-inch mast.	40	00	0
Oct. 8,	7 yards, from 63 to 69 feet long, equal to 20 inch masts, at £30 each.	210	00	0

Howard was paid for these in sugar at £17 per hundred weight, corn at 24s. per bushel, New England rum at 27s. 6d. per gallon, glass at £25 per hundred feet, but mostly in "dollars" at £30 for a hundred. The account is marked "settled with the Board of War."

Elizabeth Cool, a domestic in Capt. Howard's family, was hired in July of this year at £13 6s. 8d. per year. In November she is charged with one and a half yards of baize at 24s., amounting to £3 3s. In December she had "thirty-six dollars to buy a gown of calico," making £10 16s., so that the baize and gown amounted to more than a year's wages. So rapid, however, was the depreciation of the currency that the payments, which continued to the end of the year, amounted to £31 10s., with the memorandum that it "completes one year's wages;" and the further entry was made, "her wages to be £60 hereafter."

¹Ephraim Ballard,
Samuel Cony,
Samuel Cony, Jr.,

John Church,
Solomon Cummings,
Beriah Ingraham,

Ebenezer Littlefield,
Amos Pollard,
Benjamin Smith.

Howard at this time received considerable "sums of dead money and carried it into the loan office" in Boston for various individuals on the Kennebec. He delivered to Mr. Guild of Boston one hundred moose skins to dress, for which service he was to pay ten dollars apiece.

George Brown and Samuel Tollman enlisted this year in the service of the State for six months. The enlisting paper which they signed has an endorsement made by Capt. Daniel Savage, that "Brown has enlisted to guard Gen. Burgoyne's troops."

The territory comprised within the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, into which the present State of Maine was at this time divided, was called and known as "the three counties," a designation which is occasionally heard at the present day in proverbial sayings from the descendants of the early settlers. In this year Congress formed "the three counties" into a maritime district by the name of "The District of Maine," when the new appellation was first used to designate them.

At the annual meeting for 1779 the meeting-house that was to have been built near the centre of the town, on the east side of the river, was more definitely located "on the eight-rod road that is allowed to run from the river at the north line of George Brown's land." This was near Pettengill's corner, between lots numbered twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and was the eight-rod allowance nearest the centre of the town. But this location did not last long. At the next meeting held April 5th, the meeting-house was again under consideration, when all former votes relating to it were reconsidered. It was then located anew, "upon the west side of the river, on the road between Col. Joseph North's and Asa Emerson's land, down on the interval by the river." This location, at which it was finally built, was at Market square, but it was voted not to build this year. Two hundred pounds were voted "to procure preaching," and a road tax was laid of "one day upon the poll, at thirty shillings per day," and an amount "upon estates to bring it up to £200." Col. William Howard, Samuel Cony and Robert Kennedy were chosen a committee of correspondence.

Town meetings which had heretofore been called by personal notice to the voters were now directed to be called by posting notices in writing at the fort, Howard's grist mill, David Thomas' house, Amos Pollard's house and Nathan Weston's store. These

were the only public places in town, and were all at the fort settlement.

The State taxes this year were very heavy upon the town. The first of £497 19s. 4d. was levied March 13th; this was followed July 7th by another of £5,025 15s. 7d., which was succeeded by a third December 13th of \$3,803 6s. 8d.;¹ and besides the selectmen were required, under a heavy penalty, to furnish the families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had enlisted in the Continental army from the town with necessaries, in conformity with a resolve passed by the General Court for that purpose.

The enemy having taken possession of Bagaduce, now Castine, on the 12th day of June of this year, a scheme was set on foot to dislodge them. Of the large force ordered for that purpose six hundred men were drafted or detached from Gen. Cushing's brigade in Lincoln county, to serve two months after their arrival on the Penobscot.

Col. Howard issued on this occasion the following order :

“ To Capt. DANIEL SAVAGE, commanding officer of the Eighth Company of Militia, in the Second Regiment, in the county of Lincoln :

SIR,—You are required forthwith to detach thirteen men from your company, yourself, one sergeant and one corporal included, armed and equipped in the best manner in their power, and furnished with one week's provision, and march them immediately to St. George's, and there to be under the command of Col. Wheaton until my arrival or other superior officer of the regiment.

WILLIAM HOWARD, *Lieut. Colonel.*

HALLOWELL, ye 26th of June, 1779.”

At the bottom of the order is a memorandum “cattle, &c., will be turned out by the people at St. George's, so there will be no want of provisions.”

The quota of men ordered were detached and arrived at Camden July 5th, when Col. Howard ordered Capt. Savage to form a company by adding soldiers detached from three other companies, so as to make fifty men under his command.

The expedition to which the town furnished its full quota was very unfortunate in its commander, Richard Saltonstall of Connecticut, who was also commodore of the fleet which was to act

¹ Original warrants from State Treasurer.

in conjunction with the land forces. The fleet, as well as troops, had been well supplied with provisions and munitions of war at great expense, and the public formed high expectations of the success of the enterprise. The forces arrived promptly in the Penobscot in twenty-four transports, accompanied by nineteen vessels of war mounting three hundred and forty-four guns, and made a successful landing which, however, was resisted by the enemy, who were driven in twenty minutes from their position, leaving thirty killed, wounded and captured. The loss of the Americans, who were more exposed, was one hundred, but the enemy was driven to the protection of his weak and incomplete works.

An enterprising commander would now have followed up his success to the complete overthrow of the enemy, but the "obstinacy and wrong headed councils of Saltonstall" frustrated every effort for vigorous action. Delay ensued until the appearance of a British fleet of superior force compelled a retreat. Saltonstall drew up his vessels in the form of a crescent to check the enemy and give his force an opportunity to escape by means of the transports. The enemy advanced to the attack, and discharged a heavy broadside into the American fleet, which threw it into confusion and caused a disorderly flight up the river, where some of the vessels were taken and others destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Four companies were formed of the dispersed troops under Gen. Wadsworth, and marched to Camden; others went through the woods to the Kennebec, coming out at Fort Halifax. They were piloted by Indians, and the advance spotted trees as a guide for those who followed. They suffered much from hunger and fatigue in their weary tramp before they reached the settlements. The result of this expedition was disastrous in the great destruction of property and loss of reputation. A court of enquiry subsequently degraded Saltonstall, but honorably acquitted the subordinate officers.

The new names added to the taxable list this year numbered nine,¹ two of which, Cony and Williams, were long identified with the history and prosperity of the town.

February 4th of this year, "Cobbossee" or the plantation of Gardinerstown was incorporated by the name of Pittston, in honor

Phineas Allen,	Samuel Cummings,	Sherebiah Town,
Benjamin Cotten,	Thomas Poor,	Seth Williams,
Daniel Cony,	Ephraim Town,	Asa Williams.

of John Pitts, a Plymouth proprietor. The new town included both sides of the river. The petition for incorporation, headed by Col. Joseph North and signed by thirty others, was presented to the legislature in March of the previous year.

A county convention was held at "Wiscasset point" to take some action in relation to the heavy taxes upon the towns within the county. Samuel Badcock was chosen, October 30th, a delegate to this convention, and it was voted to allow him "twenty-one dollars per day for the time he is necessarily employed doing said business." Badcock was also employed "to procure a minister to preach as long as what money is voted will procure preaching." He doubtless was very faithful in discharging these duties, as the town, in October of the following year, voted, probably with an eye to the depreciation of the currency as well as his faithfulness, "to allow Samuel Badcock forty-two dollars per day for procuring preaching and for attending at a convention held at Wiscasset, in the whole for eighteen days."

The large debt which burthened the country at the commencement of this year hung with a two-fold weight upon the people, on account of the deranged state of the currency, and the number of men who were taken from the pursuits of productive industry to recruit the ranks of the State and continental army.

The nominal State debt was about two hundred millions of dollars,¹ and the Continental Congress had issued Bills of Credit to a like amount, which formed almost the only circulating medium, and being greatly depreciated embarrassed all pecuniary and mercantile transactions. To administer relief the "General Assembly established a scale of depreciation," which was graduated monthly from January, 1777, to April, 1780. In January, 1777, one dollar in gold or silver was declared equal to \$1.05 in the Bills of Credit of the United States; in January, 1778 it was equal to \$3.25; in January, 1779, \$7.42; in January, 1780, \$29.34, and in April of the same year it was declared equal to \$40.00.²

This was the legally recognized rate of depreciation, but the actual depreciation was much larger, being in 1780 from fifty to sixty and even seventy-five dollars of bills for one of silver.

A few items of account at this period will show the extent of the depreciation of the currency in the greatly enhanced prices, and

¹ 2 Williamson's History, p. 478.

² Mass. Gazette and General Advertiser of Dec. 10, 1782.

also by a reduction of amounts to the specie standard. They are taken from Capt. Samuel Howard's book of accounts.

The account against Col. William Lithgow, of Georgetown, is as follows :

1780.		£	s.	D.
Dec.	To paid for weaving 5 pairs of stockings.....	120	00	0
	hire of a horse and chaise for Mr. Ballard..	180	00	0
	4100 dollars paid you.....	1,230	00	0
	2174 dollars del. you by Mrs. Howard.....	652	04	0
1781.				
March.	150 dollars to pay for mending yr. boots... ..	45	00	0
		<hr/>		
		2,227	04	0
		<hr/>		
In specie.....		29	14	0

An account with James McCobb, Esq., shows a greater variety of articles, as well as the commodities received in payment, with their prices, and the reduction of the amounts to "hard money."

1780.		£	s.	D.
Dec. 9.	To 1 quarter of beef 146 lbs. at 30 s.....	219	00	00
	1 quire of paper.....	12	00	00
	2 lbs. indigo at £40.....	80	00	00
	1 lb. pepper.....	24	00	00
	8 lb. chocolate at £4.10.....	36	00	00
	1¼ yds. black lace.....	20	00	00
	1 M pins.....	24	00	00
	2 women's hats with boxes.....	470	00	00
	pd. John McFarlen for 2 M boards pr. yr. order.....	453	06	08
	pd. John Potter for 1886 feet do.	427	05	10
	cash del. Capt. Tobias Parkman.....	256	14	00
	2 lbs. Bohea tea at £24.....	48	00	00
1781.				
January,	cash del. you at Georgetown.....	3,100	10	00
	1 bbl. pork £600, 6 files at £6, 2 M pins at £24.....	648	00	00
		<hr/>		
		5,854	16	06
		<hr/>		
In hard money.....		78	00	04

1780.	£	s.	D.
Dec. 9. By 36,500 ft. merch. boards at £226 13s. 4d.,	8,273	06	08
73 ft. ref. boards.....	9	07	06
1,415 ft. 2 in. oak plank at £708 6s. 8d..	991	13	00
	<hr/>		
	9,274	07	02
	<hr/>		
In hard money.....	123	14	00

From this account it appears that a thousand feet of boards would purchase a woman's hat and box, or ten pounds of pepper, or one ream of paper, or a quarter of beef.

The scarcity of provisions at this time on the Kennebec, as well as the enormous prices which most articles had reached, was the cause of much suffering. "Several families in the lower towns had no bread for three months together."¹ The Rev. Mr. Bailey says he had been "witness to several exquisite scenes of anguish" on this account, "besides feeling in his own bosom the bitterness of hunger and the utmost anxiety for the subsistence of his family," and had "seen among his neighbors the most striking horrors of nakedness and famine." "It was impossible to procure grain, potatoes or any other species of vegetables; flesh, butter and milk were equally scarce, *no tea*, sugar or molasses to be purchased on any terms, nothing in a word but a little coffee, with boiled alewives or a repast of clams" could be had, "and not enough" of these "to satisfy the cravings of nature."

Under such circumstances of destitution and suffering one would suppose that the Rev. Mr. Bailey would have gladly escaped from the "persecution of his enemies" by leaving the country, but all their efforts could not drive him away. He "was advised not to leave as it was the design of his persecutors to expel the services of the church from the Kennebec." For this, and his regard for king and parliament, he braved the "arbitrary measures of the magistrates," which he characterizes as "unjust and merciless tyranny." But at length, despairing of the success of the royal cause, he became anxious to leave, when he found it difficult to obtain the consent of the council, which however was finally given on condition that he should not communicate to the enemy information of the movement then in preparation against them in Rhode Island. He arrived at Halifax June 21, 1779, in destitute circum-

¹ Rev. Jacob Bailey, F. M. p. 127.

stances, clothed in rusty and ragged garments, the cloth of which he said was woven "in the looms of sedition."

The severity of the winter of 1780 was unexampled. The Kennebec froze over as far down as "Judge Hill's in Phippsburg" sufficiently strong to bear teams, and masts were hauled on the ice through Fiddler's Reach. The snow was uncommonly deep and did not disappear until the latter part of April. Casco Bay was frozen as far into the sea as the island called White Bull; a like occurrence has not happened since. On the Hudson river, at Newburg, for forty days the water did not drop from the eaves.

It was under depressing circumstances that the town of Hallo-well held its annual meeting for the year 1780, a year of tribulation, in which the town assembled at ten different meetings, and in which its assumed town and imposed State taxation was extraordinarily large, even if estimated at the legal rate of the depreciated currency. However, the town chose a committee of correspondence and safety consisting of Abishai Cowen, David Thomas and Robert Kennady, and testified its regard for both "preaching and schooling" by raising £200 for each, and manifested a disposition to sustain the cause of the country by voting "to raise money to hire men to serve in the service by way of rate for the future." The service rendered the country by its citizens was equalized in a novel way by voting "that men who have done most in the service let it stand till others come equal." A committee was chosen to ascertain the amount of service rendered the country by individuals, by personal service or in any other way, and to hire soldiers in future on the credit of the town when requested by the State or Continental Congress.

Lieut. Samuel and widow Cony's account for boarding the Rev. John Prince while he "preached in the town" was presented in town meeting and allowed.

The next meeting held in May shows the inducements the town offered to soldiers to enlist, and the small value attached to the currency in which their bounty and wages were to be paid. It was voted at this meeting "to give to each private soldier and non-commissioned officer two and a half thousand feet of pine boards per month that goes into the State or Continental service, and for the town to have the State or Continental bounty and wages in lieu thereof." An additional £100 was raised for schooling.

The new State constitution formed by a convention of delegates was submitted to the people for adoption, and at the May meeting

in Hallowell was, as the record has it, “unanimously approved to the amount of twenty-two votes.” This is the first time the number of votes given at a town meeting is recorded.

The subject of notifying town meetings was again before the town at this meeting, by an article in the warrant to see if the town will accept of three or four posted notifications “when time and opportunity will serve,”¹ and it was voted that notifications posted at Howard’s grist mill, Pollard’s house, Weston’s store and Fort Western “be lawful warnings, except in cases of emergency.”

A State tax of £7,606 13s. 4d. was levied upon the town May 18th, and another July 18th of £97 16s., payable in *gold and silver*. This was followed October 24th by another tax of £7,606 13s. 3d.² The gold and silver tax was to create “a fund to secure the redemption of the State bills,” and the other taxes to pay the public charges and respond to the calls of the Continental Congress. These taxes were not assessed until January of the next year, when the gold and silver tax was assessed in “old tenor,” to the amount of £465 10s. $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

An abatement having been made of a part of the onerous State taxes upon the county of Lincoln, Daniel Savage was chosen, on the 15th of June, a delegate to a convention at Wiscasset to apportion the abatement upon the several towns in the county.

On the 18th of September a town meeting assembled, which was continued by adjournment to October 2d, at which the committee appointed to ascertain the services rendered the country by the inhabitants of the town, by personal service or otherwise, reported as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed to examine the accounts and estimate the services done in the present war, either in person or by money paid to encourage soldiers to engage in the service, since the public encouragement has proved insufficient to procure voluntary enlistment, have attended to the business, and beg leave to report as follows :

Having fully discussed and considered the affair of the four men, three of which went to Rhode Island and one to Winter Hill in ye year 1778, your committee thought it so trifling a matter that it was best it should pass without any allowance. We then began with the men that went to Bagaduce, and give as our judgment that in addition to the State wages the town allow to each man in that company that continued in service till regularly discharged the sum of

¹ Original warrant.

² Original warrants, and lists of assessments, H. Gardiner, Treasurer.

£150 per month, and to the men that were detached and went to Fort Halifax the sum of £100 per month; furthermore, we have set the credit to the men detached, leaving them to settle with those they hired, except in such particular cases where it is otherwise expressed. We allow

Col. William Howard for 3½ months,	£500
Capt. Daniel Savage, 3 months,	450
Henry Badcock's Jeremiah,	450
James Springer, 3 months,	450
William Sprague, 3 months,	450
Isaac and Jonas Clark by Ebenezer Trask,	450
John Wheeler, 3 months,	450
Josiah French, ½ of a month,	50
Moses White, 3 months,	450
Thomas Sewell, 3 months,	450
Amos Pollard by Solomon Cummings,	450
Nathaniel Taylor, no thing,	000
Nathaniel Floyd by George Couch,	450
Samuel Bullen, 3 months,	450
Benjamin White, Jr.,	450
William Kennady,	450
Jonas Dutton by Abel Dutton,	450
Samuel Dutton by James Hawes,	450
Thomas Moor, 2½ months,	375
William White, 2½ months,	375
David Thomas, for what he gave Jacob Savage,	60
Samuel Badcock, Jr., for what he gave Joseph Savage,	135
Isaac Savage for same service,	90
Savage Bolton, for what he gave Mr. Foster,	180
Jesse Foster for same service,	20
Benjamin Savage, for what he gave Branch,	200
James Bolton,	60
Eliab Shaw for same service,	90
Daniel Hilton, for what he paid Dennison,	180
Robert Dennison,	270
	<hr/>
	9,785

Those that went to Fort Halifax :

Adam Carson, gone out of town,	
Ephraim Butterfield, 2 months,	£200
Daniel Bolton, 2 months,	200
Samuel Chamberlain, 2 months,	200
Ephraim Ballard, for what he gave Badcock,	200
Ezekiel Page, 2 months,	200
William McMaster gave Timothy Page,	135
Timothy Page,	65
William Hewins, 2 months,	200
Jonathan Philbrook. Left town.	
David Hatch,	150

Lieut. Levi Robinson, for what he gave,	£200
Abishai Cowen, 2 months,	200
Daniel Robins, 2 months,	200
	<hr/>
	2,150

With regard to the money paid the last fall as fines, it has not been made known how much was paid and how it was appropriated; but we have been informed that some of the fine money went to hire soldiers. We judge that whatever money any soldier received that way last fall ought to be deducted out of the bounty allowed by the town in the account, at the rate of three for one; furthermore, we judge that if any officer has received fines and put them to his own use he ought to return the same as good as when used; and further, that those that paid the fines be allowed three for one.

The expense of raising five men to go to Camden,	£783 15
The expense of raising four men to go to Camden, eighty thousand of boards,	

The expenses of the committee for raising men to go to Camden and settling accounts, &c. :

Benjamin Pettingill, 5 days, at \$50 per day,	75 00
Robert Kennady, 6 days, "	90 00
Samuel Bullen, 4½ days, "	67 10
Jonathan Davenport, 2½ days "	37 10
	<hr/>
	1,053 15
	9,785 00
	<hr/>
	2,150 00

Several totals, £12,988 15

Signed by us,

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL,
JONATHAN DAVENPORT,
SAMUEL BULLEN,
ROBERT KENNADY, } *Committee.*

HALLOWELL, Sept. ye 4, 1780.

The town voted to allow each soldier who went into the service for three months at Camden five hundred dollars; and £12,000 was raised to pay the town's quota which served eight months at the same place. At the same time the town "raised \$1000 to pay Mr. Prince for preaching." This was Rev. John Prince, who was paid August 5, 1780, by William Howard, treasurer, £155 2s. As no further payment was made he probably did not remain to receive the full sum voted.

The rapid decline in the currency rendered money taxes inadequate to supply the public treasury, and the Congress of the United States requested the States to furnish specific supplies for the support of the army. The town was required, September 26, to furnish three thousand two hundred and sixty pounds of beef as

its share of the quota of Lincoln county, and voted £5000 for the purpose, and on the 29th of November was required to furnish six men for the Continental army, to enlist for three years or during the war, to supply its proportion of the State's deficiency to the army; and on the 4th of December a still larger quota of beef was required, amounting to six thousand two hundred and sixty one pounds.

With but one hundred and ten taxable polls, surrounded with difficulties and borne down with taxes, the town went resolutely to work to comply with the requirements of the State. The various sums assessed combined in one "rate list," dated January 1, 1781, included £200 for preaching and £200 for schooling, raised March 13th, and £100 additional for schooling raised May 6th, together with "two thousand five hundred dollars soldiers' hire, for five men three months at Camden, and £12,000 for four men eight months at Camden, and one thousand dollars to pay Mr. Prince, and £5,000 for the first beef tax;" also £986 7s. county tax. The total amount of the list is put down at £19,436 11s.¹ The amount, however, of this tax charged on the treasurer's book to the collecting constables is £18,191 10s. 1d., of which £9,976 19s. 2d., was committed to Isaac Savage, Jr., and £8,216 10s. 11d. to Nathaniel Hersey. Hersey had collected his amount in paper currency by June, 1784, at which time there was due from Savage £4,959 7s. 8d., which was paid in "hard money," at seventy-five in currency for one in specie, amounting to £66 2s. 6d., and was not finally settled and paid till 1788.

The British post at Bagaduce under the name of Fort George was a rendezvous for the tories in the eastern part of Maine, and from it they set on foot predatory expeditions to different parts of the State, by which they occasionally harassed the inhabitants and took captive some of the prominent whigs. John Jones signalized himself in this way by his adventures on the Kennebec. After he escaped conviction at Pownalborough the previous fall he was taken prisoner and confined in jail at Boston, from which he escaped and went to Quebec, to which place Rev. Mr. Bailey addressed him a letter, dated February 8, 1780, in which he flattered himself with the "pleasing prospect of again meeting on the banks of the Kennebec, and of having the pleasure of regarding with contempt those sons of rapine and violence" who drove

¹ Original rate list now before me.

them away. The same gentleman, in writing in April to a friend in Halifax where Jones had probably gone, says, "I take the opportunity to recommend to your favor Capt. Jones; he is appointed to the command of a company of Roger's battalion. I am persuaded that his active and enterprising genius will be of great service in the department to which he belongs." In another letter he says, "I send you this by our friend Jones, who is engaged to chastise the rebels; you must be persuaded that no man is better fitted for the service, both in point of knowledge and resolution." Again, in still another letter, he says, "We were happily surprised last week with the company of Capt. Jones, one of our Kennebec neighbors. He is now engaged in the army, and intends to visit his country by way of Penobscot. His capacity is equal to his undertaking."

Jones, after his visit to Mr. Bailey, went to Fort George on the Penobscot, which he made his headquarters and from which he commenced his expeditions to the Kennebec, an account of which he gave his friend Bailey in a letter dated September 4th, 1780. He says "I have had two trips to Kennebec, one by land, the other in a whaleboat. First by land, I went up and down till I found where to strike. Thought best to bring [Col. Charles Cushing] off. The way I proceeded was as follows: I surrounded his house in the morning very early; sent two men to rap at the door; on his crying out 'who is there?' I answered 'a friend!' 'A friend to whom?' I answered 'to congress, and we are from George's river with an express, for the enemy has landed fifteen hundred troops from three ships.' He jumped up and came down with his breeches on, lit a candle and opened the door. We immediately seized him. On his making some noise his wife came running down stairs, but soon returned and put her head out of the chamber window and halloed 'murder!' I told her if she did not hold her tongue my Indians would scalp her. Away we hauled him into a boat we had prepared, and up the river about a mile above Gardinerstown landed him and gave him a pair of shoes and stockings, and marched him to Fort George through the woods in four days. The whole country was alarmed, and was about six hours after us. In two or three days Roland [Cushing] came in a flag. In two or three days after three men came in and informed us how matters were. Joseph North has gone to Boston. Bowman keeps guard every night, and all the

people are much frightened. Roland¹ keeps guard and Maj. Goodwin sleeps every night at the house. Many of our friends, have been threatened, but no one is touched or hurt, for great is their fear. Many of the inhabitants don't cut their meadow. All our friends are well. When by water we went and cut out a vessel and brought her safe, * * * I have had several scoutings since I have been here. Have always got the better of the rebels."²

Capt. Samuel Howard in March of this year, received from "Snow" one fisher and two mink skins which he sent to Holland by Edward Jones, on Snow's account, and in May following he received from him fifty-four mink skins and two otters, which he sent "as an adventure to Holland by Capt. Hector McNeil," one-half on Snow's account and the remainder on his own. Howard was to pay Snow for his half of this adventure "two pistereens in silver for mink or twenty paper dollars, and for otter two silver dollars or one hundred and twenty paper." Notwithstanding the embarrassment arising from a depreciated and deranged currency, William and Samuel Howard built in the fall and winter of this year the sloop Hero.³

The new names on the rate list for this year numbered twenty-eight.⁴

January 7, 1781, Capt Savage was required to muster his men and raise by voluntary enlistment from his company the number required of the town of Hallowell by a resolve of the General Court passed December 2, 1780, and in case he found it difficult to enlist the men he was to apply to the selectmen to call a meeting of the town, agreeably to the provisions of the resolve. The difficulty anticipated occurred, and on the 19th of January the town assembled at Fort Western to consider what measures should be taken to fill the quota for the Continental army, when a bounty of

¹ Roland Cushing.

² Frontier Missionary, p. 325.

³ S. and W. Howard's account book.

⁴ Benjamin Branch,	John Dotty,	Samuel Norcross,
Samuel Branch,	Ichabod Dotty,	Phillip Norcross,
William Blake,	Daniel Fairfield,	Timothy Page,
Joseph Baker,	Daniel Fisher,	Eliphalet Pierce,
John Badcock,	David Gilman,	John Shaw, Jr.,
Elias Craig,	Isaac Harden,	Daniel Stevens,
George Couch,	Samuel Hussey,	Edward Springer,
Sam'l H. Cole,	Jeremiah Ingraham,	Gideon Wing,
Robert Dennison,	Samuel Mason,	William Wing.
Joseph Dennison,		

“ninety guineas” was voted to procure “the six men” required, and “the selectmen and commissioned officers” of the militia company were required “to do their endeavors to procure” them. Having authorized the “selectmen and commissioned officers” to hire money on the credit of the town for the purpose, the meeting adjourned to the 27th of the same month, at which time the men not having been raised “an additional fifteen guineas to each man who would engage to serve three years or during the war” was offered. This however failed to procure the men, and February 12th a committee consisting of Ephraim Ballard, Daniel Savage and James Cocks was appointed to petition the General Court for “relief of the beef tax and our quota of soldiers.”

At the annual meeting for 1781, held March 12th, it was voted, “That the town if it think proper may raise money for preaching and schooling at some after meeting,” and “five hundred hard dollars” were voted for roads, which had been much neglected. At an adjourned meeting held five days after, “£80 hard money, or an equivalent in paper currency,” was voted “to discharge town debts,” and the last year’s committee were allowed £240 “for their time and expense in raising men to go to Camden in 1780.” The inducements offered by the town not proving sufficient “to get the continental men,” the selectmen and commissioned officers were clothed with “discretionary power” to procure them “in the best way and manner they can.”

At an “after meeting” July 10th the town voted £50 hard money for preaching, but with commendable caution gave direction not to send for a minister until the money should be raised to pay him.

The depreciation of paper money now in circulation had become so great that a “new emission” was resorted to, and as it was made a legal tender and was received in payment for taxes it maintained its credit for a while; but early in the year it depreciated to about half its nominal value, one dollar being equal to forty in the old emission, or half a dollar in silver. In October one dollar of specie was equal to four dollars of new emission bills, after that they depreciated with the old emission.

A State tax, May 8th of this year, levied on the town £235 19s. 11d., and June 22d a “specific tax” called for two thousand five hundred eighty-three pounds of beef, eleven shirts, eleven pairs of shoes, eleven pairs of stockings and five blankets for the conti-

mental army. Another State tax, November 8th, called for £300 in silver money.

Previously to the call for the last tax a town meeting was held to concert "measures in relation to three beef taxes, at three different times," and to consider the ever recurring question of paying the "soldiers at Camden," also to provide the clothing required for the continental army. The meeting voted "that the selectmen shall endeavor to procure the quota of shirts, shoes, stockings and blankets upon the credit of the town, if they can be procured," and authorized them to settle with the Camden soldiers, and directed Col. William Howard "to send up the new emission money he has got in rates to the treasurer, in order to draw the interest, and likewise to send for the men's wages for their services at Camden." These wages were doubtless paid, as Howard afterwards charged himself with having received, in hard money, "£71 9s. 4d. for wages of four men at Camden." By another entry "one hundred seventy three new emission dollars" were credited as received from Isaac Savage and Robert Kennady at seventy-five of old emission for one of new emission, amounting to £3,892 10s. The same year "sixty-four dollars new emission, Rhode Island and Hampshire money," were credited at forty dollars for one, amounting as entered in the accounts to £768. The balance of Col. Howard's account as treasurer was £4,118 17s. 6d. in paper currency; this reduced to hard money at seventy-five in paper for one in silver was entered at £54 18s. 4d.

Lumber was at this time received in payment of taxes, and was regarded as the standard of values. Delinquent taxes, however, were required to be paid in hard money *at a valuation* "equal to six and two-thirds dollars per thousand for boards, and one and two thirds dollars per thousand for merchantable shingles;" and the town voted to indemnify Col. Howard, the treasurer, for money received into the treasury, "in money or lumber, in the same manner they do the soldiers who served at Camden." Another vote offered "to make good any demand against the town in the same manner they pay Col. Howard and the Camden soldiers."

The neglect of the town to raise their quota of men for the continental army brought a call by the General Court for the price paid for recruits to supply their places, with a fine for the neglect. The town assembled at Daniel Savage's house, December 19th of this year, to consider with other matters this call, which was

stated in the warrant for the meeting to be £770 17s. 0d. in *silver money*, "the average price, and a fine of fifty per cent. on account of the town's deficiency of six men to supply the continental army." This claim for silver, which probably was made by a warrant from the State Treasurer, was not less in currency, at the legal rate of depreciation, than two hundred thousand dollars.¹ Either silver or currency in such amounts it was impossible for the town to obtain, and no effort seems to have been made for that purpose. A committee consisting of Col. Joseph North, Capt. Enoch Page and David Clark was appointed to procure the "continental men," and the selectmen were instructed to petition the General Court in relation to them "and other of our difficult circumstances." This was after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in Virginia, which practically ended the war.

The meeting-house question, which was usually connected with all important questions, again came before the town at this meeting, when it was voted "to reconsider all the votes that ever have been passed in this town in respect to building a meeting-house, and to begin all anew." The meeting then began anew by again locating the house as in 1779, "on the road between Col. North's and Asa Emerson's land." It was then directed that the meeting-house be built in 1782, and a building committee was chosen consisting of Samuel Cony, Amos Pollard, Ephraim Ballard, Samuel Bullen and Abishai Cowen, and £150 raised to procure materials. The rate list for this sum was issued "to be paid in lumber or the products of the land."

A considerable accession of settlers was made to the town in 1780, whose names appear on the tax list of this year. They number thirty-nine.²

¹ £770 17s. was equal to \$2,575.78 at \$3.33½ to the pound, at which it was then reckoned; and at the legal rate of depreciation, seventy-five in paper currency for one in silver, would amount to \$203,183.50 in paper.

² Jeremiah Allen,	Robert Fletcher,	Capt. Enoch Page,
Jonathan Butterfield,	Andrew Goodwin,	George Reed,
John Benan,	Isaac Harden, Jr.,	Benjamin Savage,
Samuel Boyd,	Capt. David Hatch,	Seth Pitts,
Ezekiel Chase, Jr.,	David Jackson,	William Stone,
Moses Cast,	Joshua Low,	James Springer,
Enoch Craig,	James Moore,	Stutley Springer,
Jesse Craig,	Thomas Moore,	Thaddeus Snell,
Benjamin Davis,	Col. Joseph North,	Josiah Williams,
Calvin Edson,	Capt. Elisha Ney,	Dr. Obadiah Williams,
Brian Fletcher,	Benjamin Pettingill,	Noah Woodward,
David Fletcher,	Benjamin Pettingill, jr.	Aaron White,
Joseph Fletcher,	Isaac Page,	John Wheeler.

The year 1782 opened with encouraging prospects of a speedy termination of the war, which had long burdened the town with the extraordinary requisitions necessary to sustain it. At the annual meeting held at Elias Craig's house, Capt. Enoch Page, Ephraim Ballard and Dr. Daniel Cony were chosen a committee "to see how affairs stand in town as to debt and credit," and it was again voted to build the meeting-house this year. But no money was raised for this or any other purpose.

The inhabitants of the town having a freehold estate of the annual value of £3, or any other estate of the value of £60, were warned to assemble at the house of Thomas Sewall, April 1st, to vote for State and county officers. At this meeting

John Hancock had twenty-three votes for *Governor*.

Thomas Cushing had sixteen votes for *Lieut. Governor*.

Samuel Adams had six votes for *Lieut. Governor*.

Thomas Rice had twenty-three votes for *Senator*.

This is the first meeting of record at which the town voted for Governor, and the second at which the number of votes given appear. The number is remarkably small for a population represented by one hundred and twenty-eight taxable polls.

It was voted, at a meeting held the same day, that "last year's constables should return their last year's assessments or rate bills that were assessed towards raising six men for the Continental army;" also "not to have town meetings warned by notifications."

The next meeting assembled May 6th, and decided not to send a representative to the General Court, and the committee to look into the "affairs of the town" reported that the larger part of the assessments made by the town since its incorporation were uncollected, and the committee were instructed "to proceed and find out where all the money is which is behind."

Two State taxes of £200 each, a county tax of £18 6s. 11d., also "a bounty tax" of £17 4s. 10d. "for soldiers enlisted in the county the summer past," were assessed. The new names upon the tax list numbered seven.¹

The erection of the meeting-house was effected this year on the lot on which the Whitwell stores stood, at the corner of Water street and Market square. During the controversy in relation to the build-

¹ Garrett Burns, Charles Clark, James Caten, Jeremiah Hall, Samuel Smith, Samuel Nayson and Hezekiah Purrington.

ing, on one occasion when the opposing parties became warm, it was necessary to take the sense of the meeting by polling the house, not so much probably from the large number present as the smallness of the room in which the meeting was assembled, when Deacon Cony, "a remarkably mild man," led the movement in favor of the measure by calling out as he went to one side of the room, "All who are on the Lord's side follow me," while Edward Savage, a sturdy, strong man, of rough manners, who was in opposition and not to be put down by the deacon's appeal, called out, "All who are on the devil's side follow me." The deacon had the best company and the most followers, and carried the question.¹ The meeting house although erected was not finished for some years. The floors were not yet laid; the outside was unfinished, and it was not even glazed, and could be occupied only in warm weather when no shelter was needed.²

The seaboard continued to be infested with the enemy's cruisers which intercepted and occasionally made prizes of "the coasters," but not always without a struggle, as, in July of this year, Capt. Uriah Gardiner in a sloop from the "eastward," with lumber, was taken within six hours sail of Boston, after a sharp contest of "two glasses," in which Capt. Gardiner lost his life. The vessel that took him was armed with eight swivels, "twenty-five small arms," and was manned with twenty-five men. Gardiner had two swivels, six men, "and three small arms." The same day the sloop was retaken by a privateer from Marblehead and carried into Boston.³

On the 30th of November provisional articles of peace were signed at Paris; by the sixth article it was provided "that there shall be no future confiscations made." This was a relief to certain proprietors of the Plymouth Company and others whose estates were in process of confiscation. Complaints were exhibited at the September Term, 1781, of the Court of Common Pleas for Lincoln county, under the confiscation act, against Sylvester Gardiner, Charles Callahan, John Lee, William Vassall, David Phips and Charles W. Apthorp, which were continued to the first Tuesday of the following June, and notifications of the pending complaints were duly published. The cases should have been

¹ Judge Weston's Rem.

³ Mass. Gazette of July 25, 1782.

² See post.

further continued to the last Tuesday of the following September, but judgments by mistake were rendered upon defaults at the June Term. This error appearing, a resolve of the General Court dated October 2, 1782, authorized the cases to be brought forward as continued actions at the next term of the court, and proceedings to be had as if no default had been made, and that notice be given by a publication of the resolve.¹ Before these proceedings could be had another resolve to carry into effect the provisional articles of peace stayed the proceedings and the estates were saved to their owners.

The evil effects of an unsound currency were manifested this year in the case of Dea. David Patterson, one of the early settlers at St. George's river, and an ancestor of the Pattersons now in Augusta. The deacon, who was a worthy man and "universally esteemed," had conveyed his estate to his son-in-law Reuben Hall and "taken his notes for his maintenance." Hall upon marrying a second wife paid his notes in the legal but depreciated currency, which soon left the deacon destitute of property. His feelings would not suffer him to apply for assistance, and as winter came on he was in danger of perishing from cold. Under strong feelings of sympathy for him a town meeting at Warren was called to consider the subject, when, after it was ascertained that Hall was legally discharged, it was voted "that the town be divided into six classes, and that each class should cut and haul five cords of wood for the use of Mr. Patterson."² This furnished him with an abundant supply.

The annual town meeting for 1783 was held at the house of Thomas Sewall, at which the committee for "carrying on the meeting house" was directed "to continue in that business until the £150 raised for its erection should be laid out," and the "pew ground" was directed to be sold and the proceeds applied to finishing the building.

April 11th a proclamation announcing a cessation of hostilities was issued.

The next meeting of the town assembled May 5th at the meeting-house, which was probably the first time the building was occupied if the meeting took place in it. It was now voted "not to send any man to represent this town at the Great and General Court," and £90 were raised "towards finishing the outside of the

¹ Resolve in Mass. Gazette of Nov. 19, 1782.

² Eaton's Ann. p. 203.

meeting-house and laying the lower floor." The house was designed to be built with galleries, which were not then erected; and the selling of the "pew ground" or the right to erect pews upon the floor was postponed to a future time.

The action of the town in ecclesiastical affairs had heretofore been confined to the legal voters, but now, at a meeting held July 31st, at the meeting-house, after choosing Capt. James Cocks moderator, it was voted "that all the male persons of twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be voters to give Rev. Nathaniel Merrill a call to the work of the ministry in this town," when it was voted "not to give Rev. Nathaniel Merrill a call to the work of the ministry in this town."

A State tax of £380 5s. 2d. and the meeting-house tax payable in specific articles were the only taxes assessed this year. Upon the rate bills for these taxes we find twenty new names.¹

When the town was called to act in the first year of its incorporation on the subject of roads, it decided to have two, one on each side of the river. The one on the west side was defined as "up and down the river as the town run;" the other on the east side "from the south line of the town to Fort Western." Above the fort, to the north line of the town, the remains of Shirley's military road probably rendered a location unnecessary. These roads thus loosely indicated were probably marked by spotted trees and partly cleared or cut out. However, the town the next year "approved the roads" and gave the selectmen authority to alter them in their discretion. No further action was taken in relation to roads until 1773, when the town voted "to have the roads run" at the back end of the front lots, from lot number one on each side of the river to the "upper end of the town." These were on the range ways, and it was determined that the abutters on these roads should pay for making them "in proportion to the land they own." They were not opened with the exception of a short distance on the west side. The town appeared content with this action till 1777, when a road which was travelled "from the mile rock at Mr. Kennady's to the end of

¹ Woodward Allen,	Brian Fletcher, Jr.,	Benjamin Stickney,
Paul Blake,	William Hewins,	John Searl,
Cyrus Ballard,	Aaron Hinkley,	Jotham Sewall,
Samuel Bullen, Jr.,	Nicholas Harris,	Isaac Smith,
John Badcock,	James Negro,	Nathaniel Thwing,
Henry Badcock,	Caleb Palmer,	Anderson Taylor.
John Dean,	John Rice,	

Josiah French's land at Burnt Hill" was discontinued. Kennady lived at this time in a house which stood in the trotting park, at the foot of the southern slope of the eminence upon which the flag staff stands, where the remains of his cellar may be seen at this day; and French was on lot number six, the second lot south of Winthrop street. Near the mile rock was formerly a ferry which was approached by this road. At the same meeting another road was "approved" from the north line of Lieut. Josiah French's lot at the river, to the south side of said lot, and thence it passed on the south line to the west end of the same.¹ This was traveled near where Western avenue now is. Traces of it were plainly to be seen for many years after it was discontinued.²

The two leading roads, one on each side of the river, were probably cut out and log bridges built over the water courses by 1779; but at that time no road had been laid out by definite courses and distances. In that year the selectmen were directed to "perambulate the roads from Jones' mill on the west side to the lower end of the town, and on the east side from the lower end of the town up as far as Mr. Hersey's land." Hersey at that time lived on the "Stone place," now owned by William Caldwell, Esq. The result of this examination by the selectmen was the location of the first road laid out by courses and distances by the town of Hallowell. The survey was made May 15, 1779. It commenced on the west side at Bridge's lower mill, now owned by J. P. Wyman & Son, then called "Jones' mill on Trout brook," and ran "south nine degrees east, sixty-one rods, thence south fifteen degrees east, forty-four rods to the bank of the river;"—this was along where the old Bond house now stands, and down Springer lane to the river bank near the Charles Williams house—"thence south twenty-seven degrees west, down the river to the county road eighty-six rods"—the *county road* was the unopened range way, now Winthrop street—"thence beginning at said county road forty-four rods west northwest from Mr. Pollard's house"—this was near the crossing of State street—"thence south thirty degrees west, thirty rods," and thence by various courses and distances to the south line of the town. This road was accepted and established in town meeting March 17, 1780, but without any width defined by the record.

The next road laid was at the Hook, March 12, 1782, and began

¹ Town Records.

² Judge Weston.

at the last mentioned road "on the bank of the river about half a mile to the northward of Bombahook, viz.: about four or five rods north of the northeast corner of the farm on which deacon Clark formerly dwelt," thence by various courses and distances "in and near the old way" to "a hemlock tree on the easterly side of Samuel Dutton's cleared land, then west thirty-seven degrees north, seventy rods to the southerly side of where said Dutton intends to build a house," thence by various courses "to Capt. Enoch Page's house," thence by other courses "to Mr. Daniel Stevens house," and after reaching "a stump in said Stevens pasture," it proceeds in two courses "in or near the new trod road" to the "county road that leads from Fort Western to Winthrop." At the same meeting the town "approved the road from Vassalborough," now Sidney, "to Trout brook, near the mills that were built by John Jones."

March 2, 1783, a road was laid out eight rods wide on the east side of the river, on the range way between the land of Phineas Allen and George Brown, from what is "commonly called the *Country road*" to the river. This was near the present Lock street.

DEACON SAMUEL CONY, the progenitor of the Cony family at Augusta, came from Shutesbury, Mass., in 1777, and settled on proprietor's lot number twenty-three on the east side of the river. Previous to this his son Samuel, who lived at Easton, came to examine the Kennebec country with a view to settlement. He was so much pleased with appearances at the Fort Western settlement as to report favorably to his father, who sent his youngest son Daniel, in whose judgment he appears to have had much confidence, to examine and report more definitely. Daniel came in the spring of the year, in "fish time," and informed his father, among other things in a highly favorable report of the country, that the river was the "meat tub" of the inhabitants, so abundant and so easily taken were the fish which thronged it. Another thing which pleased the deacon was the information that apple trees would flourish in the climate, as Daniel had seen some growing thriftily on the bank of the river. This information determined him to remove with his family, and it is said that the apple trees seen by Daniel decided the selection of the lot upon

which they grew, opposite the "mile rock," as his place of settlement.

Deacon Cony's children who came to the Fort Western settlement were two sons, Samuel and Daniel, and three daughters, Rebecca, who married Solomon Cummings; Priscilla, the wife of Thomas Sewall; and Susanna married to John Church. The deacon was "a remarkably mild man" and a zealous Christian. After a life of laborious usefulness he died at Augusta, April 12, 1803, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife Rebecca deceased April 27, 1793, aged seventy-two years.

LIEUT. SAMUEL CONY, the deacon's eldest son, who preceded his father, settled on the Seth Greely lot, number twenty-five. He married Susanna Johnson of Easton, by whom he had a son Samuel, known as Gen. Samuel Cony, and a daughter Susanna, who married John Brooks. Lieut. Cony deceased September 22, 1779, aged thirty-three years. His widow married Judge James Howard, by whom she had two children. Upon Howard's death she married for her third husband William Brooks, who was in age fifteen years her junior. Samuel Cony was a lieutenant in one of the companies at the military organization of the town under the revolutionary government. He was a man of enterprise, and had accumulated a handsome property at that day for one of his age. He had made arrangements to purchase the Sandy river township, now Farmington, when he took cold and suddenly died.

DANIEL CONY, the deacon's youngest son, had been preparing himself for the medical profession under the direction of Dr. Samuel Curtis of Marlborough, Mass., but at the time of the battle of Lexington he resided at Tewksbury, where he was a lieutenant in a company of minute men, when one morning at two o'clock a hasty and loud rap at his door awoke him from sleep. He shouted, "Who is there?" A voice replied, ringing in the night air in clear and decided tones, "American blood has been spilled and the country must rally." A hasty word of explanation and the messenger passed on. The warning was sufficient. Young Cony immediately repaired to the appointed place of meeting in case of alarm, where he joined his captain with his company, which paraded, received the blessing of the parish minister, and was on its march to Cambridge before sunrise.



Daniel Cony

We next find him at Sharon, Mass., November 14, 1776, at which time he was married to Susanna Curtis, daughter of Rev. Phillip Curtis¹ of that place. Soon after, upon the call of his country, he left his young wife, and as adjutant of a regiment of infantry marched to join Gen. Gates at Saratoga. Here he is said to have volunteered to lead a party sent to the relief of a company on its way to join Gates' army. The ground over which they must pass was commanded by the enemy's battery. The officer who had been appointed to lead the men and whose place he took, declared the intended passage would be certain death; but the young adjutant at the head of his men by his wary approach drew the enemy's fire, felt the wind of their balls, then dashed forward with his command unharmed. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne, but not in any of the battles which preceded that event. One morning after the surrender, when attending at headquarters for orders, the assembled officers were discussing who was the greatest general; when Gen. Anthony Wayne who had attentively listened to the discussion said, impulsively, "I will tell you who was the greatest general." All eyes were turned upon him, when he declared authoritatively, "Moses was the greatest general;" and he added a sentiment not very complimentary to David who had overthrown an army of the Philistines with a sling.

Daniel Cony soon resigned his commission in the army, and at the age of twenty-six came with his wife and one child, who died in infancy, to reside with his father, in 1778, at the fort settlement in Hallowell. Here he had a long career of usefulness. He first settled on the east bank of the river opposite the "mile rock," where the remains of the cellar of his first house may be still seen, and near which, on the bank of the river, stands a Lombardy poplar, a solitary sentinel of the past. Afterwards he built the large two story house on the same lot, just below the hospital, now known as the "Toby House;" and when the Kennebec bridge was built in 1797, Col. William Howard, who rarely sold land, in consideration of the benefit the Howard estate derived from its location, which Dr. Cony had been instrumental in forwarding, consented to sell him the beautiful spot on Cony street where the

¹ Rev. Phillip Curtis was a native of Roxbury, Mass. He received the honors of Harvard College in 1738; studied divinity; settled in Sharon, where he preached his first and last sermon, and deceased November 22, 1797, in the eighty-first year of his age, and fifty-fifth of his ministry.

doctor soon built a house in which he resided until it was burned in 1834, when he erected the present brick edifice on the same lot, in which he resided the remainder of his days.

Doctor Cony early engaged in the active duties of his profession, in which he took a deep interest. He was on terms of intimacy and in correspondence with the leading medical men in Massachusetts, and was a member of the "Massachusetts Medical Society." He was engaged in public life at an early period as representative, senator, and counsellor in the Massachusetts General Court, and was one of the electors who chose George Washington president, and John Adams vice president, for their second term. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a Judge of Probate for Kennebec county previous to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, a delegate from Augusta to the constitutional convention of the new State, and was appointed Judge of Probate under that constitution, which office he held till his resignation by reason of age in 1823.

Judge Cony was a man of vigorous intellect, sound judgment, quick perception and ready resource. He was uniformly successful in whatever he resolutely undertook, was a strong ally, a safe and vigorous leader, and he attained to an influence with his fellow men which few acquire. Decision and firmness were conspicuous traits in his character, while he was always cool, calculating and sagacious.

In his latter days the judge had an eccentricity of manner which was dignified and harmless, and rather added to than detracted from the interest of personal intercourse. We recollect when a boy attending meeting in the South Parish meeting-house, and seeing the judge walk up the broad aisle with a "slow and measured tread," clad in a tartan plaid coat much like the morning dressing gown of gentlemen of the present day. A red cap of fine worsted covered his head, from beneath which escaped locks frosted to a snowy whiteness by age. In his left hand he held a cane by its center so that its large ivory head appeared above his shoulder. His form was erect and his appearance venerable, as with sedate aspect he assumed his seat and became an attentive worshipper.

Judge Cony was deeply interested in education at a time when it needed the fostering care of the leading men of the State. He was instrumental in obtaining charters for Hallowell Academy and Bowdoin College. In the former he was a trustee, and in the latter

an overseer. He founded and endowed "Cony Female Academy," at Augusta, and promoted the cause of public education in our common schools by the exercise of a constant and healthful influence in its favor.

Judge Cony had four daughters. The eldest, Susan Bowdoin, married her cousin Gen. Samuel Cony; Sarah Lowell married Hon. Reuel Williams; Paulina Bass married Hon. Nathan Weston; and Abigail Guild married Rev. John H. Ingraham. The mother of these daughters, a benevolent and charitable woman, after fifty-seven years of wedded life, at the advanced age of eighty-one years deceased October 25, 1833.

The judge lived with his sands of life slowly running out until January 21, 1842, when he died without disease, at the age of ninety years. His physician, Dr. Issachar Snell, remarked that his case was the only one in an extensive practice in which he had known death to have occurred without disease, from old age.

ELIAS CRAIG, who had been a private in the Revolutionary War, came from Wrentham, Mass., to Fort Western in 1779, at the age of twenty-three years. He was a hatter, and settled at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, where Merchants' Row now is. He built a house and shop on this lot, and made hats for the early settlers. He was the first hatter in this region of country. His shop took fire and burned December 1, 1785. This is the first fire that is known to have occurred in the settlement. The next year he rebuilt his shop, and Gen. Henry Sewall assisted him on the mason work of setting his kettles. He was a very respectable man and possessed the confidence of the settlers, many of whom were welcomed to his house upon their arrival to settle at various places on the river. His house was enlarged from time to time, and remained upon the lot until the stores were built by Judge Bridge, when the judge removed it to his farm where it now stands, on Jefferson street; it was owned and occupied by John Jones in 1860. Mr. Craig, December 21, 1788, married Hannah McKecknie, daughter of Dr. John McKecknie. She died April 12, 1790, leaving an infant daughter Hannah, who married, when she came to womanhood, Bartholomew Nason. Mr. Craig married November 28, 1793, Olive Hamlin, by whom he had three children. He was selectman for seven years in Hallowell and Augusta, and removed to Fayette, where he died May 6, 1837.

ENOCH CRAIG, a brother of Elias, early entered the Continental army in which he served till 1780, when he came to Fort Western for the purpose of purchasing land for settlement. He remained here a year, and then went to the Sandy river and prepared a farm in what is now Farmington. Here he erected "a superior log house" in the wilderness, and in the winter of 1789 his improvements on his farm had so far progressed that he contemplated matrimony, and as the nearest point at which marriages could be solemnized at that time was Hallowell, where he had been previously published, he proceeded thither with Deborah Starling, his intended wife, and they were married February 15, 1789, by Brown Emerson, Esq. Mr. Craig served the town of Farmington with fidelity in the offices of selectman and town treasurer for some years. He deceased December 10, 1835, at the age of 77 years.

JOHN NORTH, ancestor of the Norths of Augusta, came from Cloneen, in Kings county, Ireland, in about 1730, and first went to Portsmouth, N. H., where he bought land in 1731. His wife Lydia, son John, and James who died on the passage over, and a number of daughters came with him, with household goods and implements of agriculture prepared for settlement. He sold his land at Portsmouth in 1732 and removed to Pemaquid and settled at the head of Johns river, in the then newly-named Dunbar town of Harrington, now Bristol. There he built a house, cleared land, set out apple trees and cultivated a garden ornamented with shrubs and flowers, and died about ten years after, and was buried at Fort Frederick burying-ground, Pemaquid. The cellar of his house may be seen at the present day, the walls still standing; it is surrounded by shrubs, the damask and primroses and barberry bushes; and some very old apple trees remain which stood there when a lady now ninety-two years old came with her father to Bristol at the age of six years, and they "were very old trees then."¹ One of the daughters of John North, Lydia, mar-

¹ MS. letter of William Hackelton, Esq., dated Pemaquid, October 9, 1869, who names Mrs. Blunt as the ancient lady. He says, "There are remains of a brick-yard which tradition says was worked by the North family, and that he is informed the old people went to what was known as Mrs. North's *garden* to get plum and cherry trees, barberry bushes, &c. The ox-eyed daisy, or white weed as it is usually called, was cultivated in, and spread from that garden all over our farms."

ried Boice Cooper of Pemaquid; Elizabeth, John Wirling of Pemaquid; Mary married a Kennedy; Rebecca, William Toler, afterwards of Stoneham, Mass.; Sarah married a Hewson, and Ann married a Hardy and remained in Ireland.

CAPT. JOHN NORTH of Pemaquid, son of the preceding, was a surveyor of lands. He probably resided for a while with his father's family at the head of Johns river, but located on the west side of Damariscotta river just above Deer Island,¹ where he probably remained until 1736, when, as one of a party who signed a contract with Gen. Waldo to settle on his lands at St. George's river, he removed there and located



NORTH AND PITSON ARMS.²

on lot number forty-eight. He was, in 1737, engaged with Shem Drown, agent for the Pemaquid proprietors, in running out their patent, and assisted at various periods during the following ten years in lotting and making surveys on the patent. In 1750 he was appointed surveyor to the Kennebec proprietors, and surveyed the Kennebec Patent and delineated it on a plan, from the ocean to Cushnoc in length, and in width from the east side of Pemaquid point to near the mouth of Royals river, on Casco bay. Afterwards he laid out lots a mile wide on the river and extending five miles from it. These numbered twenty-four, reaching from Abagadassett point to the south line of the present city of Augusta on the west side of the river. His plan of the patent is dated December 16, 1751, and of the last mentioned survey February 3, 1753. He remained at St. Georges until June 16, 1744, when he was commissioned by Gov. Shirley lieutenant of Fort Frederick at Pemaquid, then under command of Capt. Arthur

¹ John North's plan Plym. Co. lands, 1751.

² North arms impaled with Pitson. *North arms*, azure, a lion passant between three fleurs-de-lis argent. *Crest*, a dragon's head erased sable. *Pitson arms*, argent, a chevron between three peacock's heads coupéd azure. *Pitson arms* (Guilford Co. Surry, Eng.), erm. a chev. between three peacock's heads erased az. *Crest*, a peacock's head erased az.

Savage. His residence from that time was continuous at Fort Frederick for fourteen years. May 2, 1751 he was commissioned by Gov. Phips captain of the fort, and was in command in 1754, when it was attacked by Canadian Indians, when, as Sullivan says, "It was defended with great spirit by Col. North who then commanded it."¹

Upon the resignation of Jabez Bradbury at Fort St. George's in 1757, Capt. North was appointed to the command of that fort.² During his command in 1758 the fort was assaulted by four hundred French and Indians with the desperate intention of taking it. "The contest lasted one day, when the enemy drew off without suffering or doing much injury." Sullivan, who places the attack two years prior says, "The fort was commanded by Mr. North a valiant and worthy man."³

This was undoubtedly the attack in anticipation of which the fort was strengthened by the spirited exertions of Gov. Pownal in 1758.⁴ North, who was still in command when Gov. Pownal was at the fort on his way to the Penobscot in 1759, was appointed "examiner to that expedition."⁵ He was early appointed a magistrate, his commission for the county of York, signed by Gov. Belcher, bears date July 17, 1733, and he was qualified August 25th of the same year, before Samuel Denny, at "Georgetown on Arrowsick island." It has been said that "next to John Giles he was the earliest magistrate east of Pemaquid." Mr. Eaton, in his annals of Warren, remarks that as a magistrate "it is said no action ever came to trial before him, as he made it a rule always to laugh or scold the parties into a settlement. There was no cost to pay where he sat as judge."

————— "Enter but his door,
Balked were the courts, and contest was no more."⁶

¹ Sullivan's History, p. 165.

² 1 Will. Hist. p. 328. North's commission, however, as commander is dated August 14, 1758.

³ Sullivan's Hist. p. 36.

⁴ Ante, p. 67.

⁵ Pownal's Jour., 5 Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., p. 370. Gov. Pownal wrote Capt. North under date of April 14, 1758, to go up the Penobscot river as far as the falls "making a good survey thereof as the nature of the thing will admit, together with the soundings, and observe what streams fall into it, and how the land lies upon the banks, what narrows or passes there are thereon."

⁶ Eaton's Annals, p. 113.

Upon the establishment of Lincoln county, in 1760, Capt. North was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, with Denny, Lithgow and Hinkley; and he held this office until his death. He is said "to have given general satisfaction both as a civil and military officer."¹

Capt. North married Elizabeth Lewis, a woman of great personal beauty and of Scotch descent, by whom he had two children, Joseph North an early settler at Augusta, and Mary married to Dr. John McKecknie. His wife having died he married Elizabeth Pitson, daughter of James and Hannah Pitson of Boston, by whom he had a son William, known as Gen. William North of New York.

Capt. North died at Fort St. George's March 26, 1763, aged about sixty-five years. His widow removed to Boston, where she died in 1789, aged seventy years, and was buried in the Granary burying-ground on Tremont street.

Mr. Eaton says, upon traditionary information, that Capt. North's "faculties had become impaired by age or disease in his last days." If this was so it must have been for a short period, for we find by the records at Wiscasset that he was present and presided with other judges at the last term of the court previous to his death, which was held September 28, 1762; and his remark that Capt. North "was not able with all his popularity to escape the suspicions of the more jealous of the people that he was sometimes guilty of trading with the Indians,"² reminds us that traditionary gossip—which sometimes has a vitality stronger than facts of authentic history—relates, that forts Halifax, Western and St. George's were built by Gov. Shirley, at great expense, to give profitable places to Capts. Lithgow, Howard and North who were his particular friends and countrymen. Thus overlooking the source of their origin in grave measures of public policy springing from the contest which had been waged for years between France and England for dominion in America. In relation to Fort Halifax, it was said that a dog and a turkey kept in the fort were regularly returned on the pay roll as soldiers of the garrison, and drew pay and rations in the names of John Barker and Thomas Gobler.³

The inventory of Capt. North's estate, dated in June, 1763, contains among other things, a "negro man Esdram with bedding

¹ Eaton's Annals, p. 130. ² History of Thomaston, pp. 76, 86.

³ MS. letter of D. Sewall, Esq., Farmington.

and clothes" valued at £40, and "104 oz. plate at 6s. 11d. per oz." A piece of this plate, a tankard, is now in possession of a great grand-daughter, Hannah E. North of Connecticut, and has engraved upon it the united coats of arms of the North and Pitson families with the date 1756, a copy of which appears on a preceding page. Mrs. Benjamin Davis of Augusta, another great grand-daughter, has cartoons of Raphael, and plate looking glasses of great thickness, with beveled edges, in antique frames, which ornamented the walls at Forts Frederic and St. George's during Capt. North's residence in those forts.

HON. JOSEPH NORTH, Capt. John North's eldest son, was born at St. George's river in 1739, and passed his youth with his father in the troublesome time of the early French and Indian wars. At the age of eighteen, when his father was appointed to the command of Fort St. George's, he was for a time in charge of the fort at Pemaquid. He seems to have acquired his father's business of a surveyor, and after his death to have removed to Boston, where he married August 28, 1764, Hannah Flagg, daughter of Gershom Flagg of Boston, a Plymouth proprietor. From Boston he went to Lancaster, Mass., where his sons John and Gershom were born. He next removed to Harvard, Mass., whither his father-in-law had preceded him. Here his son Joseph was born in 1771. The next year, 1772, he came to the Kennebec and settled in the plantation of Gardinerstown, on a five acre lot purchased by James Flagg in 1762, upon which Flagg had built a house and barn. This was lot number two on McKecknie's plan, on the south side of Cobbosseecontee stream, and had been mortgaged to him by Flagg August 4, 1765,¹ whereby he probably acquired title. This lot he afterwards, in 1786, sold to Maj. Seth Gay, and the house in which he lived is the curbed-roof building now standing at the head of Gay's wharf, known as the "old North mansion," and "old post office," from having been occupied many years by Maj. Gay for a post office. In this building his only daughter Hannah was born June 29, 1774, and his youngest son James in September, 1777. He probably was induced to remove to the Kennebec by the interest he had in right of his wife in the Plymouth Company lands, and James Flagg's house which had fallen into his hands under his mortgage pointed to Cobbossee as his place of settlement.

¹ Original deed.

In 1774-5 Joseph North represented the plantation of Gardiners-town in the Provincial Congress. "He was the leading man of the plantation and an ardent, uncompromising whig, and the people generally joined him."¹ He was commissioned February 14, 1776, colonel of the second regiment of the militia in Lincoln county. In 1780 he removed to the fort settlement in Hallowell, and settled on lot number eight, west side, which he acquired in right of his wife. This lot extended in width from Market square to store number four Bridge's block, north of Bridge street. He erected his house at what is now the corner of Oak and Water street, where the Granite Bank building stands, making a clearing in the woods for that purpose before any road was laid out. He was frequently in town office in Hallowell, and was its first representative in General Court under the State constitution. He was appointed, in 1788, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Lincoln county, succeeding Judge James Howard, which office he held until the organization of Kennebec county in 1799, when he was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas for that county, with Dummer, Cony and Robbins. He continued in that office until a new organization of the Judiciary by the establishment of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in 1811, remaining on the bench in Lincoln and Kennebec for twenty-two years. Judge North had a remarkable floral taste. He introduced into his garden, which extended on Water street from Oak street to the Franklin House—burned in 1865,—"almost every flower which would bloom in our climate." This taste continued undiminished in extreme old age, when he exhibited on a larger scale rich beds of the rare and variegated flowers which had been a source of much gratification to him in his younger days. He died April 17, 1825, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Hannah North, the judge's wife, was a remarkable woman. One who is competent to speak of her from a long and intimate acquaintance, says: "Madam North was a Boston lady of the old school. She had a good person, a cultivated mind, dignified and graceful manners, and being remarkable for her powers of conversation was the delight of the social circle. Her sprightly and spirited remarks, in tones which were music to the ear, were peculiarly pleasant and animating. Under her direction their house was the seat of

¹ *History of Gardiner*, p. 119.

elegant hospitality. In the latter part of her life she became blind; and the world she had cheered was shrouded from her vision."¹ She lived many years after the loss of her sight, continuing an active correspondence with many friends by the hand of an amanuensis. She died February 10, 1819, aged seventy-eight years.

GEN. WILLIAM NORTH, son of Capt. John and Elizabeth North, was born in Fort Frederic, Pemaquid, in 1755. After his father's death his mother removed with him to Boston, where he was educated and placed with a merchant with whom he remained until the port was closed by the British in the fall of 1774. In the next year he volunteered to accompany Arnold in his expedition to Quebec, but was prevented by sickness from proceeding. He early entered the Revolutionary army; was commissioned May 9, 1776, by the "major part of the council" of Massachusetts Bay, second lieutenant in Capt. Gill's company of Col. Craft's regiment of train artillery, and continued in the service through the war. He was commissioned by Congress captain in Col. Jackson's regiment of infantry from May 10, 1777, and major in the second regiment of the United States army from October 20, 1780; and was appointed inspector of the troops remaining in service in 1784.

"In 1779 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Steuben, and soon became his favorite. He aided the Baron in introducing his system of discipline into the Continental army. Major North was with the army in Virginia, and was present with Baron Steuben at the surrender of the British army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, in October, 1781." When the war was over "North retired to private life, but afterwards was induced to accept public employment; was several times elected to the legislature of New York, was speaker of the assembly, and for a short period one of the senators of New York in the Congress of the United States."² During our troubles with France, in the presidency of the elder Adams, Major North was appointed Adjutant General of the army which was raised on that occasion, with the rank of Brigadier General."

"He has filled," 'says the memoir of the Cincinnati,' of which he was a member, "a distinguished place in the history of his country, not only in the war of Independence but in our subsequent annals. He was a gentleman by birth, education and early

¹ Judge Weston's Reminiscences.

² Appointed by Gov. Jay in 1798.



Wm North

GEN. WILLIAM NORTH.
From a Portrait at the Age of 30.

association, and when he took up arms in defence of his country became the gallant and aspiring officer.”¹

Gen. North was a participant in the parting scene at Newburg, N. Y., on the 3d of November, 1783, when the patriot army, assembled at that place, was disbanded. He wrote thus of the event; “At the disbandment of the Revolutionary army, when inmates of the same tent or hut for seven long years were separating, and probably forever, grasping each other’s hand in silent agony, I saw the Baron Steuben’s strong endeavors to throw some ray of sunshine on the gloom—to mix some drop of cordial with the painful draught. To go they knew not whither, all recollection of the art to thrive by civil occupation lost, or to the youthful never known. They had earned military knowledge, worse than useless; and with their badge of brotherhood,² a mark at which to point the finger of suspicion—ignoble, vile suspicion—to be cast out on a world long since by them forgotten, severed from friends and all joys and griefs which soldiers feel! Griefs, while hope remained—when shared by numbers, almost joys! To go in silence and alone, and poor and hopeless; it was too hard! On that sad day how many hearts were wrung! I saw it all, nor will the scene be ever blurred or blotted from my view. To a stern old officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Cochran, from the Green Mountains, who had met danger and difficulty almost at every step from his youth, and from whose furrowed visage a tear till that moment had never fallen, the good Baron said—what could be said to lessen deep distress. ‘For myself,’ said Cochran, ‘I care not, I can stand it; but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, I know not where to remove, nor have I means for their removal!’ ‘Come, my friend,’ said the Baron, ‘let us go, I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and your daughters, if you please.’ I followed to the loft; the lower rooms being filled with soldiers, with drunkenness, despair and blasphemy. And when the Baron left the poor unhappy cast-aways, he left hope with them, and all he had to give!

A black man, with wounds unhealed, wept on the wharf—there was a vessel in the stream bound to the place where he once had friends. He had not a dollar to pay his passage, and without it

¹Kapp’s Life of Steuben. See page 626 for sketch of Gen. North, from which the foregoing quotations are taken.

²Badge of the Society of Cincinnati.

the vessel would not take him. Unused to tears, I saw them trickle down the good Baron's cheeks as he put into the hands of the black man the last dollar he possessed. The negro hailed the sloop, and as he passed from the small boat on board, 'God Almighty bless you, master Baron!' floated from his grateful lips across the parting waters."¹

"The most cordial and intimate relations" existed between Baron Steuben and North. "Steuben loved him like a son for his unreserved devotion, for his jovial and amiable disposition of mind, and for the energy and zeal which he displayed in the performance of his duties. He not only erected a stone monument to the memory of the Baron, but a written one in the eloquent biographical sketch" from which the writer of Steuben's life derived "much valuable and interesting information about the character of his hero."² Their friendship lasted during the life of Steuben, who made Gen. North one of his executors, and bequeathed to him one half of his estate and the silver-hilted sword and gold box given him by the city of New York.³

Gen. North died in the city of New York in 1836, at the age of eighty-one years, and was buried at Duaneburg where he owned an estate and had resided many years. In the church at Duaneburg a monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription :

In memory of
WILLIAM NORTH,
A Patriot of the Revolution.

He entered the army of his country in his nineteenth year, and was among the first of that generous band who in youth stepped forth in defence of her liberties, and devoted their manhood to her service.

As an officer he served through the war in various grades, till at the Peace which confirmed his country's national existence he retired to private life, whence he was called by the voice of his fellow-citizens, whom he served in various civil capacities.

He was
Aide-De-Camp to the Baron De Steuben; Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army commanded by Washington in the year 1798; one of the first Canal Commissioners; Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Senator in Congress of this his adopted State.

A pure Patriot, a brave Soldier, an exemplary Citizen..

Born in Maine in 1755.

Died in the city of New York, January 3, 1836.

¹ Ruttenber's History of Newburg, p. 78.

² Kapp's Life of Steuben, p. 626.

³ Steuben's will, Ibid. p. 702.

Gen. North married in 1787 Mary Duane, eldest daughter of Hon. James Duane, the first mayor of New York after the Revolution. He had six children, three sons and three daughters. Two sons died in infancy, and his eldest daughter Mary died at the age of nineteen. His second daughter Eliza died unmarried in June 1845. The youngest daughter Delia, who still survives, married Major Henry Saunders of Virginia, who was in active service in the war of 1812. Gen. North's other son, William Augustus Steuben, was bred to the profession of the law, which he relinquished for the pursuit of agriculture, and passed much of his time on his estate at Duanesburg, N. Y. In 1823 he married Margaret Bridge, daughter of Judge Bridge of Augusta.

CHAPTER VIII.

FROM THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION IN 1783, TO 1790.

At the commencement of this period thirty years had passed since the erection of Fort Western in the wilderness at Cushnoc; twenty years since the close of the war which ended the dominion of France in Canada and gave to the English undisputed possession of Maine; and thirteen years since the incorporation of Hallowell. During the last brief but eventful period an Independent Empire of States had arisen in America, and civil society which for years had been in preparation for this event, was to be moulded by new influences, to conform to new institutions of government, which were to give it increased energies and a higher development.

The exhausting efforts incident to the protracted war of the Revolution had left the country prostrate in its industrial pursuits; commerce, restricted and embarrassed by the coast wise vigilance of the enemy during the war, had nearly died out; manufactures originating in the necessities of the times were new and unskilled, and agriculture had made but little advance, the effective force of the army having been drawn from the fields of husbandry.

To ascertain the condition of the people and the amount and kind of their property, the General Court this year required the assessors of each town to return such statistical information as would facilitate these inquiries. The return made by the assessors of Hallowell presents a clearer view of the condition of the inhabitants, at this period, than can be obtained from any other source. Their names and number of polls, ratable and not ratable, houses and barns, tillage, mowing, pasture, wood and waste lands, horses, oxen, cows, sheep and swine, are all put down, together with their mills, vessels, stores and stock in trade. This valuable record, presenting a brief view of the condition of the town, is now presented; a few of the details, under the original heads of inquiry, inconvenient to be embraced in the tabular form are noted in the aggregate at the end. The marginal numbers we have added to designate residence. "1" indicates residence in the territory

which became Augusta after the division, "2" that which remained Hallowell.

RATABLE ESTATES, IN 1784.

"A list of the polls and of the estates, real and personal, of the several proprietors and inhabitants of the town of Hallowell, in the county of Lincoln, taken pursuant to an act of the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, entitled 'an act for inquiring into the ratable estates of this commonwealth, passed A. D. 1784, by the subscribers, assessors of said town, duly elected and sworn.'"

	Names of Persons.		Polls Ratable.	Polls not Ratable.	Dwelling-Houses.	Barns.	Acres of Tillage.	Acres Eng. mowing.	Acres of unimproved Land.	Acres unimprovable.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Cows 4 years old and upwards.	Swine 6 months old and upwards.
1	Edmund	Allen	1				1	1	21			1	1	
1	Woodward	Allen		1					21			1		
1	Phineas	Allen	1				1	1	84	20			2	
2	Samuel	Bullen	1		1	1	4	8	211	10	1	2	4	3
2	Samuel	Bullen, Jr.	1											
1	Ephraim	Ballard	1				3		80	10	1	2	3	2
1	Cyrus	Ballard		1										2
1	Jonathan	Ballard	1											
1	George	Bolton	1				1	2	25	22	1		1	2
1	Daniel	Bolton	1				1	2	107	15	1		2	2
1	James	Bolton	1			1	1	1	40	8			2	2
1	Savage	Bolton	1				1	7	100	28		2	1	1
1	Samuel	Badcock	1				3		119	20			2	1
1	Samuel	Badcock, Jr.	1			1	3	2	200	17	17		2	2
1	Josiah	Blackman	1						22	3			1	
1	John	Badcock	1											
1	Henry	Badcock	1				2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	55	30		2	1	3
1	Jeremiah	Badcock	1											
1	William	Brooks	1						2					
1	John G.	Burns		1			1	1	40	8			1	
1	George	Brown	1			1	1	5	184	60	1	2	2	2
1	Benjamin	Brown	1		1		3	4	200	58	1	2	1	1
2	Paul	Blake	1								1			
2	James	Cocks	2				1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	196	8	1	4	3	2
2	James	Cocks, Jr.	1											
1	Elias	Craig	1										1	
2	Ezekiel	Chase	2			1	2	5	241	2	1	2	1	2
2	Ezekiel	Chase, Jr.	1											
1	Samuel	Cony	1		1		2	8	197			1	4	1
1	Daniel	Cony	1			1	2	8	407		1	1	3	2
1	Solomon	Comings	1											
1	Samuel	Comings	2		1	1	2	12	280	5	1	2	5	2
1	Samuel	Comings, Jr.	1										1	
1	John	Church	1						100		1		2	
2	Ebenezer	Church	1		1	1	3	3	80	14	1	2	2	6
1	Samuel H.	Cole		1										
2	Adam	Couch		1	1	3	2	1	17	3			2	2
2	John	Couch		1			2	3	69	6		2		1
1	James	Caten		1										
2	Peter	Clark	1			1	2	5	88	3	1		3	1

Names of Persons.		Polls Ratable.	Polls not Ratable.	Dwelling-Houses.	Barns.	Acres of Tillage.	Acres Eng. mowing.	Acres of unimproved Land.	Acres unimprovable.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxen 4 years old and upwards.	Cows 4 years old and upwards.	Swine 6 months old and upwards.
1	Uriah Clark	1	1			2	1	147	50			3	1
2	Isaac Clark	1	1			1	1	10				1	2
2	Simeon Clark	1				$\frac{1}{4}$		18				1	
1	Jonas Clark	1	1			2		150	95	1	2	1	1
1	Charles Clark	1											
1	David Cobb	1				$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	82	15	1		1	2
1	Moses Cass	1	1										
1	Jabez Cowen	1	1							1		1	2
1	Jabez Cowen, Jr	1	1										
1	Abishai Cowen	1	1	1	1	4	8	200		1	2	4	2
1	William Cowen	1	1										
1	Ephraim Cowen	1	1			2	2	40	6			2	2
1	James Cowen	1	1			$1\frac{1}{2}$		$24\frac{1}{2}$	15			2	1
2	James Carr	1		$\frac{1}{2}$									
1	Samuel Chamberlain	1				$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	40	$7\frac{1}{2}$	2		2	2
1	Joseph Deniston	1				$1\frac{1}{2}$		40	7			1	
1	Robert Deniston	1				$1\frac{1}{2}$		40	7		2	2	1
2	Jonas Dutton	1	1	1	1	3	4	93			4	1	
2	Samuel Dutton	1	1	1	1	5	5	500		1	4	3	1
2	Jonathan Davenport	2	1	1	1	2	9	150	80		2	4	2
1	Thomas Densmore	1											
2	Benjamin Davis	1	2										
	John Ellis	1			1	3	4	42	8	1	2	1	3
1	Calvin Edson	1											
1	Asa Emmerson	1						130				2	
1	Brian Fletcher	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		2	1	37	12	1			3
1	Brian Fletcher, Jr.	1		$\frac{1}{2}$		2	1	37	12		2	2	1
1	Joseph Fletcher	1											
1	Robert Fletcher	1	1			2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	40	5		2	1	1
1	David Fletcher	1									2		
1	Joseph Farley	1				1		50	24	1		1	
2	Benjamin Follett	2						40	10		2	1	1
2	Jesse Follett	1						4	10				
1	Joseph Foster	1						15	5				
2	Thomas Fillebrown	1											
2	Lazarus Goodwin	1	1	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	3000	96	1	2	1		
2	Andrew Goodwin	1	1	1	1	9	55		1		2	2	
2	George Goodwin	1											
1	John Gilley	1				2	1	40	7		2	2	2
	James Gording	1									2		
1	Lt. Samuel Howard	1	1	1	3	4	70	23		2	4	1	
1	James Howard	1	1	2	1	14	700	110	1	6	7	2	
1	James Howard,												
	Guard. of S. Cony's heirs.	1	1	1	2	10	500	52				3	
1	William Howard	2	1	1	6	8	1920	500	1	6	6	6	
2	David Hatch	1	1										
1	Nathaniel Hersey	1	1	1	2	4	42		1	2	3	2	
1	William Hewins	1			$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$					
1	Simon Harriman	1			$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$					
1	Isaac Harding	1	1			2		90	8		2	1	
2	Isaac Harding, Jr.	1						87					
2	James Hinkley	1										1	1
2	Shubal Hinkley	1	1			2	1	87	10		2	1	1
2	Thomas Hinkley	1				2	1	87	10		2	1	2
1	Ezra Hodges	1											
1	Jeremiah Hall	2						85	5		2	1	2
1	Oliver Hall	1						10		1			
1	Jeremiah Ingraham	2		1	5	5	258	30	1	2	4	3	

Names of Persons.		Polls Ratable.	Polls not Ratable.	Dwelling-Houses.	Barns.	Acres of Tillage.	Acres Eng. moving.	Acres of unimproved Land.	Acres unimprovable.	Horses 3 years old and upwards.	Oxon 4 years old and upwards.	Cows 4 years old and upwards.	Swine 6 months old and upwards.
1	Beriah Ingraham.....	1	...	1	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	20	1	2	3	3	
2	David Jackson.....	1	...	1	3	4	81	2	1	1	...	2	
1	Robert Kennady.....	1	...	1	3	10	125	12	1	4	3	2	
1	William McMaster.....	1	...	1	2	5	164	75	1	2	3	2	
1	David McNight.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	James Moore.....	1	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...
1	Joseph North.....	1	...	1	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	892	142	1	2	2	5	
2	Elisha Nye.....	1	...	1	2	16	444	20	1	3	6	3	
2	Samuel Norcross.....	1	...	...	1	1	20	6	...	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2	Phillip Norcross.....	1	...	...	1	1	20	6	...	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2	Daniel Norcross.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Woodbridge.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Timothy Page.....	1	...	...	...	...	45	4	...	...	1	...
1	Ezekiel Page.....	1	...	1	...	...	225	10	1	2	...	2
1	Abraham Page.....	1	...	...	2	2	90	4	...	2	1	2
2	Enoch Page.....	1	...	1	2	5	180	13	1	4	3	3	
1	James Page.....	3	...	1	2	2	90	8	1	...	1	1	
1	Amos Pollard.....	1	...	1	2	2	80	8	...	4	2	1	
1	David Pollard.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Eliphalet Peirce.....	1	...	1	2	3	37	10	1	2	3	2	
1	William Peirce.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Samuel Peirce.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Benjamin Pettingill.....	1	...	1	2	3	145	20	...	2	2	1	
1	Benjamin Pettingill, Jr.....	1	...	...	2	...	90	6	...	...	2	1
1	Simeon Paine.....	1	...	...	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	158	4	1	2	2	3
2	Samuel Prescott.....	1	...	...	...	...	1056	100	...	...	2	2
2	Joseph Prescott.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Seth Pitts.....	1	...	...	2	...	188	20	...	...	...	1
1	Thomas Reardon.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Joseph Rollins.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
1	Daniel Robbins.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	George Read.....	1	...	1	1	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	...	...	1	1
1	Daniel Savage.....	2	...	1	3	6	210	80	1	4	4	4	
1	Edward Savage.....	1	...	1	1	1	295	100	1	2	2	2	
1	Thomas Sewall.....	2	...	1	...	...	94	6	1	...	1	...
1	Henry Sewall.....	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	Jotham Sewall.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Thaddeus Snell.....	1	...	...	1	1	96	2	...	...	...	...
2	Benjamin Stickney.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Nathan Sweatland.....	1	...	...	1	...	112	7	...	...	1	2
2	Daniel Stephens.....	1	...	1	3	14	160	14	2	2	4	2	
1	Lt. John Shaw.....	1	...	...	1	2	150	47	...	...	1	2
1	John Shaw, Jr.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Eliab Shaw.....	1	...	...	...	...	40	8	1	2	2	2
1	Isaac Savage.....	1	...	1	2	3	30	12	1	2	1	1	
1	Isaac Savage, 2d.....	1	...	...	2	2	300	34	...	...	1	2
1	Benjamin Savage.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	James Savage.....	1	...	1	2	3	84	11	...	...	1	1
1	William Sprague.....	1	...	1	2	3	84	10	...	2	2	2	
1	Edward Springer.....	1	...	...	2	2	34	12	...	...	2	1
1	Stutley Springer.....	1	...	...	1	1	36	12	...	...	...	...
1	James Springer.....	1	...	...	1	2	168	30	...	...	1	2
2	Moses Smith.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	Joseph Stackpole.....	1	...	...	1	...	40	9	...	2	1	...
1	David Thomas.....	1	...	1	4	8	134	40	1	2	6	5	
1	Samuel Tolman.....	1	...	...	1	1	30	9	...	...	1	...
2	Nathan Taylor.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Nathaniel Tyler.....	1	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...

	Names of Persons.		Shop.	Stock in Trade.	Tons Shipping.	Money at Interest.	Mills.	Ware-houses.
1	James	Page	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Enoch	Page	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	Daniel	Savage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Edward	Savage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Nathan	Weston	1	120	30	.....	.....	.....
2	Dudley	Watson	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
1	Ephraim	Ballard	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	Cyrus	Ballard	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	Thomas	Sewall	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Henry	Sewall	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....

Deacon Samuel Cony and Daniel Cony are returned as capable of making annually two barrels of cider each from their farms. The apples which enabled them to do this probably grew on the trees which seven years previously determined the deacon in the selection of his lot.

The population of the town at this time, as returned by the assessors, was six hundred and eighty-two whites and ten blacks. The polls were one hundred and eighty-seven, of which thirty were not ratable, probably from age and bodily infirmity.

Only thirty-eight dwelling houses are returned; a number so disproportioned to the inhabitants as to induce the assessors to append the following explanatory note to their return: "As it may be supposed by this list that there are a considerable number of families which live without any houses, we would inform that a great part of the inhabitants still live in their log huts or camps which they first built, which are neither tenantable or ratable and of very little value. At most there are not above twenty houses in the town that are any ways comfortable or convenient."

The barns returned are 41; the horses three years old and upwards 52, one and two years old 15; oxen four years old and upwards 152; neat cattle three years old 48, one and two years old 73; cows four years old and upwards 224; sheep 172. The pasturing and mowing returned is quite disproportioned to this amount of stock, but the meadows furnished hay in part for winter's use, and the woods pasturing in summer. Their cattle, sheep, swine and even geese were marked, designating ownership. The marks were entered on the town records to the number of fifty-seven as late as the year 1795.

William Brooks at this time traded in a small shop on the point formed by the south shore of Ballard's or Bond's brook and the

river.¹ This spot, to which there was no road at this time, was probably selected from its convenient access by water, as most of the traveling was in boats in summer and on the ice in winter. Nathan Weston's store was near his house, at the foot of the present Court street,² on the bank of the gully which was then there. This was another convenient point of access from the river. The course of travel from Brooks' store, before the roads were cut out, was by the shore of the river to Weston's, and thence passing up the serpentine course of the gully reached the flat, near where the Potter house³ stands, at the corner of State and Green streets.

At this time only five buildings had been erected between Brooks' and Weston's stores. One was an old house on the bank of the river "forty rods from Ballard's brook," occupied by Joseph Farley; the house of Elias Craig came next, at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, where Merchant's row now stands; then Col. North's house upon the site of the Granite Bank building at the corner of Oak and Water streets; and the meeting-house at Market square, and Amos Pollard's "new house" which afterwards was a part of Kennebec Hotel. But Farley's house was not considered "ratable" by the assessors, and Elias Craig's, which was marked ratable on a memorandum of the assessors, was not, upon a revision of their doings, returned. Ephraim Ballard at this time was operating his saw-mill which John Jones built on Bond's brook, and Cyrus Ballard his son the grist-mill at the same place.

On the east side of the river the Howards traded at the fort, and Henry Sewall at the eddy near the town landing. Next above him Thomas Sewall, who was a tanner, had built the house now owned by Allen Lambard, and in the ravine where the foundry is he had a tan-house and vats. At this point, in making preparations for the tan-yard, a beaver dam was discovered. Upon removing it a large horseshoe of skillful workmanship was found. The early day at which this memorial of civilization must have been dropped has given rise to speculation as to its origin. The most probable solution of the mystery was suggested by a descendant of Anthony Faught, who said it was doubtless stolen by the Indians in some early foray and dropped at an encampment, or lost from a trap which it was intended to secure. At the Ellis brook Howard's grist-mill and three saw-mills were in operation.

¹ Town Records.

² Judge Weston.

³ D. Williams's MS.

At the Hook, Isaac Clark, who upon the death of his father Pease Clark had removed from above Howard's mills to that place, built the first two-story house in the settlement on the lot where Means' bake-house now stands, in which he kept the first "house of entertainment." Near his house, where the Dole and Stickney store is, was the first burying-ground.¹ Briggs Hollowell about this time lived down by the Bombahock stream, and one of the Prescotts had a grist-mill of one run of stones on the stream at Louden hill. The road at this time through the "Hook settlement" was cut out about ten or twelve feet wide, and the cordwood which was shipped by the settlers, on account of the unevenness of the road was hauled on sleds in the summer to "Vaughan's point," where it was received by vessels.²

The settlers kept up social intercourse with their distant friends and acquaintances. In January of this year, Henry Sewall in company with Thomas Sewall and his wife left for Georgetown. They reached Ridley's in Pownalborough the first night, White's the next day at eleven o'clock, where they dined, and proceeding by the way of Mr. Trott's arrived in Georgetown in the evening. Here they remained two days, when they crossed the river by way of Col. Lithgow's, where they dined, and proceeded to Col. Sewall's at the Reach, where they lodged; and "being helped by the colonel through a new route to the bay," arrived home that evening. A party took a sleigh ride to Ebenezer Farwell's in Vassalborough, and returned the same evening.³

Rev. Mr. Merrill preached at this time at the fort settlement, most of the time at "Pollard's," the meeting-house being unfinished. His preaching was not acceptable to Capt. Henry Sewall, who soon discontinued his attendance.

Letters came tardily at this time, by private conveyance only. On the 25th of February Capt. Sewall went to Cobbossee for three letters from his partner Burley, sent by a Mr. Pickard; and David Sewall and his wife having arrived from Georgetown on the 27th, their return furnished a convenient opportunity to forward his answers.⁴

On the 17th of March, John Lee, a brother of John Jones' wife, whom we have already noticed as included in the act relative to absentees, was arrested and brought as a returned absentee before

¹ Rev. J. Cole's MS.

³ H. Sewall's Diary.

² James Clark, grandson of Dea. Pease Clark.

⁴ H. Sewall's Diary.

Joseph North and James Howard sitting as magistrates, who finding that he had been tried and acquitted for the "same crime" by a court of equal jurisdiction, thought proper to have him bailed till the next May, by which time they might "obtain some direction from the supreme authority of the State" in relation to his case.¹ But Lee's mission appears to have been a peaceful one, not inconsistent with the domestic tranquillity of the country, as on the thirty-first of the same month of his arrest he was married to Sally Howard, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Howard, a brother of one of the magistrates.

Henry and Thomas Sewall and Elias Craig built a "great canoe" in company this year. This was a commodious family vehicle, which they "launched" early in the season. The first recorded trip she made was of a Sunday in taking her owners and others to a meeting at Pittston, now Gardiner, where they heard the Rev. Mr. McLean preach.²

On the 3d of July, Henry Sewall set off in the "great canoe," with his brother Jotham and Miss Tabitha Sewall, his cousin, for Bath, where they duly arrived, and the next day being Sunday the great canoe bore them and others to Georgetown, to a meeting where they heard the Rev. Ezekiel Emerson preach, in the forenoon, and Rev. John Murray in the afternoon. The next day the wind being adverse, Henry took his horse which was at Georgetown and rode home, where he was joined by Jotham a few days after with the "company's boat."

Capt. Sewall went to Fort Halifax on the 7th of August for the purpose of "circulating letters to all his debtors." Trade was probably not very brisk, for we find him October 6th working at his trade with his brother Jotham "on Pollard's chimney." On the eighteenth of the same month he sent by Capt. Nathan Weston's sloop to Capt. Burley "a sum of money raised by subscription, to purchase glass, putty, &c., to glaze the meeting-house."

A journey on horse-back to Boston to purchase goods, performed by Capt. Sewall, will show the route and mode of traveling at this time. He started December 14th, proceeding on the eastern side of the river to Pownalborough, where hearing that the Eastern river at Kidder's ferry was impassable on account of ice, he went higher up the river to Edmund Bridge's, where he lodged. The next day he swam his horse across Eastern river, and continuing his journey

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² *Ib.*

dined at Mr. White's and lodged at Henry Sewall's, his uncle, at Bath; next day rode to Back cove, four miles from Falmouth, and put up; next morning breakfasted at Falmouth and rode to his "uncle Titcomb's" at Kennebunk, where he lodged; and on the evening of the following day arrived at his father's in York. Here he stopped eight or nine days. On resuming his journey he reached Newburyport the first evening and lodged with his friends. The next day he reached Cambridge and stopped at Stephen Sewall's, with whom he remained a day, and then went into Boston and put up with his friend and partner in business Burley. Having finished his business in Boston he rode to Roxbury to visit Gen. William Heath, with whom he dined and remained till the next morning, when he returned to Cambridge. Starting from Cambridge on his return in the forenoon of the next day, he reached Rowley that night. From thence he proceeded to Newburyport the next morning and tarried with his friends till the succeeding day; when he crossed the Merrimac, at Amesbury ferry, and reached York the same evening. Here he remained six days, when he left for Kennebec and reached his uncle Titcomb's at Kennebunk the first night. The next day he rode to Biddeford and dined with George Thatcher, and reached Mr. Ingraham's at Falmouth in the evening. In the afternoon of the succeeding day he rode to North Yarmouth and put up at Loring's; from thence on the morrow proceeded by "way of Flying point, dined at Storer's" and arrived at Bath in the evening. Here he found his goods had arrived in Howard's sloop. The next day, January 18th, he arrived home after an absence of thirty-five days, nearly fifteen of which were passed in journeying on horseback to and from Boston.

At the annual meeting this year, £50 were raised for preaching, and Ephraim Ballard, Samuel Dutton and Joseph North were chosen a committee "to procure a gospel minister to preach upon probation." £200 were raised for highways, and "£50 for support of poor and other necessary uses." This was the first money raised for the support of the poor, and the first pauper of which we have an account was "the black child," of whose name and parentage we are not informed.

The treasurer was directed to "make the best he can of the paper money that he has in his hands as rates," and was required to "receive the paper money collected as rates and sent back from Boston to this town."

At a meeting April 5th, the town balloted for State officers. James Bowdoin had fifteen votes for governor, and John Hancock seven. Thomas Cushing had thirty-two votes for lieutenant governor, and Gen. William Lithgow forty-one for senator.

The road "from the south line of Amos Pollard's land where he lives down to Mr. Prescott's mill brook, so called," was accepted. This was from the south line of the lot on which the "old Pitts house" stood, at the corner of Green and Grove streets, to the small stream at Louden hill.

At the annual meeting for 1785 Daniel Cony was for the first time chosen town clerk, and the records began to assume a more regular form. The warrants were recorded, and the proceedings verified by the signatures of the moderator and clerk. After choosing the usual officers, and raising fifty pounds for preaching, and two hundred for highways, and voting "to build stocks," an adjournment was had to eight o'clock the next morning, at which time the town assembled at the meeting-house but immediately adjourned to "Amos Pollard's, Innholder." The house in which Pollard then lived was a part of the Kennebec House, built the year previous in Market square, then an "eight rod allowance."

The first business after assembling at Pollard's inn was to vote the proprietor half an acre of land on which his house stood, in consideration that he should procure of Col. Joseph North a half acre where the meeting-house stood. Pollard's half acre was bounded three rods on the river, and was twenty-eight rods long, making an excess of "four poles, which," according to the record, was "reserved for a road across said lot;" and the lot which Col. North was to furnish in exchange was three rods on the river and twenty-seven rods long. The selectmen were directed to "give a deed to Mr. Amos Pollard, under their hands and seals, in behalf of the town, when Col. Joseph North shall give a deed of the other described piece in lieu thereof." This conveyance Col. North made on the twenty-ninth of the following November, in consideration of thirty pounds, which Pollard probably paid.

The town having thus arranged for disposing of land which they doubtless were persuaded they owned, proceeded to strengthen their claim by accepting the eight rods between lots number seven and eight, now Winthrop street, for a road, which was laid out March 12th, three days previous to the meeting. It was described as "beginning at the east end of the north line of lot number seven, thence running west northwest on said line for the south-

erly line or bound of said road, being about two or three feet south of Mr. Pollard's new house," and by sundry marks and stakes to a dead white pine tree at the top of "Burnt Hill," and by sundry marks and stakes "eight rods to the northward, for the northerly bounds of said road."

Water street was laid out the first of March of this year and accepted at this meeting. It commenced in the south line of lot number ten, at the road Dr. Williams had laid out the year previous, and ran back of the Piper house, and then by a change of course to a "stake east of Joseph Farley's old house," thence past Elias Craig's house two rods easterly, and twenty-one links from Col. North's house, and two rods from the meeting-house, and one rod and seven links from the front door of Amos Pollard's new house, and two rods from Nathan Weston's store; thence up the hill by two courses past Amos Pollard's old house and four feet therefrom; thence nearly one hundred rods by a course west of south to the road "laid by Dr. Williams." The town in accepting this road, fixed the width at two rods, except the course through Nathan Weston's land, which was "to be twenty feet wide." This narrow part was at the foot of Court street, and crossed the gully by a bridge subsequently built.

Another road was laid March 11th, the day before the meeting at which it was accepted, commencing at the old Farley house on number nine and running northerly forty rods to "trout brook" two poles and thirteen links west of William Brook's store; and thence continued across the brook, on the bank of the river, and up the hill near where Judge Bridge's house formerly stood to the road which came from Vassalborough,—now Sidney,—down to Ballard's mills. This road was two rods wide.

Capt. Henry Sewall, Joseph North and Dr. Daniel Cony were chosen a committee to petition the Court of Sessions to lay out a road from Amos Pollard's ferry, on the east side of the river, to "the public road."

Committees on each side of the river were appointed to select lots for burying-grounds.

The votes thrown this year for governor were, for James Bowdoin thirteen, Samuel Adams seven. For lieutenant governor, Thomas Cushing twenty; for senator, William Lithgow, Jr., twenty-two.

In May of this year Joseph North was chosen the first representative under the Constitution, none having been sent to the

General Court since Col. Howard went, at the organization of government under the charter, in 1775. This neglect was probably owing to the expense attending representation, which was borne by the town, but the General Court finally imposed a fine upon negligent towns to remedy the evil and compel the election and attendance of members.

Upon the solicitation of some of the principal inhabitants of Pownalborough, James Howard, Joseph North and Ephraim Ballard were chosen a committee to join with other towns in the county in petitioning the General Court for a term of the Supreme Judicial Court to be held in the county of Lincoln.

At a town meeting held September 6th the committee raised to procure preaching was "directed to endeavor to hire the Rev. Seth Noble," who had preached a number of sabbaths, "to continue his services in this town until the middle of March next." The endeavors of the committee were successful, and Mr. Noble preached sixteen sabbaths, for which the town paid him £26 10s.¹ The doctrines however of Mr. Noble were not acceptable to Capt. Henry Sewall, who absented himself from his meetings and met Sundays for worship with a number of persons at Benjamin Pettingill's house, at what is now Pettingill's corner.²

Notwithstanding the engagement with Mr. Noble, when the Rev. William Hazlitt appeared, a short time after, with a letter from Samuel Vaughan of Boston to the committee of the town, recommending him and proposing that the town should employ him, a meeting was called for November 29th, at which the letter was read, and Joseph North, Henry Sewall and Daniel Cony were chosen a committee to return the thanks of the town to Mr. Vaughan for his "very generous offer and proposal to the town respecting Mr. Hazlitt." The same committee was desired to request Mr. Hazlitt to continue his services for two months. He officiated fourteen Sabbaths, for which he was paid £21.³ Sewall heard him preach in the forenoon of November 13th, and declared him an Armenian, and believed him an Arian, and said, "from such doctrines I turned away, and met with a few brethren at Esq. Pettingill's in the afternoon."⁴

A circular letter was received from Peleg Wadsworth and others requesting the town to send a delegate to a convention to

¹ Treasurer's book.

³ *Ib.*

² Sewall's Diary.

⁴ *Ib.*

be held at Falmouth, on the first Wednesday of the next January, to consider the project of forming a new State by separating the District of Maine from Massachusetts. This was laid before a town meeting which complied with the request by choosing Daniel Cony delegate. This being a very grave matter Dr. Cony cautiously requested instructions for his guidance, which the meeting for some cause declined to give.

The action of the town in relation to Mr. Hazlitt and their delegate to Falmouth seems to have created a ferment which resulted, December 20th, in a call for a meeting for the twenty-sixth of the same month, "to see if the town will reconsider all the votes passed" at the last meeting, and to see if they will hire Mr. Hazlitt to "preach on probation for settlement," also send a delegate to Falmouth "and give him instructions."

This meeting assembled at the meeting-house and chose Col. North moderator, when the article to reconsider the votes of the former meeting was dismissed. It was then voted to hire Mr. Hazlitt "upon probation," and the article in relation to choosing a delegate having been dismissed Dr. Cony remained the delegate by previous election. A committee was then chosen to draft instructions "for the town's delegate," and the meeting adjourned to four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time Col. Howard, who was of the committee, declined serving and Lazarus Goodwin was chosen in his place. The committee not being prepared to report, a further adjournment was had to six o'clock in the evening, at the house of Amos Pollard.

At Pollard's the committee's report was made and adopted "paragraph by paragraph." Its commendable caution, candor and integrity of purpose are worthy of the important movement they were invited to assist in initiating. It is as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATE.

HALLOWELL, December 26, 1785.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that our delegate to Falmouth shall receive our instructions, and that he shall strictly regulate his conduct according to such resolutions as shall be now agreed upon.

2d. That we earnestly wish to maintain and cultivate peace and harmony with all our brethren, and therefore that our delegate be directed to make particular enquiry how the general pulse of the people beats with respect to a new State, and to oppose every measure that has not their unanimous concurrence, if it is agreeable to his sentiments.

3d. That though the people in general should approve the idea of a new

State, yet if there should be any reason to suppose that our separation will create any reasonable jealousies, or sow any discord among our brethren, or that it may threaten to benefit one part of the present State to the great prejudice of the other part, that he be directed to oppose any such separation.

4th. That though none of the above objections should arise against the formation of these three counties into a separate State, yet that the measure shall be opposed, unless we proceed upon the principle of still continuing a part of the Federal Union.

5th. That we are determined to act like men of honor, and therefore that we shall still consider ourselves as honorably bound to continue to pay our full proportion, agreeably to the present valuation, towards the discharge of the general debt of the continent until the whole of it be paid off.¹

NOAH WOODWARD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
ENOCH PAGE,		
SAMUEL DUTTON,		
EPHRAIM BALLARD,		
LAZARUS GOODWIN,		

Strengthened by the instructions, Dr. Cony proceeded to Fal-mouth at the appointed time and participated in the deliberations of the convention.

The latest date on record at which the ice left the Kennebec, at Fort Western, was in the spring of this year. The recollection of the incident is connected with the burial of Lieut. Samuel Howard, who lived on lot number one, west side of the river, and deceased April 20th. His corpse was brought on a sleigh, on the ice, to Col. Howard's at the fort on the twenty-second by Thomas Rear-don and Samuel Cony, who was then a young man,² and the lieu-tenant's widow after the funeral was drawn across and down the river in a sleigh by men in the afternoon. Tradition says the ice left the night of the burial, but records show that on "the twenty-fourth people crossed to Fort Western on the ice," which moved down the river on the twenty-fifth and was running past the fort from the upper Kennebec as late as May first.³

At this time, from the river being so long closed, the expected vessels with supplies were detained later than usual, and there was a scarcity of supply and "great cry for provisions." But on the 4th of May Capt. Samuel Howard and Capt. Smith arrived with their vessels at "Pollard's Eddy," which gave seasonable relief. Two days after Capt. Weston with his vessel and usual supply arrived.

¹ Original Report.

² Rev. J. H. Ingraham on the narration of Dr. Daniel Cony.

³ Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

Mrs. Ballard records, June 12th, that her family attended "Mr. Sewall's meeting," and the next Sabbath they "attended at the meeting-house when Deacon Samuel Cony made a prayer and read a sermon in the morning, and Samuel Badcock performed in the afternoon."

John Jones, the tory, who had returned and was at Samuel Dutton's, was taken November 15th "by a gang" and brought to Pollard's tavern, where he remained till morning, when he was taken to Wiscasset.¹

The Rev. Mr. Kinsman preached occasionally in the town this year, at the dwelling houses of Thomas Sewall, Jeremiah Ingraham and Benjamin Pettingill. On one occasion Henry Sewall went nineteen miles to Jones' plantation,—now China,—to hear him, and returned in the evening of the same day. The Rev. Mr. Miller, of Brunswick, delivered a lecture, and Rev. Mr. Penders preached Fast-day at Thomas Sewall's and delivered a lecture at Benjamin Pettingill's. Rev. Ezekiel Emerson of Georgetown also officiated in town, which pleased Capt. Sewall, who said his preaching was "food indeed."²

June 20th, Daniel Cony raised his house, now called the "Toby house," near the Insane Hospital, which was an event of some importance. Mrs. Ballard accompanied her husband to the raising.

Lime at this time came in hogsheads; Henry Sewall purchased of a vessel at the Hook and brought up two hogsheads for himself, one for Dr. Cony and two for Col. North. The price was five dollars each.

On the last day of August Moses Sewall brought a store frame from Bath and raised it at the Hook.

Henry Sewall built a store and small house at the eddy on the east side of the river this year, and Col. Howard launched a schooner which he had built.

Col. Howard's wife died of a bilious fever October 28th, and his "daughter Peggy" of the same disease November 4th. Elias Craig's hatter's shop took fire and burned December 1st.

At the opening of the annual meeting for 1786 "a number of the laws and acts of the General Court" were published to the people by reading. After this the elective franchise was enlarged, for the time being, by providing that "every person a freeman that is an inhabitant of the town, and is actually worth £20 ratable estate,

¹ Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

² Sewall's Diary.

shall have a right to vote in this town meeting." This was probably with a view to the action relating to the proceedings of the Falmouth convention which were submitted to the meeting, and was not without opposition. Col. North, who as a member of the Plymouth Company was probably opposed to the new State project, presented a written protest against the illegal voting, which was entered on the record.

It appears that a convention of thirty-three delegates "from a number of towns in the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln," assembled at Falmouth at the time appointed and chose a committee of nine to "state the grievances" which they labored under, and estimate the expense of a separate government. The report made by this committee to the convention set forth the burdensome operation of the laws upon Maine; her unequal representation; and complained of the "present mode of taxation;" and the grievous operation of the "Excise and Import Acts;" the "duty on deeds;" the "regulations of trade" operating to reduce the price of lumber; the distance, expense and inconvenience of attending the Supreme Judicial Court in Massachusetts, and of making "applications to the supreme executive authority;" and from her "local situation" Maine's "interests are different" and "cannot be fully understood by Massachusetts." The committee did not know what form of government the people would adopt, and therefore were not prepared to report an estimate of expense. This report was printed and sent to the various towns in the three counties, with a request that they would choose at their annual meeting delegates to an adjourned meeting of the convention to be held on the first Wednesday of the following September, and that they would certify to the convention the number of votes cast for and against the delegates.¹

The proceedings of this convention were read in the meeting, and the question was submitted of sending a delegate to the adjourned meeting, which was taken by "polling the house," when forty-three were in favor and thirty-one against the motion. Daniel Cony was then chosen delegate. At the same meeting Nathaniel Thwing of Woolwich, who had previously solicited by a letter addressed to the selectmen the votes of the town for register of deeds, received fifty-five votes, being all the votes thrown for register.

¹ Printed proceedings of the convention.

Roads were accepted on the "eight rod allowance" between lots number twenty-two and twenty-three, and forty-three and forty-four, west side, from the river to "the county road;" and the town landing at the Hook, nine rods wide on the river, was accepted.

The committee on burying-grounds reported that Abishai Cowen would give a lot eight by ten rods on the west side of the road on his land; and Samuel Cummings one six by eight rods on the Winthrop road for burying-grounds, which the town accepted. "Col. Howard was willing that people should bury at the fort burying-ground," but would give no title to the land.

April first the town, probably under the influence of the new State project, polled a remarkably small vote for State officers, as follows :

James Bowdoin for Governor.....	4
Benjamin Lincoln for Governor.....	6
Timothy Danielson for Lieutenant Governor.....	8
Thomas Cushing " "	3
Rev. Francis Winter for Senator.....	8
Waterman Thomas "	2

On the same day Daniel Cony was chosen representative to the General Court for the first time, and £50 were raised for supporting reading and writing schools, and the selectmen were directed to apportion the money to six districts to be formed.

Daniel Cony who was the third representative elected by the town, on the seventeenth day of the month of his election, wrote the selectmen, saying, "that it was customary in some towns where he had lived for the person who was elected representative, after the town meeting was over, to invite the electors and inhabitants there convened to some public Inn, and there in a decent, social and friendly manner to refresh themselves with liquor at his expense to the amount of six or eight dollars, more or less, as an acknowledgment, he supposed, of the honor conferred upon him. How far that custom was justified he would not pretend to say." He, "however, sent them eight dollars to be applied on the direct tax for the benefit of those persons they should find most in need of abatement."

The additional settlers, with those who had arrived at the tax-

able age, during the years 1784 and '85 appear by the tax list of 1786 to number fifty-five.¹

The unceremonious social visiting which prevailed at this time in the settlement appears in striking contrast with the conventionality of the present day. The distinctions of wealth and education were little known. The sparseness of the population, the absence of books, the greater absence of newspapers, the dissemination of information relating to current events by word of mouth, all imparted features of interest to social converse and visiting which are wanting at the present time. Frequent visits were made at all hours of the day. If in the forenoon, the visit was usually extended till after dinner or tea, and visitors from distant parts of the town not unfrequently tarried during the night. February 9th Ephraim and Mrs. Ballard with Amos and Mrs. Pollard, who lived on the west side of the river, went to Samuel Bullen's on the east side and dined; from thence, with the accession of Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, Baker Town, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Davis, they proceeded to Samuel Dutton's on the west side. On their way the "men helped two horses out of the river." At Mr. Dutton's they met "Dr. Cony and lady," and "spent the evening very agreeably," arriving home at midnight.²

A whipping-post erected at this time in front of the jail was a terror to evil doers. On the seventeenth of April "a thief was whipped at ye post for stealing clothes from Ebenezer Farwell"³ of Vassalborough, and as late as 1796 two men were whipped for

¹ Jabez	Bates,	John	Haines,	Moses	Sewall,
Supply	Belcher,	Nathaniel	Hamlen,*	Nathaniel	Shaw,
Rufus	Bent,	Obadiah	Harris,	Capt.Dan'l	Smith,
Elisha	Bisbe,	David	Learned,	Jotham	Smith,
Benjamin	Bisbe,	Eleazer	Luce,	Job	Springer,
Josiah	Blake,	Asa	Maçon,	Thomas	Stickney,
John	Blake,	Thomas	Moore,	William	Stone,
Nathaniel	Blake,	David	Morgan,	Asaph	Swift,
Nathaniel	Brown,	Henry	Nowlan,	Ebenezer	Tyler,
James	Burton,	Peter	Odlin,	Nathaniel	Tyler,
John	Clayton,	William	Palmer,	Jesse	Vose,
Gershom	Cox,	Thomas	Patten,	Benjamin	Wade,
William	Curtis,	Ichabod	Pitts,	Abraham	Wellman,
Elijah	Davis,	Ezekiel	Porter,	Samuel	Welch,
Simon	Dearborn,	Benjamin	Prescott,	Jeremiah	White,
Simon	Dearborn,Jr.	Eliphalet	Robbins,	Joseph	Williams,
Brown	Emerson,	Daniel	Savage, Jr.,	Joseph	Williams, 2d.
Nathaniel	Floyd,	Edward	Savage, Jr.,	Asahel	Wyman.
Eliphalet	Gilman,				

²Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

³Ib.

* Was here in 1784 for a year or two; did not settle until 1795.

horse stealing and one for counterfeiting. The lashes were laid on the naked back. Amos Partridge the jailor stood by with a drawn sword, and Johnson his deputy applied the lashes.¹

July 10th Mr. Ballard, his son Jonathan, and one of the Cowens who was at work for him went to the raising of a meeting-house in Winthrop, and it is recorded that "the business was performed with safety."² This was the house occupied by the Congregational Society for forty years to 1825.

The names of the Rev. Seth Noble and Rev. William Hazlitt were presented to the town at the meeting April 1st, as candidates for "settlement in the work of the ministry," and were both rejected. The town voted to pay the former £9 for the six Sundays he had preached, and the latter seventy dollars for "fourteen day's preaching including Thanksgiving," as already noticed.

Rev. Isaac Foster of Hartford, Conn., "a young candidate" for settlement arrived in Hallowell April 13th, and the next Sunday preached in the meeting-house "by desire of the committee," who during the succeeding week invited him to preach the three following Sundays. Having complied with this request, he officiated with so much satisfaction that a town meeting was called for the 8th of May, to see if the town would invite him to settle and provide for his "salary and settlement." Upon assembling a motion was submitted to "invite him to settle in this town in the work of the ministry," which was taken by "polling the house," when fifty-seven were arrayed in favor of the motion and four against it.

A large committee was now raised consisting of James Howard, Benjamin Pettingill, Samuel Cony, Noah Woodward, Jonathan Davenport, Jeremiah Ingraham, Samuel Badcock, Enoch Page, Simon Dearborn, Henry Sewall, Nathan Weston, Daniel Savage, James Page, Ezekiel Page and Daniel Cony to report what stipulations should be made with Mr. Foster for "his support and maintenance." The committee, after the meeting had taken a half hour's recess, reported that the town should "pay £100 lawful money annually" as a salary, on condition that Mr. Foster "shall formally and regularly receive ordination;" and that should be his salary as long as he "continues to be the town's minister and public teacher." To this they added "£50 settlement." The report was accepted, and £10 a year added to the settlement for the first five years.

¹ Elihu Gould, seventy-nine years old in 1860.

² Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Foster, who probably had returned to Hartford, of the result of the meeting. He arrived again at Hallowell July third, and on the fifth answered the committee by letter, in which he says "taking under consideration the union which at present subsists, with the generosity that appears among you, I accept the call."¹ He preached in the meeting-house Sunday the ninth of July, also the sixteenth and the twenty-third. At the last date Henry Sewall in recording the fact says he "preached poor doctrine." The next Sunday he exchanged with the Rev. Thomas Moor of Wiscasset. On the sixth of August he again preached, and as Sewall says, "Armenian doctrine." Two days after Sewall "had a conference with Mr. Foster," but "could not convince him of the impropriety of his doctrines." On the twelfth he again conversed with him "respecting experience," and on the next day, which was Sunday, he records in his diary that "Mr. Foster preached rank Armenianism."

The following day, Monday the fourteenth of August, a town meeting assembled to fix the time and make provision for the ordination of Mr. Foster, at which Simon Dearborn, Joseph North and William Howard were appointed a committee to confer with him in relation to the time, which was finally fixed for the second Wednesday in October. It was then determined to send to seven churches to assist on the occasion, three of which were to be nominated by the town, two by the church, and two by Mr. Foster. The town selected the churches at Bristol, Bath and Harpswell; and the church, the churches of East Pownalborough and Falmouth second parish. The "letters missive" were drawn and signed by Daniel Cony, Joseph North and Brown Emerson in behalf of the town, two blanks being left to be filled by Mr. Foster's nominations. A committee was appointed consisting of Joseph North, William Howard and Amos Pollard to provide for the entertainment of the council.²

Capt. Sewall, who had opposed the appointment of a day for the ordination, on the day succeeding the meeting "had a close, plain, and solemn interview with Mr. Foster respecting his heretical doctrines." After this conference, and on the same day, Mr. Foster left for Connecticut, and returned October second with his family and his two brothers, John and Daniel, who were ministers and members by the candidate's nomination of the ordaining council.³

¹ Town Records.

² *Ib.*

³ Sewall's Diary.

Sewall, who doubtless was the embodiment of the opposition, on Wednesday the fourth "held a private fast at Esq. Pettingill's respecting the approaching event of Mr. Foster's ordination," and "drew seven objections against his doctrines to be laid before the council," a copy of which he presented to Mr. Foster on the fifth. Sunday the eighth the Rev. John Foster, the candidate's brother "preached flagrant free will doctrine," and Daniel Foster lectured at the meeting-house Monday, and according to Sewall he "preached poor doctrine."¹

At length Wednesday the eleventh of October, the day appointed for the ordination, arrived. In the morning the council, composed of the two Fosters and Rev. Samuel Eaton of Harpswell, Rev. Alex. McLean of Bristol, and probably Rev. Thomas Moore of Pownalborough, assembled at Daniel Cony's house. Sewall was present and presented his seven charges against the "candidate's doctrines," and "endeavored to sustain them." The hearing upon these lasted until noon, when Sewall left the council to debate the matter. "The debate held till near sunset, when they proceeded to the meeting-house and laid hands on the candidate."

The next day Sewall records that "Mr. Eaton and Mr. McLean called and gave him the reason of their laying hands on Mr. Foster, viz: that he did in the most solemn manner before the council profess to hold fully to all the cardinal points in the Calvinistic scheme of divinity, and also gave a full account of a work of saving grace on his own soul !!!!!" to which he adds, "If he *speaks truth* he is a Christian!"

The objections against the doctrines held by Mr. Foster, prepared and presented by Capt. Sewall, are stated as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Holding that the gospel dispensation was purchased by the death of Christ, in order that God might accept of an imperfect obedience from his creatures, instead of that perfect one which his law originally required.

2. Denying that Adam was created holy. Holding that he had only a capacity to generate holiness by a series of obedience.

3. Denying the *total* depravity of human nature in its unregenerate state. Holding it only in *extent*, not in *degree*. Asserting that unregenerate persons have a moral power, while such, to ask, and seek, and strive, in the gospel sense; and that if they then improve common grace they will obtain special grace.

4. Denying the doctrine of absolute, unconditional *election*. Holding that

¹ Sewall's Diary.

election is no more than God's foresight of the faith and good works of his creatures, and these to be the discriminating ground. of their title to eternal life.

6. Denying the saint's final perseverance to be founded in the power and faithfulness of God. Holding that if they do persevere it is by virtue of their own choice, and asserting that persons may apostatize from *good beginnings*, which if pursued would lead to saving grace.

7. Holding that the heathen, who are destitute of the light of the gospel, really *do their duty* in their worship even though they should hold to a plurality of deities. That Paul was *doing his duty* while persecuting the church, and that we have no account in Scripture of his being reproved for that conduct.¹

Entertaining the views Capt. Sewall did of Mr. Foster and his doctrines it could not be expected that he would attend his ministrations. Meetings were regularly held on Sundays at Benjamin Pettingill's, at which Sewall probably officiated to the few who sympathized with him.

The town of Hallowell had not at this time fully paid the State taxes assessed in the year 1779. A balance still remained in the hands of Robert Kennady and Abishai Cowen, the collecting constables, in depreciated paper money, and Daniel Cony, who represented the town, procured the passage of a resolve by the legislature, dated June 6, 1786, authorizing the treasurer of the Commonwealth to receive the same at par in payment of taxes. He also procured an abatement of £162 10s. the balance of a "beef tax" due from the town.²

The specific taxes assessed previous to 1784 were still largely in arrears, and the General Court on the eighth of November passed "an act providing for the more easy payment," which on account of the "great scarcity of cash" authorized most descriptions of commodities possessed and dealt in by the people to be received in payment at stated prices. The place appointed for delivery for this region was Bath. The prices of some of the enumerated articles were as follows: Beef twenty shillings per hundred, pork four pence per pound, Indian corn four shillings, wheat six shillings, oats two shillings, butter eight pence, good wood twelve shillings per cord, clear pine boards forty-eight shillings per thousand, merchantable pine boards thirty-three shillings, tow cloth one shilling per yard.

¹ A copy in the hand writing of H. Sewall, signed by him and Benjamin Pettingill, one of the elders of the church, "and several others."

² Certified copy of Resolve.

The proceedings of the Portland convention in relation to a new State, held in September, 1786, came before a town meeting January 8, 1787, for consideration, when the vote was "thirty-five for separation agreeably to the proceedings of the convention and three against it." Daniel Cony, the delegate to the convention, was then directed to pursue such further measures as may be considered necessary to obtain a separation.

The town was divided into eight school districts, four on each side of the river, and "a committee appointed in each district to provide schooling and see that the money is prudently laid out." On the east side, district number one extended from Pittston to lot number seventeen, and David Jackson, Elisha Nye and Andrew Goodwin were appointed its committee; number two extended from number one to a line "that dissects Fort Western and the fort lot in the center," and Ezekiel Page, Nathaniel Hersey and Supply Belcher were its committee; number three extended from number two to lot number thirty-eight, with Daniel Savage, David Thomas and George Brown for its committee; number four reached to the Vassalborough line, and had Beriah Ingraham, Jonas Clark and Robert Denison for its committee. On the west side, number one reached from Pittston to the present south line of Augusta, and extended two miles from the river, with James Carr, Simon Dearborn and Isaac Clark for a committee; number two embraced sixteen lots on the river and extended two miles back, and Ephraim Ballard, Nathan Weston and Isaac Savage, 2d, were its committee; number three reached from number two to the Vassalborough line and extended two miles back, with Noah Woodward, Benjamin Brown and Abishai Cowen for a committee; number four was all west of the first three districts, with Daniel Stevens, Enoch Page and Benjamin Follett for its committee.

The election this year, held on the second day of April, shows a full vote.

John Hancock had for governor one hundred and twenty-six votes, James Bowdoin six and Nathaniel Gorham one. For lieutenant governor Nathaniel Gorham, who was president of the "new State convention," had fifty-eight, and Waterman Thomas six. For senator Samuel Thompson had ninety-four, Waterman Thomas six, Francis Winter one.

At the annual meeting £200 were voted for highways, £80 for schooling and £30 for "poor and other necessary charges." The

support of the "black child" was disposed of at auction, and a road accepted leading from Dutton's mills "towards Washington,"—now Mount Vernon,—and fifteen cords of wood voted to Rev. Mr. Foster at six shillings per cord, "to be apportioned on the inhabitants and non-residents at the time of assessing his salary."

May 7th Daniel Cony was chosen representative, and James Carr delegate to attend the Portland convention in September following. The town adopted the expedient resorted to by the State of providing that taxes in arrears previous to 1786 might be paid "in lumber at current money prices."

The meeting-house was yet unfinished, and a town meeting was called September 26th "to consider and determine upon some mode of building and disposing of the pews or of the pew ground only," at which it was voted to build the pews, a plan for which was accepted, and direction was given to finish the lower part of the house. Again in October the building of a porch over the front door of the meeting-house was authorized if the "pew ground saved" could be sold for a sufficient sum to build it. The saving was probably effected as the porch was built.

At this time spinning and weaving were constant domestic employments of the women in many of the households. Flax chiefly was manufactured, a part of which was brought from Massachusetts.

Doctors Cony and Colman were practicing physicians in town, and Dr. Obadiah Williams, who had formerly resided in town but removed to the plantation of Washington, was occasionally called to practice his profession. Mrs. Ballard practiced midwifery and had most, I may say all, of the business in this department of medical practice, for seldom a case occurred for many years to which she was not called.

The settlers had made considerable progress at this time in clearing their lands. Mrs. Ballard records that while on a visit to James Page she took a walk "with him and his lady through his improvements," and adds, "They are beautiful." She also records July 1st, "We had ice an inch thick in the yard south of our house this morning," and August 4th that a severe hail-storm prevailed which broke one hundred and thirty panes of glass in Fort Western. This as well as the following year was cold and unproductive. July 9th Mr. Ballard and "the young men" assisted in raising James Child's house. This was the old house on the north side of "Jail hill," now owned by Otis Whitney.

Daniel Cony, on the 20th of November of this year, wrote George Thatcher in relation to a mail to Hallowell, and enclosed a petition signed by "a number of citizens of the eastern counties," which represented "that for many years under the British government a post rode between Portland and Pownalborough at the expense of the post office; that this was continued by Congress until the system of transporting the mail by stage carriage was adopted. Then Congress was pleased to name this established and direct communication of the main post road through the continent a *cross post*, and the postmaster general was authorized to form the same in common with the new established roads, provided thereby the general post office should not be charged with any expense. In consequence of this regulation the mail has not been transported further east than Portland." It was further represented that a mail once a week from Portland to Pownalborough and Hallowell and back "may be accomplished by a horse rider for about two hundred dollars" a year; and the establishment of one "at the expense of the general post office" was asked.

The subject of separation from Massachusetts attracted the attention of government from the beginning. Strong opposition arose and well concerted measures of conciliation were adopted paralyzing the action of the convention, which grew less spirited and finally died, after a number of adjournments, from the non attendance of its members.

The most important measure by which "the subject was rocked into slumber" was the establishment of courts at Pownalborough and Hallowell. The only courts at this time for the county of Lincoln, which embraced the State east of Cumberland, were a term of the Common Pleas and a term of the sessions annually at Pownalborough. It was provided in 1786 that a term of the Supreme Court and an additional term of the Common Pleas and of the Court of Sessions should be held at that place, and Hallowell was made a half shire town by providing for a term of the Common Pleas and the Court of Sessions to be held annually at this place; and the laws were directed to be published in the Falmouth Gazette, a newspaper published by Thomas B. Wait, which was first issued January 1, 1785, to aid the project of separation.

The first term of the Court of Common Pleas in Hallowell was held at the Fort Western settlement on the second Tuesday of January 1787, in Pollard's tavern, by William Lithgow, James Howard and Nathaniel Thwing. These with Thomas Rice were

the four persons commissioned as Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Howard died in the following May, and Joseph North was appointed and commissioned in his place. At this time no lawyer resided on the river above Pownalborough. In the following year William Lithgow, Jr., removed to town and opened an office in Fort Western. The first term of the Court of Sessions at Hallowell was held, on the second Tuesday of March of this year, in Col. North's dwelling house.¹

A town meeting was held November 27th "to choose a delegate to give assent to and ratify the constitution for the United States," at which the constitution and accompanying resolves were read, "also the arguments of several writers for and against the constitution." Capt. James Carr was then chosen delegate.² The convention assembled in Boston the following January, and on the 9th of February a vote adopting the constitution was taken by yeas and nays, resulting in one hundred and eighty-seven yeas and one hundred and sixty-eight nays. The delegation from Maine stood twenty-five yeas to twenty-one nays, and Lincoln county nine yeas to seven nays. The question of adopting the constitution divided the people in Maine and Massachusetts into nearly equal parties. Those in favor of the constitution were called *Federalists*, and its opponents *Anti Federalists*, which division continued for several years until amendments of the constitution conciliated its opponents, and sympathy with the French, then in revolution, created new parties, based, however, upon the foundations of the old.

The opposition to Rev. Isaac Foster which made its appearance at the time of his ordination had increased and strengthened. Meetings were regularly held on the Sabbath at Benjamin Pettin-gill's or Henry Sewall's house, which were occasionally attended by clergymen from a distance. The difficulty was aggravated and the opposition increased by the institution of legal proceedings which grew out of the indiscretion of the parties. Capt. Sewall had been provoked to the utterance of a charge "that Mr. Foster was a liar and he could prove it." Thomas Sewall was in some way connected with the charge. They were both summoned in January before Justice North, on a complaint to answer to the State. Capt. Sewall records that he "did not pretend to deny" the charge, but offered evidence of its truth in justification.

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² He had 62 votes, Brown Emerson 18, and Capt. H. Sewall 3.

Whether the legal maxim of that day, "the more truth the greater libel" was invoked against him or his proof was insufficient we are not informed. He was found guilty and fined fifteen shillings and cost. From this judgment he appealed. But Thomas Sewall who was fined twelve shillings did not appeal.¹

Capt. Sewall's case came before the court at Pownalborough in the following June, when he "feed Gen. Lithgow and Mr. Thatcher, who pleaded the absence of a material witness for a continuance." A question arose between the litigants whether the case should be continued to be tried at Hallowell or Waldoborough,² in which they could not agree, and the Court refused a continuance. Thus Capt. Sewall "was reduced to the dilemma" of going to trial without evidence or "paying up." He wisely chose the latter.³

The "northern company" of the militia in town elected officers April 12th, when Ezekiel Porter was chosen captain, John Shaw lieutenant, and Asa Williams ensign.

August 6th Ephraim Ballard's saw mill on Bond's brook was burned.

Col. North, Capt. Sewall and Ebenezer Farwell were a committee to "explore a road from Cobbosseecontee to Bowdoinham line." While on this business Thursday, August 30th, they heard, "about the middle of the afternoon," a remarkable explosion in the air, probably the same mentioned by Williamson in his history as having occurred on the 26th. The explosion appeared to them "similar to that" of the discharge "of a small cannon." They "supposed it to be the bursting of a meteor."⁴

January 8th, 1788, the Court of Common Pleas commenced the second session at Hallowell at Pollard's Inn. The grand jury were dismissed the third day and the jury of trials on the forenoon of the fifth day, "after having only one cause committed to them."

Rev. Eliphalet Smith from Winthrop was at Capt. Sewall's house Sunday March 9th, and "attended Mr. Foster's meeting for his own satisfaction, which he amply obtained."⁵

At the annual meeting £200 were raised for highways, £100 for

¹H. Sewall's Diary.

²Waldoborough was a half shire town from 1786 to 1800, when the courts were removed to Wiscasset.

³Sewall's Diary.

⁴Ib.

⁵Ib.

schools and £15 to procure "gunpowder, leaden balls and flints required by law to be kept in town stock," and a pound was directed to be built "on a knoll near the meeting-house."

At the election for State officers ninety-four votes were thrown for John Hancock for governor, twenty-three for Elbridge Gerry and one for James Warren. Benjamin Lincoln had for lieutenant governor ninety-four, James Warren forty-four, Samuel Adams twelve, Nathaniel Gorham six, Elbridge Gerry one. For senator Samuel Thompson had sixty, Daniel Cony forty, Dummer Sewall thirty-four, Henry Dearborn one.

The question of sending a representative to the General Court May 5th, "after considerable debate was determined by polling the house." The vote stood fifty in favor to nineteen opposed. Daniel Cony was then chosen by "a majority of forty-eight votes."

Mr. Foster, who had lived in Thomas Sewall's house on the east side of the river, removed to Amos Pollard's old house, which was then on the heater between Green and Grove streets, but he had not settled with Sewall, who sued him for rent. The case was tried May 1st before Gen. Lithgow, and "Sewall recovered three shillings debt and three and six pence costs."

The old matter of defamation between Mr. Foster and Henry and Thomas Sewall broke out anew May 9th, when they were each sued by Mr. Foster in actions for damages, which were laid in the writs at £500. Paul Blake, an inhabitant of the town, was with great promptness dispatched by the Sewalls the next day after the service of the writs to Mendon, where Mr. Foster formerly preached, to procure evidence against him. He returned the thirtieth of the same month "with the depositions of two of the committee for procuring preaching" for that town. These related to "Mr. Foster's preaching there." However, previous to this, on the 24th of May, Thomas Sewall had agreed to submit his case to the determination of Thomas Rice, Jedediah Jewett and George Thatcher, but Capt. Sewall with more resolution "concluded to stand on legal ground,"¹ and the action against him was entered at the June term of the court at Pownalborough, and continued by consent to the January term at Hallowell.

In the meantime Sewall had removed to New York, where he remained a year or so, during which the troubles had gathered so

¹ Sewall's Diary.

fast around Mr. Foster that a general dissatisfaction with him appeared at this time to prevail, and a meeting of the town was called for September 9th, "to hear any proposals which the Rev. Isaac Foster shall make respecting a dismissal from his ministerial relation and connection with the inhabitants." Daniel Cony was moderator of this meeting, to which Mr. Foster proposed terms upon which he would dissolve the connection, which, however, were not acceptable to the town. The proposal was in writing, signed by Mr. Foster, and according to the record "had two several readings in the meeting," when the question was put whether the town would accept the terms, "and it passed in the negative." Mr. Foster was then invited to attend the meeting by a committee chosen for that purpose, when he appeared and was asked if he had any further proposal to make. In reply he offered to "take £200" and dissolve the connection. The question upon accepting this was put, "and it passed in the negative." The meeting, probably to end the interview, then adjourned for five minutes, when it again assembled and proceeded to the consideration of other business.

Uneasiness still existed with many in relation to the unsettled state of affairs with the minister, particularly those who paid taxes for his support and could not conscientiously attend his meetings. At the request of a number of the inhabitants a meeting was called October 30th, to see if the town would agree to have the contract with him cancelled, and should they not succeed in this, to see if the town in conjunction with the church would call an ecclesiastical council to hear, judge and advise in all matters of grievances that should be regularly laid before them; and "if no measures are taken to remove the grievances complained of, to see if the town will vote to discharge the disaffected, who cannot conscientiously attend upon Mr. Foster's meetings, from paying any tax for his support."

Samuel Bullen was chosen moderator, and a committee appointed to treat with Mr. Foster in relation to cancelling his contract. The meeting was adjourned for fifteen minutes to give an opportunity for the conference, when the committee reported that "Mr. Foster had nothing to offer with regard to an agreement, but that he would concur in calling a council if the town and church see fit." To this the town acceded, and proposed the council that ordained Mr. Foster with the exception of his two brothers, which was accepted by Mr. Foster, who "nominated Mr. Williams and his church of

New Casco, and Mr. Winship and his church of Woolwich" in place of his brothers. The council was to convene the third Tuesday of November, and Deacon Cony in behalf of the town was to sign the letters missive. Jason Livermore, Ephraim Ballard and Samuel Cummings were a committee "to provide for the entertainment of the council."¹

The council met November 21, at the meeting-house,² and after a patient investigation "advised the dismissal of Mr. Foster from his ministerial office." We find no record of the charges against him, or of the decision of the council, but the proceedings of a town meeting held December 18th, partly to see "if the town will grant Mr. Foster a dismissal if he asks it according to the advice of the council," recognizes their action and the conclusion to which they came.

At this meeting Nathan Weston, Samuel Cony and James Page were appointed a committee "to wait upon Mr. Foster to see if he will ask a dismissal agreeable to the advice of the council," after which an adjournment was had for half an hour, when the committee communicated Mr. Foster's answer in writing, to the effect that he would "not ask a dismissal upon the result of council," but as he had long been desirous that the connection should be dissolved he would abide by his former offer, and if the town were not willing to accept that, he invited a proposal from them.

The town being armed with the decision of the council in its favor determined to take decisive action in the case, and rejected Mr. Foster's offer by a vote of seventy-four to seven. The proceedings and judgment of the Ecclesiastical Council were then read, and a lengthy vote passed, reciting; "that whereas the Rev. Isaac Foster both by his principles and old behavior has given just grounds in the opinion of this town for uneasiness and complaint against him, especially when viewed and considered as a public teacher, the subject matter whereof has recently been mutually submitted to a learned judicious council, who upon a tedious and painful investigation of the subject of complaint and the allegations laid before them, have adopted and recommended the dismissal of Mr. Foster from his pastoral office in this town" * * * "The town of Hallowell, in legal town meeting assembled, do therefore," * * * "grant him, the said Rev. Isaac Foster, a dismissal from his pastoral office or as a public teacher in this .

¹ Town Records.

² Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

town, and he is hereby dismissed accordingly, by a majority of eighty for and nine against." It was then voted that he "be not allowed to preach in the town's meeting-house any longer," and the sexton was directed to shut the meeting-house door against him as a preacher. Provision was made at this meeting for paying Mr. Foster the balance of salary due him.

Thus ended the unfortunate connection of the first settled minister with the town. Its relief was manifested by the appointment of Daniel Cony, Benjamin Pettingill and Jason Livermore "to communicate the thanks of the town to the Ecclesiastical Council, whereof the Rev. Thomas Brown was moderator, and inform them that the town of Hallowell entertain a venerable opinion of the conduct of said council, the conspicuous candor and impartiality manifested by them, both in the hearing and decision of the subject respecting this town and the Rev. Isaac Foster," and that the same "met the cordial approbation of the town."

The Sunday following this action "Mr. Ballard and others went to the house of worship, but were not suffered to enter." They then proceeded to Mr. Foster's house, where learning that he "had liberty of Mr. Thwing to preach in his house" they followed him there and heard his sermon.¹

Some of Mr. Foster's friends were desirous of a rehearing of his case by a council, and brought the subject before the town in May of the next year, but the town would not listen to them, although his case was urged by "letters from the ministers of Boston and Judge Sullivan," which were answered by a committee, of which Gen. Lithgow was chairman and reported the form of a letter adopted in answer. The same committee was authorized to submit to reference the amount due Mr. Foster from the town. The referees finally awarded him £112, which the town paid.²

By the Federal constitution Massachusetts was entitled to eight representatives in Congress, and Maine, by the General Court, was made one congressional district. The first Presidential and Congressional election was held in Hallowell, December 18, at which ninety-eight votes were thrown for electors of president and vice president, of which Daniel Cony had forty-eight, Joseph Thatcher twenty-one, Gen. William Lithgow twenty-six, Stephen Longfellow two, James Carr one. Ninety votes were polled for representative to Congress, seventy-four of which were for George Thatcher

¹Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

²Ib.

and sixteen for Daniel Cony. Mr. Thatcher, who was a distinguished lawyer at Biddeford, was elected.

The additional names upon the tax-list of 1788 were forty-four.¹

The towns of Greene, Fairfield, Norridgewock and Canaan were incorporated June 18th of this year.

The ice moved in the river three weeks earlier in the spring of this year than in the spring of 1785, when it was remarkably late.

Betsy Chamberlain had died, and was to be buried in the fort burying-ground from the west side of the river, April 4th. The funeral procession with her remains proceeded as far as Colonel North's, when the ice commenced moving and the river could not be passed. The corpse was thereupon placed in the meeting-house, from which it was buried the next day.

In May Ephraim Ballard commenced building a saw mill upon the site of the one burned the previous season. It was raised July 7th. This was an event which called together "a vast concourse of men and children," and it is added "not many were disguised with liquor." A "Mr. Marshal and Thomas Moore were hurt" during the raising. "The business otherwise was done with safety." The event was further commemorated by "the young folks" who "had a dance" at Mr. Ballard's which was continued till midnight.

The first bridge over Bond's brook, a temporary affair, which was nearer the river than the present bridge, was finished September 19th of this year,² and was probably removed by the first freshet, as in the following year one was thrown across the mill pond.

At the annual meeting in 1789 Joseph North, James Carr and

¹ George Andros,	Edmund Dana,	Samuel Hussey,
James Black,	Thomas Davis,	Thomas Kennady,
Paul Blake,	William Dorr,	William Lithgow, Jr.,
Daniel Branch,	Jeremiah Dummer,	Jason Livermore,
William Briggs,	William Emerson,	Squire Lyon,
Joseph Brown,	John Freeman,	Samuel Metcalf,
Joshua Burges,	Nathan Fuller,	Samuel Norcross, Jr.,
Andrew Bennet,	Abiather Green,	Philip Norcross, 2d.,
James Child,	Edmund Greenleaf	Caleb Palmer,
Samuel Church,	Theophilus Hamlen,	Samuel Pool,
Cotton Clark,	Ziba Hall,	Nathan Sherburn,
Daniel Coy	Abiah Harrington,	David Sylvester,
Jonathan Cross,	Ichabod Hawes,	Samuel Sweat,
Isaac Cottle,	Eunice Hallowell,	Anderson Taylor.
Oliver Colburn,	Nathaniel Hinkley,	

² Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

Daniel Cony were chosen selectmen, and as the record notes, "with power to draw orders upon the town treasurer."

One hundred pounds were raised for support of schools, and three hundred for highways. Four shillings per day were allowed a man, for labor on the roads, and the same for a yoke of oxen.

Joseph North was this year chosen the first town agent elected by the town, and was succeeded in that office in the next year by William Lithgow, Jr.

The votes polled for governor gave John Hancock seventy-one, Benjamin Lincoln six, James Bowdoin one; for lieutenant governor, Samuel Adams sixty-three, Benjamin Lincoln twelve, Nathaniel Gorham three; for senators, William Lithgow, Jr., forty-seven, Samuel Thompson seventeen, Dummer Sewall ten, Daniel Cony ten.

The additional names to the tax list for 1789 were sixteen.¹

A young man at Sterling, now Fayette, had his leg amputated by Dr. Williams, who brought it March 5th to Dr. Cony to dissect.

A heavy rain occurred April 7th and the river opened. The bridge built the previous season over Bond's brook was swept away; and the underpinning of one side of Mr. Ballard's house fell in, and a part of his dam was carried away. A severe rain storm occurred on the 24th of the same month.

The experience of Mrs. Ballard at this time exemplifies the hardship of the early settlers' life. The day previous she started for Obed Hussey's, who lived on the east side of the river at the Hook, and stepping out of a canoe in which she crossed "stuck in the mud." She returned and changed her clothes, again started and arrived safe. The next day at one o'clock P. M., during the storm, she was called by Ebenezer Hewins, who lived in the western part of the town, to visit his family. With a hardihood known only to women of that day she started, and to use her own words, "we crossed the river in a boat, a great sea agoing. We got safely over, then set out for Mr. Hewins', crossed a stream on the way on floating logs, and got safe over. Wonderful is the goodness of Providence! I then proceeded on my journey, went beyond Mr.

¹ John Arnold,*	Jonathan Davis & Son,	John Goff,
Elisha Bean,	Benjamin Dudley,	John Goff, Jr.,
Jesse Bullen,	Jonathan Ellis,	William Hait,
Ephraim Burgis,	Joseph Foster,	William Howard, Jr.,
Ephraim Burgis, Jr.,	Daniel Foster,	Benjamin Lock.
Charles Cocks,		

*Trader at the Hook.

Haines', and a large tree blew up by the roots before me, which caused my horse to spring back, and my life was spared; great and marvellous are thy sparing mercies, O God! I was assisted over the fallen tree by Mr. Haines, went on, soon came to a stream, the bridge was gone, and Mr. Hewins took the reins waded through and led the horse. Assisted by the same Almighty Power I got safely through and arrived unhurt." Having attended to the duties which called her to Mr. Hewins', amid the rain of the following day she returned to Mr. Hussey's. While on her way thither her "horse mired" and she "fell off into the mud." On the following day she left Mr. Hussey's and went to Mr. Hersey's, who with William Howard took her home by water from Fort Western, "the greatest freshet in the river" prevailing at the time "that had been known for many years."

Ezekiel Page's house, which stood near where Wendenburg's shop now is, on Water street, was raised July 14th of this year.

Col. North built a bridge over Ballard's mill pond in October and November of this year. This was just above the lower dam on Bond's brook, and was built of logs. The next freshet on the brook threatened to float the foundation, and the sluice-way in the dam was opened to prevent it rising.¹

Henry Sewall arrived home from New York on the twelfth of September, and in October went to Boston in Howard's sloop to see President Washington, who arrived at that place on his eastern tour October 24th between two and three o'clock P. M. Sewall joined in the procession formed on the occasion with "the officers of the late army." Here he saw David Sewall who had just been appointed judge of the District Court of the United States for the Maine District, who engaged him the "clerkship of his court."

The first term of the United States District Court was opened by Judge Sewall at Portland December 1st of this year, but having no business it immediately adjourned. Henry Sewall, the clerk, had proceeded to Portland on horseback. Having returned as far as the "Reach,"² he resigned his horse to "Hetty Trott" who was going to his house, and he proceeded home on foot.³ "Hetty" afterwards married John North, and was the mother of Mrs. Benjamin Davis of Augusta.

The counties of Hancock and Washington were incorporated

¹ Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

² Bath.

³ H. Sewall's Diary.

June 25th of this year. Penobscot, (now Castine,) was made the shire town of the former and Machias of the latter.

The General Court this year passed "an act to encourage the manufacture and consumption of strong beer, ale and other malt Liequors," by exempting the manufacturers thereof from taxation for five years, under the impression that it would "promote the purposes of husbandry and commerce by encouraging the growth of such materials as are peculiarly congenial to our soil and climate."¹

An act providing for the instruction of youth passed at the same session speaks better things for the General Court, and was more promotive of the public weal. Every town or district of fifty families or householders was required to provide "a school-master of good morals to teach children to read and write and to instruct them in the English language as well as in arithmetic, orthography and *decent behaviour* for six months in each year," and for a length of time in proportion for a larger number of householders to two hundred, for which number, in addition to the common school for twelve months "a grammar school master, well instructed in the Latin, Greek and English languages," was to be provided "for twelve months."

It was made "the duty of instructors of youth to take diligent care, and to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction the principles of piety, justice and a sacred regard to truth, to love their country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which the republican constitution is structured; and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead those under their care, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a practical understanding of the tendency of the before-mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and to secure the blessings of liberty as well as to promote their future happiness." None but citizens, by "naturalization or otherwise," were permitted to teach, and the provisions of the act were enforced by appropriate penalties.²

This early provision by the parent commonwealth for the education of the people is one of those luminous pages in her history

¹ Mass. Laws, 2 vol. p. 33.

² Mass. Laws, 2 vol.

which shed their light upon every step she has taken in the pathway of her greatness. It was a fit beginning of that system of education which, at the public expense, commanded instruction to be furnished to every household in the land, that none might grow up in ignorance, and that a broad and sure foundation for republican government might be laid in the intelligence and virtue of the people.

Wiscasset was of so much commercial importance at this time as to be regarded a competitor of the region of the Kennebec for a port of entry. Dr. Cony wrote George Thatcher September 14th, 1789, "That the revenue law just begins to act, and that experience must show whether Kennebec or Wiscasset ought to have the preëminence of a *Port of Entry*."

This year, "considering the low state of the finances," as the town record states, no money was raised for preaching. Schools were provided with £100; highways with £300; and £150 were raised to satisfy the obligation given Mr. Foster and pay "other town charges." An article in the warrant for a meeting in August, asked the town to "grant the use of the meeting-house for the purpose of accommodating the courts of justice," which it declined to do by dismissing the article. This was probably with a view to induce the erection of a court-house for which measures had been taken. The additions to the tax list this year numbered thirty-nine.¹

The first court house built in Augusta, (then Hallowell,) was erected this year in Market square, just above the Dickman lane, opposite the site where the old Journal office stood, by a subscription which was commenced in February. Henry Sewall subscribed ten dollars in labor and materials. The frame of the building was raised September twenty-first. Sewall, assisted a part of the time by his brother Jotham, built the chimneys. The subscription was

¹Jonathan Ballard,
Lemuel Bent,
Asa Commins,
George Crosby,
Edmund Dana,
William Davis,
Nathaniel Dummer,
Elias Field,
Eliphalet Gilman, Jr.,
Jabez Gould,
Enoch Greely,
Abiather Green,
Elijah Hinkley,

John Hinkley,
James Hinkley, 2d.,
John Hovey,
Peter Jones,
Richard Kelly,
James Lothrop,
Isaac Livermore,
Alfred Martin,
Joseph Metcalf,
Thomas Metcalf,
John Molloy,
Alvin Nye,
William Palmer,

Peter Parker,
Ebenezer Perkins,
Eliab Perkins,
Ichabod Plaisted,
Jeremiah Powell,
Caleb Stanley,
Eliab Shaw,
Nathaniel Shaw,
Nicholas Shaw,
Charles Vaughan,
Peter T. Vose,
Nathaniel Vose,
Daniel Wilber.

insufficient to finish the building so as to be used by the courts, and the subscribers met on the fifteenth of December at Pollard's tavern, in the evening, "and concluded to prepare one room for the accommodation of the Court of Common Pleas at the next session by enlarging the subscription." The house "having been prepared," the January term of the court for the next year was holden in it, "and considerably well accommodated," although it was neither plastered nor lathed at the time. This necessary part of the finish was not done until the following December.¹

At this time Nathaniel Thwing, the village tailor, went from house to house making garments as his services were needed. On the fifteenth of February he was at Henry Sewall's making for him a coat and waistcoat, and on the eighteenth of the same month Sewall chronicles that "Judge Thwing," the father of Nathaniel, who was a Judge of the Common Pleas for Lincoln county, "called and lodged with us, and his son finished my clothing."

To escape from the unpleasant condition in which the late ministerial controversy left ecclesiastical affairs, "a number of persons belonging to the town and Chester plantation," now Chesterville, invited a council to consider the expediency of forming them into a church. On the twenty-fifth of February "Mr. Emerson with his delegates, and Mr. Eaton with his delegates" came to Hallowell, and "after a lengthy discussion of the subject and mature deliberation, they concluded to embody the candidates by the name of *Chester church* upon the Cambridge platform." The next day a covenant was signed by the members, and Mr. Eaton delivered a lecture in the meeting-house, and "published the confession of faith and covenant together with the proceedings embodying the church." The members of the parish, heretofore in opposition, by this movement became an organized church.

On the first of March, Henry Sewall not being "able to procure a horse" set off on foot for Wiscasset, to attend as clerk the first term of the District Court holden at that place. He arrived in the evening, when he met Judge David Sewall and Capt. Remington Hobby the deputy marshal. The court opened in the afternoon of the next day. Gen. William Lithgow, Jr., the District Attorney, not arriving, the court adjourned to the following day, when after waiting a reasonable time for the District Attorney the judge proceeded to the consideration of two libel cases. No person ap-

¹ Sewall's Diary.

pearing to prosecute them, the goods libeled were restored to the claimants and the court adjourned without day.

Mrs. Craig, wife of Elias Craig and daughter of Dr. John McKecknie, died on the twelfth of April, and was buried on the fourteenth. Henry Sewall, Gen. William Lithgow, Jr., Col. William Howard, Dr. Daniel Cony, William Brooks and Dr. Samuel Colman were pall bearers.¹ Deacon Cony attended the funeral and in the absence of a clergyman "made prayer on the occasion, and gave good exhortation."²

Henry Sewall, and Gen. Dearborn who had been appointed marshal of the district, in going to Portland on horseback to attend the District Court, by way of "Cobbossee" and Fort Richmond, "swam the river at Abbagadassett, and crossed Cathance and Brunswick rivers in ferry boats."

The Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, of Georgetown, preached in the meeting-house August first, and administered the sacrament to the "Chester church." "Such of the members of the Hallowell church as had accepted the result of the late ecclesiastical council in the dismissal of Mr. Foster, who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and who have nothing to object to the articles of faith and covenant held by this church, were invited to participate in this ordinance. They, some of them did, and it was a solemn feast—surely there was not holden such a passover from the days of the judges—from the first settlement of this place until now! The administration was in the Presbyterian mode, and the number of communicants twenty-seven."³ After this, in consequence of the request of "several neighbors, respectable inhabitants," the meeting usually held at Sewall's house was held at the meeting-house. August fifteenth, about a hundred attended and united in worship with "great apparent unanimity." On this occasion "Col. Sewall made the first prayer and read a sermon, and Deacon Cony made the last prayer."⁴

Calvin Edson, who came from Cape Cod in 1781 and settled on the farm owned by Allen Lambard, in ward four, was drowned this year in attempting to cross the river in a boat. He was probably in a state of intoxication. He is recollected as the first to introduce twitch or witch grass into the town. He had obtained half

¹ Sewall's Diary.

³ *Ib.*

² Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

⁴ *Ib.*

a bushel of the seed in Massachusetts, which was thought to be very valuable on account of its vitality—its power to resist frosts. Edson said he had “got something that would not winter kill.”

WILLIAM LITHGOW. Prominent in the early settlement of the Kennebec was William Lithgow, the only son of Robert Lithgow, a gentleman of Scotch descent who emigrated from Ireland to Boston at an early day. William, in early life, was a gunsmith, and probably was employed by government at some of the eastern forts in the line of his profession. He was early in command of Fort Richmond, from which he was transferred to Fort Halifax in 1754, at which time he had been twenty years in the employment of government.¹ He continued at Fort Halifax for some years after the war engaged in trade with the Indians, and became possessed of considerable property. Before the revolution he removed to Georgetown, where he purchased a farm and erected a conspicuous house in which he dwelt the remainder of his days.

He was a magistrate for many years, and was Judge of the Common Pleas with Denny, Hinkley and John North at the organization of Lincoln county in 1760, and in November 1775 was commissioned a Judge of the same Court with McCobb, Hinkley and Rice, under the revolutionary government. “He possessed a fine natural disposition, facetious and pleasant manners, and was exceedingly hospitable in his house to rich and poor, and this was characteristic of all his family, who were remarkable for their genteel and elegant deportment.”²

He married Sarah Noble, daughter of Col. Arthur Noble, who was killed while in command of English troops in the battle of Minas, Nova-Scotia, in 1747. By her he had nine children, most of whom were cradled upon the borders of civilization in Forts Richmond and Halifax. His oldest daughter Sarah, celebrated for her beauty, married Capt. Samuel Howard of Augusta. Susanna, who was quite fleshy, became the wife of the Rev. John Murray, the celebrated divine who was settled at Boothbay. Jane, a very handsome and accomplished woman, was engaged to marry Rowland Cushing, but died suddenly of a fever. Mary married James Davidson of Bath, who traded some years at that place and formerly held a Major’s commission in the British army. Nancy, who

¹ Lithgow’s letters to Gov. Shirley.

² M. L. Hill in Me. Hist. Soc. Col.

was quite accomplished, died young. Charlotte, celebrated for her musical powers, died unmarried while on a visit at Augusta and was buried in the old fort burying-ground.

Robert Lithgow, the eldest son, was a sea captain. During the Revolutionary war he sailed for the West Indies, in his father's vessel which he commanded, and was never heard from afterwards. James Noble Lithgow, another son, resided at Dresden. He married Ann, only daughter of John Gardiner of Pownalborough, who was a son of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, and a lawyer of celebrity. Their son, Llewellyn W. Lithgow, is now a citizen of Augusta, and their daughter Louisa married Edward Williams of Augusta, and deceased in 1824, aged twenty-six. Another son, Alfred G. Lithgow, resides at Dresden. Judge Lithgow died at Georgetown, December 29, 1798, aged about eighty-three years.

GEN. WILLIAM LITHGOW, JR., the most distinguished of Judge Lithgow's sons, received a good academic education, and studied law with James Sullivan at Biddeford. During the Revolution he entered the army as major of a Massachusetts regiment, and was wounded in the right arm on the retreat from Ticonderoga in 1777, for which he received a pension. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne, and his likeness is in Trumbull's painting of that event which hangs in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. As an incident of the times it may be mentioned that he petitioned the General Assembly of Massachusetts, in 1779, for permission to purchase certain confiscated law books, stating his services and sufferings in the army as an inducement for granting the favor. A resolve was passed authorizing the "committee of sequestration" to deliver him "Bacon's Abridgment, Blackstone's Commentaries and Lilly's Entries, he paying for the same what they may be appraised at by persons appointed by said committee for that purpose."¹ After the war he commenced the practice of law at Pownalborough, and was commissioned major general in the militia in 1787. He removed to the Fort Western settlement, in Hallowell, in 1788, and opened an office in the southwest room of the old fort, and hired with Dr. Colman Col. Henry Sewall's house when Sewall left in that year for New York. He was the first lawyer who established himself north of Pownalborough. He was appointed by President Washington district attorney for the

¹ Resolve February 2, 1779.

Maine District at its foundation in 1789, and continued to discharge the duties of that office for about five years, when on account of ill health he resigned and surrendered his military commission. He was twice senator for Lincoln county in the General Court of Massachusetts. Gen. Lithgow was esteemed a good lawyer; he was eloquent and forcible in his forensic efforts, and "was remarkable for his noble figure, manly beauty and accomplished manners." He died of disease of the liver February 16, 1796, at the age of forty-six. At the time of his death he was engaged to be married to Mary Deering of Portland, who afterwards became the wife of Commodore Preble.

ARTHUR LITHGOW, the youngest son of the Judge, in his early days engaged in trade at Winslow. When Kennebec county was organized, in 1799, he was appointed sheriff of the county and removed to Augusta. He continued to hold that office, which was very lucrative, until 1809, when Gen. John Chandler superseded him. It was during his continuance in the office of sheriff that the troubles with the settlers on the Kennebec occurred, and Major-General Sewall upon his requisition, on one occasion, called out four hundred of the militia to quell what he regarded an insurrection against the laws. This unauthorized act lost him the favor of the executive, with whom he did not agree in politics, and he was removed from office.

When he first removed to Augusta he lived in the Thomas Sewall house near the foundry, now owned by Allen Lambard. Afterwards he built the mansion house of the late Reuel Williams, where he resided until after the loss of his office, when he removed to a farm on the road to Winthrop, where he lived a number of years. He afterwards removed to Boston, and was appointed to the office of weigher and measurer in the Custom House, which he held for many years, and from which he was removed on account of his politics, in 1829. He was a colonel in the militia of Maine, a popular sheriff, portly in person, gallant in appearance, hospitable and generous and with favorable opportunities failed to accumulate property. He married Martha Bridge, daughter of Edmund Bridge of Pownalborough, by whom he had six children.

1. Arthur, born December 25, 1789, was a shipmaster for some years, and now resides abroad.

2. William, born July 1, 1792, studied law with Bridge and Williams at Augusta, was a skillful shipmaster, married Miss Mehita-

ble Langdon of New York, and died November 19, 1826, leaving a family in Boston.

3. Jane Caroline, born July 16, 1795, married Richard Devens of Charlestown, Mass., now deceased.

4. Mary was married to Charles Devens, a merchant of Boston; she died October 3, 1849, leaving two sons who were educated at Harvard College. The eldest, Gen. Charles Devens, was graduated at Harvard 1838, LL.B. 1840; served his country with distinction in suppressing the rebellion. Arthur Lithgow Devens, the youngest son, was graduated at Harvard 1840. He is a lawyer, residing in New Hampshire.

5. Frances, born December 1, 1800, was married to John L. Payson, late American Consul to Messina.

6. Frederick A., born 1807, died at the age of fourteen.

HENRY SEWALL was born at "Old York" in this State October 24, 1752. He was of the sixth generation in lineal descent from Henry Sewall the common ancestor of all the Sewalls in New England, who emigrated from Great Britain to America and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1634. Henry's father, at York, lived upon a small farm and pursued the mechanical occupation of a "mason." With him he passed his minority in laboring on the farm and acquiring his father's trade. On the breaking out of the Revolution, at the age of twenty-three years, he enlisted as a soldier in a company raised at Falmouth, (now Portland,) which in May, 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington, marched to Cambridge and joined Col. Phinney's regiment of the Massachusetts line. In the course of three or four campaigns he passed through the various subordinate grades to that of captain, which rank he sustained to the end of the war. He was in the battle of Hubbardston on the retreat from Ticonderoga, and in one of the skirmishes previous to the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, of which event he was a witness. When the northern troops were ordered south, after this victory, he went with them to Pennsylvania and joined the main army under Gen. Washington at White Marsh, near Philadelphia, in November following. He wintered at Valley Forge in 1778, and served the remainder of the war in New Jersey and the highlands of New York.

During the three last years of the war, while a captain, he was aid-de-camp to Major General William Heath of Massachusetts.



T. Sewall

Immediately after the war, in September, 1783, he came to Fort Western in Hallowell and opened a store in connection with William Burley of Beverly, on the east side of the river near the foundry, and continued about five years in that business, when he went to New York, and on the 15th of August, 1788, opened an office at number five Water street for the purpose of buying and selling public securities, which accumulated and so rapidly depreciated in his hands that he failed. He then returned to Hallowell and was chosen town clerk, which office he held in that town and Augusta for thirty-five years, during which time he was for several years one of the selectmen. He was appointed by his kinsman, Judge David Sewall, clerk of the District Court of Maine at its organization in 1789, and held that office for twenty-nine years, until he resigned in 1818 with the judge who appointed him. At the organization of Kennebec county in 1799, he was chosen register of deeds, and held that office for seventeen years, until he was succeeded in 1816 by John Hovey.

He held in succession the commissions of Division Inspector, Brigadier and Major-General of the Eighth Division of the militia, comprising the counties of Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset for thirty years, and resigned his military office to William King, the first governor of Maine, upon a new organization of the militia. "He was one of the church formed at Hallowell—south parish—over which the Rev. Mr. Gillet was ordained in August 1795, and was appointed a deacon in September following, and continued a member and officer therein—an advocate of the doctrine of free and sovereign grace."¹

Gen. Sewall was of large frame and strong features expressive of firmness, decision and will, and of military bearing, particularly when mounted on horseback. John O. Page of Hallowell, who was one of his aids, presented him with a noble white charger upon which the general made an imposing and spirited figure, but as he had short bow-legs he did not appear to so good advantage on foot. He was faithful and diligent in the performance of the duties of the offices which he held. As a clerical officer he was seldom excelled. He wrote a round uniform and plain hand which gave his records the appearance of great neatness and accuracy. He was upright, conscientious, pious and rigidly orthodox in his

¹ MS. autobiographical sketch, Red Book Me. Hist. Soc. Coll.

religious views. Towards the close of his life his religious rigor was much softened.

When Lafayette, the nation's guest, reached Portland in 1825, Gen. Sewall, who was well acquainted with him in the army, went on to see him, and warily approached in the crowd not intending at first to make himself known, but Lafayette saw and recognized him and perceiving his design exclaimed, "Ah! Henry Sewall you can't cheat me." They embraced, and the aged soldiers wept. Sewall kept a diary for many years in which are briefly entered notices of events and business and family matters. This, including dates from 1784 to 1820, came into the writer's hands and has been used in preparing this history.

Gen. Sewall married Tabitha Sewall, his cousin, daughter of John Sewall of Georgetown, February 9, 1786; she died, and he married Rachel Crosby of Salem, Mass., another cousin, June 3, 1811. She died June 15, 1830, aged seventy-seven years, and he married for his third wife Elizabeth Lowell, daughter of John Lowell of Boston, September 9, 1833. She survived him and died in 1862 at an advanced age.

Gen. Sewall died September 4, 1845, aged ninety-three years. He had seven children, all by his first wife; two sons, Charles and William, and five daughters. Abigail was married to Eben Dutch and Susanna to Robert Gardiner of Hallowell. The others died young and unmarried.

CHAPTER IX.

FROM 1790 TO THE INCORPORATION OF AUGUSTA IN 1797.

The town was now becoming populous and prosperous. The church recovering from the paralysis of its early dissensions became united, to be again divided, this time separating into two organizations, conforming to the limits of newly erected parishes supporting settled ministers.

At each village—Fort and Hook—a post-office was established, a weekly mail delivered and a newspaper published. At the Hook an academy was instituted and endowed; a meeting-house built; a wharf constructed; a flour mill, distillery and brewery put in operation. At the Fort a term of the Supreme Judicial Court was holden; a jail erected; a bridge authorized across the river; and some large vessels built. The surrounding country was fast settling; new towns were incorporated; and Hallowell became the center of a flourishing trade where merchandise was sold in large amounts, and to some extent by the package. Its lumber and fish trade and navigation were increasing, and enterprising citizens were added to the Fort and Hook, which became competing and rival villages.

The annual meeting this year was, for the first time, held in the court house, which being the most convenient continued to be the usual place of meeting for many years. The selectmen were appointed a committee to procure preaching, for which £50 were raised, also £100 for schools, £300 for highways and £150 for "necessary town charges." The treasurer was directed "to loan the paper money in the treasury," which probably could be used in no other way. James Bridge was chosen town agent, to which office he was elected for four consecutive years, when he was succeeded by Amos Stoddard of the Hook, who retained the office for the two years preceding the incorporation of Augusta.

Charles Vaughan this year gave to the town half an acre of land "back of the house lots laid out on the river" at the Hook, for a

burying-ground and for "setting a meeting-house, when it may be found necessary to build one in the neighborhood."

The subject of separation, after briefly slumbering, was again agitated with renewed vigor and a determined purpose to sever the connection with Massachusetts. This time the movement was initiated by the senators and representatives of the district in the General Court, who assembled in convention in Boston, and having appointed John Gardiner of Pownalborough chairman discussed the question, and on the twenty-second day of February "resolved by a majority of nearly four to one that the sense of the district ought now to be taken." Mr. Gardiner was then requested to move the next day in the House of Representatives that the petition of the Portland convention preferred to the Legislature in 1786, and then upon the files of the House, "be taken up and so far acted on as to obtain an order" for the consideration and determination by the several towns and plantations of the propriety and expediency of separation, and for ascertaining if they would institute the proper proceedings for that purpose.

The chairman accordingly brought the subject to the notice of the House, and upon a time being assigned for its consideration a debate arose developing a strong opposition, "principally from the *Boston seat* whose united force was collected to oppose" the measure. "The members of *that seat pretended* that the petition of the Portland convention did not speak the sentiments of the district;" to which it was replied "that the truth of the fact would be undeniably ascertained if the motion prevailed;" and that it was "very singular and hard indeed" that so respectable a part of the whole community should be denied the action asked. However, the further consideration at the time being pressed aside by other business, the motion was not further urged.

A circular was now issued to the towns and plantations in the district, reciting the action thus far taken and setting forth anew the reasons for separation, among which was the financial consideration, ascertained by computation and estimate, that the district would come off out of debt and with a tenth of the public lands; that the tax paid to Massachusetts, no part of which was expended in Maine, would be sufficient to support a government, more particularly as the tax was about to be largely increased by a new valuation; that the population was nearly double that of Rhode Island or Delaware, and equal to the whites in Georgia, and

greater than that of Vermont; that this must rapidly increase upon "becoming independent," for, as they remark, "we should assuredly enact,—if sound policy should govern our then Legislature,"—an exemption from taxes for a given number of years to those who would come among us to settle. They concluded with a request for action at the meetings for choice of representative upon "the propriety of petitioning the General Court at their next session for their consent" to separation; and those having a right to representation were "earnestly requested to send" representatives "to the next General Court," as full representation "will command attention and respect," and "will add weight and dignity to our district."¹

This request was so far regarded by the selectmen of Hallowell as to cause an article to be inserted in the warrant for the meeting held May 2d for the choice of a representative, to see if the town would take the requisite steps towards "separation and independence."

The first action taken at this meeting was upon a motion to send a representative to the General Court, which was carried, forty-one being in favor and thirty-eight against. A reconsideration, however, of the vote was moved which prevailed, and "the house was again polled" upon the question of sending a representative, "when there appeared twenty for and forty against" it. The meeting was then dissolved and a meeting organized for the transaction of town business. Here the question of separation again came up, and Joseph North, William Lithgow, Jr., Daniel Cony, Nathaniel Dummer and Henry Sewall were chosen a committee to "take the subject into consideration" and report at the next meeting. The next meeting was held May 13, having been called upon the request of twenty-six freeholders who were dissatisfied with the result of the former meeting, for the reason "that the town had once decided to send a representative to the General Court and when some of the voters had withdrawn this was reconsidered," and the petitioners "do not conceive it the sense of this town to be excluded from so great and important privilege."² The signers of this request to the selectmen were mostly resident at the Hook, none dwelling immediately at the fort village.

Upon assembling, the meeting decided to elect a representative by a vote of fifty-two to forty-six. Daniel Cony was then chosen,

¹ Printed Circular, March, 1791.

² Original request or petition.

receiving sixty-one votes to forty-six for William Howard. The committee on the subject of separation then submitted their report, which is in the hand writing of Gen. William Lithgow, Jr., and was probably drawn up by him. It declares that "separation ought to take place as soon as conveniently may be, but as the sentiments of the people on a subject of so much importance can be better collected in a district convention to be formed of delegates from the several towns and plantations than in any other way," they recommend that the senators of the county of Lincoln be requested, and the representative of this town be instructed, "to use their best endeavors that such a convention may be authorized by Legislative act," with power, if they shall judge separation expedient, to form a constitution to be submitted to the district for its approval.¹ This report was accepted upon "polling the house" by a vote of fifty to twenty.

In accordance with an existing law twelve persons, ten of whom had families, were warned by a warrant from the selectmen during the year to depart from the town, "not having obtained the town's consent" to remain. One of them was Edmund Fortis of the State of Virginia, a black man, who removed to Vassalborough, and was afterwards tried and executed for murder.

The Rev. Thurston Whiting preached in the meeting-house January 16th, and it was noted that many strangers who were in town in attendance upon the court then in session were present. The next Sabbath Rev. Eliphalet Smith preached at the Hook. This is the first account we have of preaching at the Hook, which was doubtless in a private house where meetings must have been previously held. Gen. Sewall attended and invited Mr. Smith to preach in the meeting-house. He accepted, and the next Sunday held services, but on account of the inclement weather the services were held in the court house, which "was more convenient in stormy weather than the meeting-house, as it would admit of fire." He again preached in February and March.

On the fifteenth of the latter month the members of the Chester church met at Gen. Sewall's house, "and for reasons then and there maturely considered agreed to alter the name of said church and call it *A Congregational Church of Christ in Hallowell.*" Deacon Cony, Jonathan Davenport and Samuel Badcock were then admitted members.²

¹ Original Report.

² Sewall's Diary.

Rev. Jacob Emerson of Sterling, (now Fayette,) preached in the meeting-house May 30th.

In June, Gen. Sewall, who as selectman was one of the committee to procure preaching, started for "the westward" for a minister. On the seventh of the month he visited the Rev. Samuel Spring of Newburyport, to consult him, and was advised to call upon the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons of Franklin. On his way thither he fell in with the Rev. Adoniram Judson at a tavern in Dedham, who accompanied him several miles on the road. When Sewall arrived at Mr. Emmons', Mr. Judson who "had been prevented by some providential circumstances in his route to Long Island called," and was engaged to come to Hallowell as a candidate. He arrived the last of June, and officiated for the first time July third. After a lecture Saturday, July 30, preparatory to the sacrament, a church meeting was held. The members of the "old Hallowell church met also, but were not disposed to unite" with the new church, On the next day the sacrament was administered by Mr. Judson to the members of the "new Hallowell church," but none of the members of the "old church" except Mrs. Bullen partook with them.

Mr. Judson continued to officiate in the town until August 8th, when his connection as a candidate for settlement ended and he departed for Massachusetts.

A petition was presented this year by a number of individuals to the General Court for the incorporation and endowment of an academy at "Hallowell Hook." In this petition it was stated that there was not a public school between Exeter, N. H. and the eastern boundary of the United States, a tract of three hundred miles in width, containing a population of one hundred thousand, many of whom would be benefited by having an institution of the kind in the center of the district, and that the advantage arising from the institution would be felt by the commonwealth at large in the increased encouragement given to the settlement and the enhanced value of the public lands in the neighborhood.¹

Daniel Cony, who was representative for the town at this time, promoted by active efforts the object of the petition, which was favorably regarded by the General Court, and an act of incorporation passed March 5, 1791, establishing the Hallowell academy.² In the following June it was endowed by a grant of a township of

¹ Rev. J. Cole's MS.

² 2 Vol. Mass. Laws, p. 79.

land from the unappropriated lands of the State, upon condition of performing the light duty of settling twenty families within five years. The trustees of the academy met at Col. Samuel Dutton's at the Hook, August 31st, and organized their Board by the choice of Judge Rice of Pownalborough president, Judge Bowman of the same place treasurer, and Nathaniel Dummer of the Hook secretary; and "after choosing two committees" adjourned to meet at the court-house at the Fort during the session of the court to be held at that place the following January.¹

The condition of the town as to the convenience of transportation from place to place at this time may be judged from the following incident. Gen. Sewall had purchased a ton of hay of David Wade, who lived on the State House lot. He desired to put it into his barn near the ferry-way on the east side of the river, and employed Mr. Kennady to take it to the landing near the "mile rock," where it was received into Col. North's scow and brought up to Sewall's landing; from thence by the assistance of "Col. Howard's team and man he was enabled to get it into his barn in the evening."²

A casualty occurred this year which caused the town some inconvenience. David Jackson, who was collector of taxes, in going to Boston was lost with the vessel in which he took passage, on the 18th of November, and his uncollected tax bills, in relation to which there was great confusion and uncertainty, were committed to Jason Livermore to be collected.

The weather was unusually mild, with a "considerable body of snow" on the ground in December. The river did not close till the tenth of that month, and as late as the twenty-fourth a team of oxen broke through the ice in an attempt to cross at the ferry-way. On the last day of the year the ice was unsafe in many places, a large space being at that time open over the channel at the crossing, which was avoided by making "a circuit as low down as John Brooks'" dwelling-house.³ This was a small house on the bank of the river nearly in front of William A. Brooks' house on Arsenal street, and had been previously occupied by Capt. Nathan Weston when he removed from the Hook village in 1781, and in it Judge Nathan Weston, his eldest son, was born.

The establishment of a college in Maine was a subject of consideration as early as 1788. It was then proposed "from grateful

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² *Ib.* Aug. 5th.

³ Sewall's Diary.

recollections of the character and merits of John Winthrop" that it should take the name of *Winthrop College*, and that it should be endowed with a number of townships of land, and that a large committee of gentlemen from the eastern counties should be selected to locate it. However, nothing was then done.

The next year a movement was commenced in Portland, an account of which is concisely given in a letter from the Rev. Samuel Deane to Dr. Daniel Cony, dated "Portland, December 17, 1791." He says, "The history of the affair of the intended college is as follows: In the fall of the year 1789 the magistrates of this county sent a petition to the Honorable General Court praying for the grant of a college in and for the county of Cumberland and that they would endow it with the grant of some of the unlocated lands in the District of Maine. The clergy of the county at the same time jointly petitioned the Honorable Court for the same favor. The Hon. Joseph Thatcher was entrusted with the presentation of the petitions. He did it, and leave was granted to bring in a bill for the purpose.

"Mr. Thatcher last January presented the bill he had prepared, in which Gorham was named as the place of the college, five townships of land as the endowment, and a number of trustees consisting of gentlemen in the three counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln. The bill was first presented to the Honorable Senate, who passed it; but the House postponed the consideration of it till the approaching summer session, soon after which postpone-ment the Rev. Mr. Johnson of Freeport solicited conditional subscriptions in his vicinity in favor of erecting the college in Freeport, the amount of which subscription as he saith is no less than £1300. When the people of Portland were informed of this subscription, and not approving of that town as the place of the college, they began a subscription of a similar nature in favor of Portland, which now amounts to about £1200 and is expected to increase, a considerable part of which is in cash, and I think none have subscribed who are not able and willing to contribute according to their promise. This is not believed to be the case with the subscribers in and about Freeport. Before the last summer session of the General Court, the Portland subscribers petitioned the court to place the college in Portland. The Honorable House, as I have heard, recommended it to the eastern members of ye court to meet and agree upon a place. They accordingly met and could

not agree, but requested the House to pass the amended bill, leaving a blank for the place. The House did so, and the Senate non-concurred, meaning to take it up next January. Thus far the matter has proceeded."¹

Dr. Deane then entered into a consideration of the reasons which should induce the establishment of the college in Portland, among which is the ability of the people in the vicinity "to do something towards building and endowing a college." He said that Portland was centrally situated and easy of access from other parts of the county of Cumberland; that seminaries of learning "ought to be, ever have been, and ever must be in populous places." "The more populous the place of a seat of learning is the more good examples it is to be hoped will be seen by the students." The further consideration was suggested of favorably "obtaining provisions," as "most of the kinds which will be needed are at least one-fourth part cheaper than they could be got in any other town in the county, as Portland has already become a considerable market town."

The place selected for the site of the college buildings was Bramhall's Hill, and Cony was asked to use his influence at court to further their petition. But nothing was accomplished in relation to a college until a few years after, when Cony, still a representative, acted under instructions from the town he represented, which is noticed in its appropriate place.

The Rev. Daniel Little of Wells while on a missionary tour through the "Eastern country," in the summer of this year, stopped with Dr. Cony, who then lived in the "Tobey House" below the hospital. In mentioning the fact in a letter addressed to the Rev. Peter Thatcher, the doctor gave an account of the creature comforts provided for his reverend guest, which were doubtless considered luxurious living, and were at least the best in kind and greatest in variety which the country then afforded. He says, "We gave Father Little fine strawberries and milk, smoked salmon, smoked herring, baked beans, stewed peas, roasted potatoes, spruce beer, &c., &c., and Mr. Little, agreeably to Luke 8th 'eat and drank such things as were set before him.'"²

¹ Samuel Deane's MS. letter to Daniel Cony, December 17, 1791.

² Letter dated June 20, 1791.

The annual meeting this year was adjourned for a number of hours on account of the "impassable state of the river," which prevented many on the east side from crossing. A new committee to "procure preaching" was chosen, consisting of Daniel Cony, Nathaniel Dummer and Joseph North, and it was directed "that the preaching be performed in the meeting-house."

The first by-law adopted by the town was reported this year by Nathaniel Dummer, Joseph North and James Bridge, a committee chosen for that purpose, and the same was approved by the Court of Sessions. It prohibited the placing of "lumber, timber and firewood" within the limits of any highway "which is not more than two rods wide," under a penalty of ten shillings forfeit to the use of the poor of the town.

Doctor Cony was chosen representative May 7th by fifty-three votes over his competitor James Bridge, who had forty-one. But Cony having been chosen senator, an election was held in September, when the vacancy was filled by the election of Nathaniel Dummer, who was the first representative elected from the Hook.

The convention which the town of Hallowell proposed to have called to ascertain the sentiments of the district on the subject of separation and to form a constitution, does not seem to have met the approval of the Legislature, which authorized by a resolve, March 6th, the sense of the district to be taken in town meetings to be called for that purpose. In anticipation of the meeting in Hallowell, Thomas Rice and John Gardiner of Pownalborough wrote the selectmen that the "golden opportunity" offered by the resolve "ought to be seized with avidity," and urged upon them in warm terms to "declare for separation."¹

The town held its meeting on the first Monday in May, when the close vote of fifty-six for and fifty-two against separation was polled. Eleven other persons, inhabitants of the district but not of the town, being present were permitted to vote, and "severally declared themselves to be for separation." The result of the ballot in the district made this movement as unsuccessful as the former. But the subject of separation came again before the town in November of the next year, when it assembled to consider a letter from "a committee of the district" and to choose a delegate to a convention to be held at Portland the following Decem-

¹ Original letter, dated March 31, 1792.

ber. The weather was stormy, and the meeting adjourned after choosing Daniel Cony delegate "by thirty-six votes."

The Rev. Joseph Warren, an "Episcopal candidate," who had been some time officiating at Pittston, (now Gardiner,) "having been invited by some individuals in the town, performed public worship," March 4th, in the meeting-house, after the manner of the Church of England.¹ The Howards were, Episcopalians, and after Dr. Gardiner, rector of Trinity church, Boston, became connected with the family by the marriage of Judge Howard's granddaughter, he occasionally administered at the fort the sacrament of baptism after the Episcopal form.²

The "committee for procuring preaching" this year employed the Rev. David Smith, a young candidate from Ipswich, who arrived June 27th, boarded at Gen. Sewall's and engaged to preach three months, at the expiration of which time he was invited by a town meeting to remain and preach for seven months "upon probation;" but as he officiated for the last time September 30th he probably declined the invitation.

In October the two churches, "A Congregational Church of Christ in Hallowell," and the "Old Hallowell Church," held church meetings in the meeting-house, and "a conference ensued" respecting a union, but "nothing was concluded upon except to send for a council of three churches." These churches were "Dr. Hemmingway's, Mr. Little's and Mr. Gilman's."

This council arrived, and met in the court house on the seventeenth of the next January, when the two churches appeared before them, and by their advice consented to pass over other matters and let the council draw "articles of faith to be signed by both if agreeable." The articles were drawn up the next day and "made agreeable to both churches." But the Church of Christ "had weighty objections, nevertheless, to several members of the other church on account of doctrines and moral character." This being manifest, they "cleared the house of spectators and dealt closely with the" erring members, "upon which they appeared to give some degree of satisfaction," when the doubting church, "being brought to a great strait," at length concluded to join the other church on the condition "that whenever the major part of its members shall request to be dismissed, in a church capacity, the members of the other church shall grant it." This

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² Reuel Williams.

was acceded to, and the two churches were declared to be one church in regular standing.¹

“An act for inquiring into the ratable estates of the commonwealth” was passed this year, and the assessors in the month of August made “a list of the polls and estates” taken in conformity to it. By this list the new names added since 1790 were thirty-two.²

This list shows the progress made by the town since the former and first “inquiry” in 1784. The polls had increased to two hundred and seventy-seven, of which forty-one were over sixteen and under twenty-one years, and eighteen were not ratable. The population had probably increased in the same ratio, as it was found by the census taken two years previous to be one thousand one hundred and ninety-four. The dwelling houses returned were but thirty-six, two less than in 1784. The shops in or adjoining dwelling houses, were seven; all other shops twenty-two; barns fifty-eight; and, probably to compensate for a deficiency in the number of dwelling houses and barns, “all other buildings of £5 value and upwards” were swelled to the large number of one hundred and twenty-two. The valuation committee of the General Court, however, doomed the town by adding one hundred to the dwelling houses and thirty to the barns, and reduced the small buildings, of five pounds’ value and upwards, to twenty.³

The personal property had considerably increased. Horses numbered seventy-seven, oxen two hundred and fifteen, “cows and steers three years old and upwards,” three hundred and twenty-eight. Stock in trade amounted to £5318; tons of vessels five hundred and eighty-three; tan-houses four; grist-mills two; saw-mills five; slaughter-houses two, and one bake-house.

¹ Sewall’s Diary.

² Additional settlers :

Benjamin Baxter,	Ezra Ingraham,	Charles Renoff,
Jacob Bradbury,	James Ingraham,	John Shepard, 2d.,
William Briggs, Jr.,	James Kenney,	James Smith,
Moses Carr,	Peter Kenney,	Edward Springer, Jr.,
Hartson Cony,	John LeJunees,	Zachariah Springer,
Samuel Couliard,	Joseph Metcalf,	William Swanton,
Reuben Cowen,	James Norris,	John Sylvester,
Calvin Davenport,	Amos Partridge,	Ebenezer Vose,
John Davis,	William Pitt,	Joseph White,
William Hodgkins, Jr.,	Elisha Prescott,	Noah Woodward, Jr.
Samuel Howard, Jr.,	Oliver Randall,	

³ Copy of Committee’s valuation.

The business men at the Fort, with the valuation of their places of business and capital, "in addition to the common valuation," taken from an estimate of property in Hallowell prepared this year by the assessors, were as follows :

Nathan Weston, buildings, including potash with $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lot besides £60, capital in trade £120, 92 tons shipping at £3 4s.—£294.8	£474.8
William Pitt, house, shop therein and land adjoining £60, capital in trade £750.....	810
Amos Pollard, house, barn and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of home lot and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of Howard's lot.....	82
James Black, store £18, capital £60	78
Benj. Baxter, store £23, capital £200	223
John Davis, store £23, capital £350	373
Joseph North, buildings and six $\frac{1}{4}$ acre house lots.....	113
Jonathan Davis & Co., store £23, capital £400.....	423
Nathan Thwing, house, barn and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land besides....	50
Elias Craig, house and other buildings and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre store lot besides £92, capital £20.....	112
Theophilus Hamlen, house lot £6, $\frac{1}{2}$ house and $\frac{1}{2}$ land belonging £15.....	21
William Howard, house, store, block house; 4 barns and three $\frac{1}{4}$ acre house lots.....	133
W. & S. Howard, capital £600, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ saw mills (4 saws,) £140, 220 tons shipping at £3 4s.—£704.....	1,444
George Crosby & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ house, other buildings, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre house lot £66, capital £350, 180 tons vessels £576.....	992
William Lithgow, Jr., office and part of the Fort House...	30
Peter Parker, house, tan-house and barn £80, capital £100,	180
Seth Williams, house, tan-house and barn £60, capital £100,	160
David Thomas, house, barn and other buildings.....	47
Daniel Cony, house, barn and other buildings £66, 1-acre lot near Fort Western £8.....	74
James Burton, $\frac{1}{2}$ house and $\frac{1}{2}$ land belonging.....	15
Peter Jones, 1 saw mill £60, 1 grist mill £100.....	160
Jonathan Ballard, 1 saw mill.....	40
Samuel Cummings, Jr., saw and grist mill.....	60
Samuel Badcock, } 1 saw mill.....	} 12
Jeremiah Badcock, }	

Daniel Savage,	} $\frac{1}{4}$ of a saw mill.....	{	£5
Daniel Savage, Jr.,			5
Edward Savage,	} $\frac{1}{4}$ of a saw mill.....	{	5
Edward Savage, Jr.,			5

James Bridge, a shop within or adjoining a dwelling-house.

Business men at the Hook, with their valuation "in addition to the common valuation :"

Andrew Goodwin, house, barn and store.....	48
John Sheppard, house, shop therein, barn, warehouse and wharf, with four $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lots £166, capital £1,000.....	1,166
Charles Vaughan, house and barn £30, six $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lots on No. 22, at £6,—£36, thirteen $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lots with the bank lots on No. 23, at £8,—£104.....	170
William Dorr, slaughter-house and 2 other buildings £16, capital £20.....	36
Isaac Livermore, 2 buildings, including shop £20, capital £100.....	120
Samuel Colman, house and barn land belonging.....	50
Peter Clark, two buildings £18, seven $\frac{1}{4}$ acre store lots, at £8,—£56.....	74
John LeJunees, bake house and land belonging £25, capital £6.....	31
M. & D. Sewall, house, shop and land adjoining £70, capital £300.....	370
Edmund Greenleaf, barn, shop and all other buildings £40, capital £100.....	140
Page & Bell, house, shop and land adjoining £60, capital £100.....	160
Samuel Dutton, house, barn and other buildings at the Hook £75, three $\frac{1}{4}$ acre house lots, at £6, £18, one $\frac{1}{4}$ acre house lot, at £8, 2 houses and 2 barns at his farm, £40, capital £100.....	241
James Carr, buildings, with land belonging, with $\frac{1}{4}$ acre house lot besides £70, capital £30.....	100
N. & I. Dummer, store and buildings east side river £28, potash works £30, capital £300.....	358
Thomas Fillebrown, building and land adjoining £60, 93 tons shipping £298.....	358
Isaac Clark, buildings and land belonging at the Hook, £84, 2 buildings at the upper part of the town, £10,	94

John Molloy, shop and privileges £15, capital £100.....	£115
John Beeman, tan house £30, other buildings and land belonging £25, capital £60.....	115
Samuel & Phillip Norcross, buildings, brickyard, lime kiln and earthen ware kiln £40, two $\frac{1}{4}$ acre house lots £10	50
Ebenezer Church, a tan house	

This return mentions two grist-mills, one belonging to Samuel Cummings, which was afterwards sold to Joseph Ladd and was where the Coombs mill now is. The other, owned by Peter Jones, was at Bridge's lower mill. Howard's grist-mill on the Riggs brook had probably become of little value, and was not returned, although it was assessed in the town valuation for some years after, and Vaughan's mill at the Hook was not mentioned, but it must have been in operation, as Sewall who occasionally in the winter went to Winthrop to get wheat "ground and bolted," on the 16th of August of the previous year, "went to the Hook to get some *wheat bolted*."

John Davis traded in a small building opposite the Franklin House, and Jonathan Davis & Co. in a store which Col. North had erected just above his house on the opposite side of the street. This took fire, March 8th of the next year, and was consumed with goods estimated at £900. George Crosby & Co. traded on the east side of the river near the fort, where he built a brig and a schooner. Jonathan Ballard's and the Badcocks' saw-mills were on the Ellis or Riggs brook. David Thomas' house was the old cooper's shop on Howard street, in which he kept tavern. The commissioners of eastern lands were in town this year, and their acceptance of Dr. Cony's invitation to dine with him was dated at "Thomas' Inn."

At the Hook, John Sheppard traded in his house at Sheppard's wharf. Charles Vaughan lived near him in the "old mill house," and John Beeman had his tannery near the center of the present business street, at the corner of Water and Central streets. Samuel and Phillip Norcross, with their lime kiln, earthen ware kiln and brickyard, resided just south of the present railroad crossing at the north end of Water street. Lime in the rock was probably received in vessels arriving at Hallowell and burnt in Norcross' kiln. The Norcrosses maintained a ferry across the river near their house for many years. It landed above the point on the

opposite side, from which a road, laid out by the town, ascended the hill through the serpentine course of a gully where it is now maintained as a public or private way.

Gen. Sewall set out for Wiscasset March 5th to attend the District Court. He proceeded to Cobbossee and dined at Gen. Dearborn's with Gen. Lithgow and Col. North. After dinner they started in company, but Sewall parted with them at Maj. Colburn's and "went by the way of Dudley's mills." He missed his way in the woods and "went round by Choat's mills in Balltown,"—now Jefferson. He "reached the head of the tide notwithstanding and put up at Carlton's," and arrived at Wiscasset at twelve o'clock the next day.

Having occasion to go to Boston the next May, Sewall started "with Gen. Lithgow in a canoe and got on board of" the vessel sailed by "Capt. Pattee at the sands," and duly reached Boston.

The fourth of July was celebrated this year by a number of gentlemen, who had "a dinner prepared" at Thomas' inn. Sewall attended with Mr. Smith the minister, who boarded with him, but they "retired before the scene assumed much of the dangers incident to *excess*."

A meeting of the trustees of Hallowell academy was held the twenty-sixth day of July at Pownalborough, probably with a view to the erection of an academy building; for in May of the next year William Brooks went with Gen. Sewall to the Hook "to consult with Mr. Dummer about the most eligible mode of finishing the academy."

The military muster was at the Hook September 19th of this year, when six companies of Col. Page's regiment with Maj. Colburn's troop of horse were inspected.

One of those casualties happened at the fort settlement on the thirty-first of May which are of too frequent occurrence even at the present day. As some men were firing a cannon in front of the meeting-house at eight o'clock in the evening, probably on account of some recent news from France, William Vose and James and Samuel Johnson "were wounded by an unexpected discharge, by reason of the cannon not being properly swabbed." The two Johnsons were thought to be mortally wounded, and were carried to Elias Craig's house, in whose family James Johnson resided. Samuel at the time lived with James Child. Mrs.

Ballard was at Mr. Child's when the accident occurred, where she had just presided at the birth of his second son. She went over to Mr. Craig's and dressed the wounds of the sufferers, and the next day Samuel was carried on a bier borne by four men to Mr. Child's, where he was properly cared for.

Theophilus Hamlen's house on Dickman court was raised July 23d, and was the occasion of a dance in the evening.¹

On the tenth of August the people at the Hook were much alarmed by fire in the woods back of the village, and sent to the Fort for help to prevent their buildings being burned. Again, in October, the small pox, which was a more alarming disease than at present, broke out among them and Mr. Sweet and two of his children died with it.

The French Revolution had been in progress since 1789, and was arousing strong feelings of sympathy in America, which gave rise to public demonstrations by "civic feasts" expressive of joy at its success. At Hallowell, March eleventh, 1793—the anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as president,—the success of the French was celebrated by a public dinner in the court house, at which sixty persons sat down under the folds of a tri-colored flag which floated from its staff upon the building. After dinner fifteen regular toasts were drunk accompanied by the discharge of cannon. In the evening the houses in the neighborhood were illuminated, "several sky-rockets" were thrown up, and upon the ice in the middle of the river opposite the fort was raised a triangular transparency on which appeared in large letters "France, Liberty, Equality."² The day ended with the usual hilarity attendant upon such occasions.

At this time pleasure carriages just began to make their appearance, but the condition of the roads was such that little use could be made of them. Judge North and William Brooks had each a chaise about this time which were the only ones in town. Others, however, soon appeared. Thomas Bond had one and John Soule had one. Gen. Sewall records July 5, 1798, "Procured Mr. Soule's chaise, put in our horse, and carried Mrs. Sewall to meeting at the Hook; came home at noon. Went again P. M. and carried Mrs. Soule." Again, September 2d of the

¹This house belonged to H. E. Smith in 1865, when it was burned in the great fire.

²Judge Weston's Reminiscences; Sewall's Diary.

same year he says, "Rode with Mrs. Sewall to the Hook to meeting in Mr. Bond's chaise." A year or two after this Perez Hamlen built a four-wheeled, square top, covered wagon for Judge North, which was the first four-wheeled carriage in the place. Lot Hamlen painted it and covered the mouldings with silver leaf.¹

Gen. Sewall, who usually performed his journeys on horseback in winter as well as summer, furnished himself with the luxury of a sleigh at this time—1793—on which he painted his "family arms," and had a covered top put to it by Mr. Hamlen. A few days after he records a visit to "Mr. Cony's with our new topped sleigh."² The roads were so bad at this time that accidents occasionally occurred to riders by their horses falling. In April of this year, as Ephraim Ballard and his wife were returning from meeting, riding on the same horse after the manner of the time, the horse fell near the Kennady brook and threw them "into a doleful gully," but Mrs. Ballard relates—regardless of herself—that "Mr. Ballard cleared himself of the horse," and we "were not much hurt."³

Gen. Lithgow at this time being out of health removed to his father's in Georgetown leaving James Bridge the only lawyer in town. Mr. Bridge brought an action before a magistrate against Gen. Sewall, who went to Wiscasset for the sole purpose of employing Silas Lee to come to Hallowell to defend it. While private litigation was occupying the attention of some of the citizens, public emergency of a warlike nature was provided for by raising thirty pounds "to procure the town stock of warlike stores required by law."⁴

Vaughan's flour mill at the Hook was probably completed this year. On the 30th of October Sewall purchased a barrel of flour of the miller, which was to be paid for when he ascertained the price.

At this time the Fort, which had been and still was the leading village in town, began to be viewed with jealousy by its enterprising rival at the Hook. At the annual meeting, which assembled at the court-house, of which Col. North was moderator, "a violent attempt" was made by "the people at the Hook to remove the office of town clerk to that neighborhood," in which they were defeated by the re-election of Henry Sewall to that office "by a

¹ Lot Hamlen.

³ Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

² Sewall's Diary.

⁴ Town Records.

majority of eighteen votes.”¹ The meeting, which was probably of unusual size, then adjourned to the meeting-house for better accommodation, when Henry Sewall, William Brooks and Elias Craig were chosen selectmen, and William Howard treasurer.

An increase of the usual sums was voted for schools and highways, but an article relating to “procuring preaching” was dismissed, probably with a view to the action which was taken at a subsequent meeting, when £60 were raised for that purpose, and it was voted “that one-third part” of the preaching “be performed in the academy at the Hook.” This was the first appropriation of money by the town for support of public worship at that place.

The division of the town into two parishes—an important measure looking to a severance of ecclesiastical from town affairs—came before the May meeting on application of James Carr and thirteen other residents at the Hook, when a committee of nine was chosen to consider the subject and report at the next annual meeting.²

The care of the town for education was manifested by the choice of a committee consisting of Daniel Cony, Nathaniel Dummer, Joseph North, Henry Sewall and William Brooks, “to visit and inspect schools.”

Notwithstanding the local feeling manifested at the annual meeting, Nathaniel Dummer of the Hook was *unanimously* chosen representative this year.

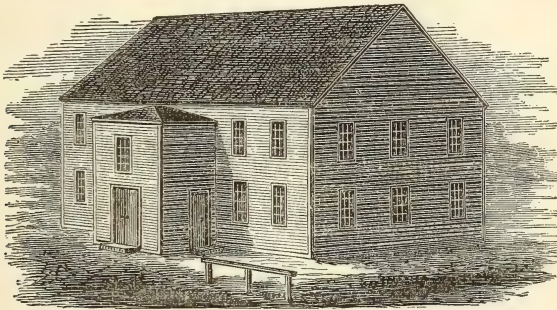
The committee to procure preaching engaged the services of the Rev. Charles Turner in July, at four and a half dollars a sabbath, and Dr. Cony engaged to board him and keep his horse for twelve shillings per week. He continued to preach in town until the last of the following March, “performing” a third of the time at the Hook.

The meeting-house was erected partly in an eight rod rangeway, now Market square, in 1782, before the same was laid out as a road, and before Water street was laid out. It was not finished for many years. The annual town meeting in April 1783 was called at the meeting-house, where it assembled but immediately

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² The committee consisted of Nathaniel Dummer, Joseph North, Beriah Ingraham, James Page, Joseph Smith, Samuel Bullen, Henry Sewall, William Howard and Brian Fetcher.

adjourned to Fort Western. In August 1784 it was not glazed, and money was raised by subscription and sent to Boston to purchase "glass and putty to glaze" the house. It was without a porch in October 1787, when one was ordered to be built if "pew ground" could be saved to cover the expense of building it. During the two years and a half when Isaac Foster held services in the house it was unfinished, without gallery or pews or even plastering, and so remained until a few days before the ordination of Rev. Daniel Stone in 1795. In May 1792, Gen. Sewall, Col. Howard



MEETING-HOUSE ERECTED IN 1782.

and Col. North were chosen a committee to draw a "plan of the finish" with an estimate of the value of each pew. They reported in the following November a plan and estimate which was accepted, and the "pew ground" was sold at auction at the May meeting in 1793 and the proceeds applied to finishing the house, but the work was not finally completed until three years after, when Gen. Sewall records October 9, 1795, that he "helped Livermore plaster the meeting-house." Mr. Stone was ordained the twenty-first day of the same month.

The house was thirty-six by fifty feet, and twenty-one feet posts. On each side of the pulpit, which was ascended by a flight of nine steps, were blocks of seven pews, end to the wall, and on each of the other sides of the building a tier of pews lengthwise with the walls, which were raised one step above the floor, in the area of which were two blocks of ten pews each, divided by a broad aisle. In front of these, and immediately in front of the pulpit, were four long benches for free seats, two marked "men's seats" and two "women's seats." The pews were numbered from one to forty-six, and were valued according to their numbers, from eight pounds to two pounds ten shillings. The building was entered

through a two-story "porch" ten or twelve feet square, in which ascended two flights of stairs to the gallery, where were a few pews valued at £1 10s. each; but the larger part of the gallery had free seats.¹

This house cost the town £283, 10s. 7d. besides the subscription for glazing and the inside finish, which were paid for by the sale of pews. In 1781 tax bills to the amount of £150 were committed to Jonas Clark and Ephraim Ballard for assessments for the meeting-house, and in 1783 Jonas Clark and Asa Emerson had bills for the same purpose, for £90. These bills were not finally settled and the balance provided for by the town until January 1789. The largest bill of work upon the building was £65, paid to "Nathaniel Hamblin" in 1784 and '85.

The county of Lincoln, as extensive as it was, had till this time been accommodated for a jail with a block-house in the "parade ground" of old Fort Shirley at Pownalborough.² But, February 12th of this year, a committee of the sessions met at Col. North's for the purpose of receiving proposals for timber and contracting for the erection of one in Hallowell.³ During the season a jail with walls of hewn timber was erected on the site afterwards occupied by the old stone jail. It was two stories high and not very secure; small apertures were cut in the walls to admit light and air to the cells. Through one of these a man from Winthrop by the name of Carter, who was confined for stealing a watch, once escaped. He enlarged the opening with a jack-knife, and then stripped naked, but so tight was the squeeze to effect an exit that some of his skin was left on the timber sides of the opening. He was not heard from afterwards.⁴

As the question of dividing the town into two parishes was to come before the annual meeting this year, the principal inhabitants in the northern part of the town, west of the river, petitioned the selectmen to insert an article in the warrant to see if the town would consent to set off the northerly third part "to be a distinct and separate parish," in which they say, "considering our distance from the public meeting-house and the difficulty of passing the roads leading to the same, it makes it very difficult for us, and almost impossible for many of our families to attend public worship."

¹ Original plan accepted Nov. 2, 1792.

² Ante.

³ Sewall's Diary.

⁴ Nathaniel Robinson.

The article was inserted as requested, and the committee chosen the previous year to consider the subject reported at the annual meeting, recommending a division of the town into two parishes, with the north line of lot number three, west side, on which Robert Kennady then lived, and the north line of lot number twenty-one, east side, on which Daniel Cony lived, as the dividing line. This line, which came to the State lot on the west side and the Hospital lot on the east, was thought to be adverse to the interests of the Fort settlement, and "a lengthy discussion arose, which continued till near dark," when "no decision being had," Daniel Cony, "the moderator, adjourned the meeting" to the day but one following, when the report was further discussed and amended by providing that the inhabitants may choose which parish they will worship and pay rates in. The report was then rejected by a vote of one hundred and forty-nine to one hundred and thirty-five. This, however, was reconsidered, and the report further amended providing for a division of the town into three parishes, when it was accepted without opposition, and Nathaniel Dummer, Elias Craig and Matthew Hayward were chosen to petition the legislature to divide the town in accordance with the vote into three parishes.

At the close of the meeting which ended the lengthy and warm discussion, a vote of thanks was "presented to Daniel Cony for his impartial services as moderator."

Political parties, which had heretofore divided upon the powers conferred on the Federal Government, were now strongly arrayed on its foreign policy in reference to measures growing out of the French Revolution. The republicans had strong sympathy with the French revolutionists, and desired their triumphant success, while their opponents, the federalists, representing chiefly the commercial class, could see in the revolution nothing but disorders big with crime, and were in feeling opposed to it. The gubernatorial nominations were made this year with reference to party considerations. Samuel Adams was the republican candidate, and William Cushing late Chief Justice, the federal candidate. The celebration at Hallowell, in March of the previous year, indicated the sentiments of the town to be strongly republican, and when the time came to vote for governor they proved unanimously so. Samuel Adams had one hundred and forty-five votes, Elbridge Gerry, also republican, four, and none for Cushing. For lieutenant governor

Moses Gill, republican, had ninety-eight, James Bowdoin one. The votes for senator were somewhat scattering, but Daniel Cony had one hundred and fifteen.

At a meeting for the choice of representative, held May 5th, Daniel Cony was chosen, and a committee was raised "to draft instructions for the representative respecting the establishment of a college in the District of Maine."¹ This committee presented at the same meeting a report which was accepted and is as follows :

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

To the Hon. Daniel Cony, Esq., Representative of the town of Hallowell in the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year 1794 :

SIR,—Among the objects of your deliberation in the Legislature of this Commonwealth the ensuing year, the citizens of the town of Hallowell, confiding in your ability and integrity, expect that you will direct your attention to the establishment and endowment of a college in the District of Maine; conceiving that in young communities the institution of education has a powerful tendency to disseminate the principles of religion and morality, to make men good citizens and neighbors, and to render the government under which they live more useful and permanent.

Impressed with the melancholy truth that in the infancy of States the means of information are too often neglected, though absolutely necessary to their security and happiness, your constituents are solicitous to promote a wakeful vigilance, so that when, in due time, this district shall become a member of the Union, such a Constitution and code of by-laws as will secure them the blessings of liberty and transmit them unimpaired to posterity, may be the result of enlightened policy and virtue. The destitution of which has caused many governments to originate in fraud and violence, and to derive their support from no better means. When once established they become inveterate, and baffle all the efforts of radical reform; and hence the great and invincible necessity of revolutions, so fatal and so much to be dreaded by the citizens of a free government.

To provide against these possible evils by a more general diffusion of knowledge among the people, and to cherish the growth of moral and religious sentiments, you are instructed to exert your ability in the acquisition of a college, and of such an endowment of it as the wisdom of the Legislature shall think proper to grant.

JOSEPH NORTH, } Committee chosen to
WILLIAM BROOKS, } draft the above
AMOS STODDARD, } instructions.

The influence of Dr. Cony was undoubtedly exerted to procure the charter, obtained June 24th of this year, for the establishment of Bowdoin College at Brunswick, with the endowment which it received of five townships of land.

¹ Town Records.

During the session of the District Court at Portland, the following December, "the board of overseers of the new college met in the court-house and hindered the business of the court,"¹ probably by the withdrawal from the court-room of members of the board having business with the court.

At the May meeting Nathaniel Dummer was chosen delegate to the Portland convention on the subject of separation, to be held the third Wednesday in June, and £20 were raised and appropriated for building a bridge over Ballard's (now Bond's) brook. Under this appropriation the first framed bridge over that brook was raised by Mr. Hamlen, October 2d, but the sum was not sufficient to complete it, and the town the next February raised £30 for that purpose, after having adjourned the meeting to examine the unfinished structure.

In conformity with the petition for that purpose, the legislature June 14th, incorporated three parishes in the town, North, Middle and South. The dividing line between the South and Middle parish was the present south line of Augusta; and between the Middle and North parish the north lines of lot number eighteen on the west side of the river, and number thirty-four on the east. In anticipation of this division the town, at the May meeting, raised £50 for preaching, to be apportioned to each parish in proportion to the amount of the assessments paid by each; and a committee was chosen for each parish to procure preaching. The committee for the South parish was Obadiah Harris, Moses Sewall and Nathaniel Dummer; for the Middle parish James Bridge, William Howard and Elias Craig; for the North parish Matthew Hayward, Beriah Ingraham and Brian Fletcher.

The "united church" had found it necessary during the past year to put some of its members, who were formerly members of the "old church," under discipline on account of doctrine and unbecoming conduct; which discipline was continued when, at an adjourned meeting held June 26th, "the church, formerly called the Chester church, separated from the other church according to express stipulation made at the time of junction."²

The Middle parish in June engaged the Rev. Charles Turner to preach "for the season" in the meeting-house; and in the South parish the Rev. Eliphalet Gillet, from New Gloucester, preached for the first time August 3d, in the academy at the Hook, where

¹ Sewall's Diary.² *Ib.*

we find him in October "preaching on probation for settlement." On the twenty-fifth of November Sewall went to the Hook, where he says, "our church convened eight members and admitted two more, which made ten, all males, and then proceeded to give Mr. Gillet a call to settle. The parish had a meeting the same day and concurred with the church in this important matter."

In the Middle parish the Rev. Daniel Stone preached for the first time November 9th, and on the sixteenth of the next February the parish gave him a call to settle.

The term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts which had been holden in the month of June, at Pownalborough, was by law directed to be held alternately at Wiscasset and Hallowell. The first term of this court at Hallowell commenced July 8th of this year in the meeting-house which was prepared for its accommodation, the court-house not being sufficiently large. It was held by Judges Paine, Sumner and Dawes. "They were accompanied by some of the most distinguished jurists of the day; among whom, besides Sullivan the Attorney General, were Theophilus Parsons and Nathan Dane, attended by three sheriffs, in their cocked hats, girt with swords, each with his long white staff of office." It was an important event which caused "the elite" of the surrounding country to assemble. Having no bell to summon the court, the judges "moved by beat of drum, in a procession not a little imposing, preceded by their officers, and followed by the bar."¹ The session continued nine days,² during which an insane person by the name of Richardson, who formerly lived in the family of Jediah Jewett of Pittston, but then wandered about the country in a happy mood, calling herself and believing that she was the Queen of Sheba, entered the house when the court was in session. "Her head was uncovered, and her face haggard and bronzed by exposure. Her eyes were wild, but piercing, beaming with conscious majesty and high command. She advanced rapidly to the Judges' seat and had actually got in among them. The presiding judge alarmed and amazed, called for the interference of the sheriff, while she nothing daunted, insisted that she was only taking her proper place."³

In the summer of this year, Talleyrand, who had entered the French national assembly as Bishop of Autun, was in Hallowell a

¹ Judge Weston's Centennial Oration.

³ Judge Weston's Rem.

² Sewall's Diary.

few days. During the progress of the French Revolution he was obliged to flee to England, where, it is said, the disclosure of some ministerial secrets, which were suspected to have transpired through his intrigues, caused him to be sent out of the country. He took passage in a ship which landed him at Wiscasset, from whence he passed leisurely on to the seat of government at Philadelphia.¹ He came to Hallowell in company with a young Frenchman, and brought a letter, probably from Wiscasset, to Col. North who was absent. His oldest son, however, received him, and Mrs. North thinking it necessary to pay him some attention invited him to dine; he accepted, and was met at dinner by some ladies whose presence was unexpected to him, and to whom he apologized, saying he did not expect to meet ladies. He stopped at the house of "Billy Pitt," who then kept the best tavern in the place.² At the Hook he stopped with Charles Vaughan and slept in the "old mill house," then occupied by Vaughan, near Bombahook creek.³ While there he visited Chandler Robbins by invitation. Mr. Robbins was a Harvard graduate and "had been the private secretary of John Adams when he was minister at London, and spoke French with fluency and elegance." The visit made an impression on Talleyrand.

"Many years afterwards, Judge Robbins, who had been advanced to public honors in this part of the country, sent a son abroad to finish his medical education in Paris. It was soon after the restoration of the Bourbons; Talleyrand was in high favor, and in the most palmy state of his brilliant career. He heard of young Robbins; and desirous to repay in Paris, civilities received at Hallowell, invited him to dine, placed him at table between two ladies of high rank, and otherwise treated him with marked attention."⁴

The companion who accompanied Talleyrand is supposed to have been the young Duke of Orleans, Louis Phillippe, afterwards King of the French. When at Mrs. North's he pretended to her that he could not speak English, but she afterwards learned that he could.⁵

¹ Judge Weston's Reminiscences.

² Mrs. Esther Fuller, who was then in Col. North's family. She was nine years of age, and recollected distinctly his appearance. She said he was a plain man and some lame.

³ H. W. Paine, Esq.

⁴ Judge Weston's Rem.

⁵ MS. letter, Nov. 1859, of Daniel Sewall, Esq., on information of "Madam North fifty years ago."

The Middle parish in Hallowell, which after the division of the town became the South parish in Augusta, was warned by Lieut. Seth Williams, by warrant issued by Daniel Cony, a magistrate, to assemble at the meeting-house on the 18th of June for the purpose of organizing and raising money for "hiring a teacher of piety, religion and morality, agreeably to the constitution and best interests of society."¹ At the meeting held under this warrant, Daniel Cony was chosen moderator, Samuel Colman clerk, Henry Sewall, Samuel Colman and Elias Craig assessors, William Howard treasurer, Ephraim Ballard collector, and William Howard, James Bridge and Elias Craig a committee to "procure preaching," for which purpose £45 were raised.

We have already noticed that Rev. Charles Turner was engaged to preach for "the season," which was not of long duration, as Rev. Daniel Stone officiated for the first time November 9th of this year, and on the twenty-fourth of the same month the parish directed the committee on preaching to engage him "to continue three months the ensuing winter," before the end of which, on the eleventh of the following February, it was voted to give him a call to settle; when William Brooks, Joseph North, James Bridge, William Howard and Seth Williams were chosen to confer with him and "report what salary and settlement it would be proper to offer" him. This committee subsequently reported, and the parish voted to give Mr. Stone "one hundred and twenty pounds by way of settlement immediately after his ordination," and £100 salary for the first year and to increase it five pounds per year for two years, and ten pounds per year for four years longer, when it would amount to £150, "which sum should be his established salary ever afterwards."² This provision for his support was accepted by Mr. Stone, and October twenty-first was fixed for his ordination, at which "seven churches with their pastors and delegates" were invited to assist; and the before mentioned committee on salary was appointed to provide for the entertainment of the council at the expense of the parish, for which the sum of seventy-five dollars was raised.

The churches whose pastors and delegates were nominated for the ordaining council were not for some reason, probably doctrinal, all present. The Rev. Robert Gray of Dover, N. H., preached the sermon on the occasion; Rev. Josiah Winship de-

¹ Cony's warrant, dated June 8, 1794.

² Parish Records, p. 11.

livered the charge, and Rev. Alden Bradford gave the right hand of fellowship.¹ In the following February the sermon, charge and right hand of fellowship were published by Peter Edes at the Fort.

At this time an element of weakness existed in the parish unfavorable to the support of a minister. This was the right which the inhabitants possessed, by the act incorporating the parish, of joining themselves with their families and estates to either of the other two parishes. By certifying their choice to the town clerk in the month of March in each year they were taxed for ministerial purposes only in the parish of their choice. This process of parochial change was afterwards permitted between societies in the same parish, and was called "polling off." As the North parish did not have a place for public worship or a settled minister, and its ministerial tax, if any was assessed, was light, some members of the South and Middle changed to the North parish to escape taxation, while others were induced to make the change on account of religious doctrines which then divided the Congregational clergy and people. Mr. Stone was of the Armenian persuasion while some of his parishioners were high Calvinists. However, his ministrations were generally acquiesced in and were acceptable for a few years, when opposition arose which seriously divided the parish.

Dr. Cony early took measures to have a mail established to Hallowell. When in Portland, probably on his way to the legislature, he presented a petition to be signed for a semi-monthly mail to the Kennebec, but was laughed at for his presumption. It was said government never would send a mail so far through the wilderness.² This was probably about 1787, when but one mail a week was received, by post-rider, at Portland. However, Cony wrote to Samuel A. Otis, in the next year, that he was "pleased to hear that we are to have a post-rider into the county;"³ and to George Thatcher, that "Congress was half right in making a grant for transporting the mail from Portland to Pownalborough once a fortnight," and that he should have been "better pleased had it been extended to Hallowell as requested."⁴

The mail continued to arrive at Pownalborough once a fortnight

¹ Ken. Int., February 27, 1796.

² Dr. R. A. Cony.

³ Cony's letter to Samuel A. Otis, August 20, 1788.

⁴ Letter to George Thatcher, September 10, 1788.

at first, and afterwards weekly, until 1794. The roads at this time were not suitable for carriages and travelling was on horseback. Gen. Sewall, who had occasion to attend regularly the District Court held at Portland, went from Hallowell and returned till about this time by way of Bath, but in June of the last year he passed for the first time over the new route by way of Monmouth. By the way of Bath nearly two days were required to reach Portland, while by starting early, so as to breakfast at "Chandler's in Monmouth," Portland was reached early in the forenoon of the following day. The latter route was adopted by government for the mail which it established this year.

The postmaster general, Timothy Pickering, under date of August 12, 1794, notified James Burton of Hallowell, (now Augusta,) that "it being judged proper that a post office should be established at Hallowell court house," he tendered to him "the office of deputy postmaster at that place." He also informed him that he would "receive a further communication from the general post office before the first of next October, when the carriage of the mails on the new post roads is to commence," and expressed a hope that "gentlemen whom their friends have named for trusts so useful to their towns and neighborhoods will not decline them."¹ Burton's commission² authorized him to hold the office during the pleasure of the postmaster general.

The mail established at this time was carried once a week, on horseback, by Benjamin Allen and Mathew Blossom, from Portland to Wiscasset. The route was through Gray, New Gloucester, Greene, Monmouth, Winthrop, Hallowell—Fort and Hook—Pittston, (crossing at Smith's Ferry) and Pownalborough to Wiscasset and back. Blossom brought the mail to Winthrop, whence Allen, who was postmaster at that place, carried it forward.³

James Burton, the postmaster, lived and traded at this time in the "Eustice or Burton house," which stood where Meonian building now stands. He kept the post office in the rear end of the shop part of the building.⁴

Nathaniel Dummer was appointed postmaster at the Hook, and kept the office in his store, which stood near the center of Kennebec row.

¹ Original letter.

² Dated September 4, 1794.

³ Nathaniel Robinson, who lived with Allen at the time.

⁴ Joseph Burton, Esq.

In November of the following year Peter Gilman, who had acted as post-rider to some of the towns on the river above, was employed by government to carry the mail "from Hallowell Hook to Norridgewock," weekly. In accepting his proposals for the service, the postmaster general, in a letter to Burton, remarks that they are considered high "as living must be cheap in your country, but as he will give great satisfaction to the magistrates in the different towns" he concludes to accept them.¹

The publication of the first newspaper printed on the Kennebec, called the "Eastern Star," was commenced August 4th, by Howard S. Robinson, at Hallowell Hook.² It maintained a feeble existence for about a year, when it was succeeded by a newspaper called the Tocsin,³ in which Nathaniel Perley called "for the last time" previous to suits upon those who had not settled for the Eastern Star.⁴

The extreme penalty of the law was inflicted at Pownalborough, in September of this year, upon Edmund Fortis, a negro, who was adjudged guilty of the murder of Pamela Tilton of Vassalborough.⁵ Upon his trial he pleaded guilty, "which he meekly declined to retract, manifesting great penitence, and expressing his readiness to submit to the infliction of human justice."⁶ Fortis came from Virginia to Hallowell in 1791, and upon being warned to leave the town removed to Vassalborough. A number of persons went from Hallowell to Pownalborough to witness his execution.

The winter of 1794-5 was remarkably mild. On the 15th of December the river was clear of ice from "Cobbossee to the sea," and on the twenty-first of the same month the ice went out from Fort Western, and the river continued open to the thirty-first, at which time the ground was bare of snow. However, the ice "became passable" on the third of January, and snow covered the ground to the depth of a foot the next day.⁷ On the third of February a change came. A damp snow had fallen for two days previously, and the wind having changed to the southeast accompanied with rain, the greatest freshet arose in the Kennebec that had been known since the settlement of the country.⁸ On the fifth the

¹ Letter Joseph Habershan.

⁵ Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

² Sewall's Diary.

⁶ Judge Weston's Cent. Oration.

³ Nath'l Robinson; Rev. J. Cole's MS.

⁷ Sewall's Diary.

⁴ Tocsin, April 8, 1796.

⁸ Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

water rose to the sills of Gen. Sewall's house,¹ and Jonathan Ballard, who lived in the William Brook's store at the mouth of Bond's brook, was flooded out. The water rose three or four feet on the house floor, and the concussion of the ice driving down the brook removed the house from its foundation and threw the chimney down. Mrs. Ballard—who had been confined four days before with her daughter Martha—and the family were in bed at the time. The water rose suddenly from the ice jamming below, and the inmates barely escaped before the house was removed from its foundation. Mrs. Ballard with the child was taken with the bed on which they lay, placed in a sleigh, and carried to the house of James Burton, and although she was “out three or four hours,” her mother found her the next day as she relates, “comfortable to admiration.”²

This year, at the annual meeting, held March sixteenth, at the meeting-house, Daniel Cony was chosen moderator, and as the meeting was unusually large the selectmen, Nathaniel Dummer, Elias Craig and Mathew Hayward, were appointed to assist him in assorting and counting the votes. Gen. Sewall was, by the unprecedented number of two hundred and fifty votes, unanimously chosen clerk. A motion was then submitted and carried by voters from the Hook, to elect five selectmen instead of the usual number of three. This probably was a surprise upon the Fort, which for some cause was opposed to it. An adjournment was immediately had for half an hour, and upon reassembling a debate arose in relation to who were qualified voters, during which an adjournment was moved to meet March 23d in the academy at the Hook, which was carried.

The Fort and Hook were now arrayed against each other, and took issue on the questions of who were voters, the number of selectmen, and where the town meetings should be held. Each prepared for the struggle which was to take place at the adjourned meeting.

An inhabitant of a town at this time “who should pay in one single tax, besides the poll, a sum equal to two-thirds of a single poll tax,” was entitled to vote in town affairs, and it became important to know who by this rule possessed the right. To ascertain this, two of the assessors, Craig and Hayward, a few days before the meeting, prepared and certified a list of the qualified

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

voters, taken from the last assessment list; and on the day of the meeting Moses Sewall, Jeremiah Dummer and Joseph Smith, assessors of the South parish, certified a list of inhabitants of the South parish who were assessed besides their polls a sum equal to two-thirds of a poll. The selectmen's list contained one hundred and eighty-four names, the South parish list eighty-two. On the 23d of March the meeting assembled by adjournment in the academy at the Hook. This was the first and only town meeting held at the Hook during the time Augusta and Hallowell were united. The assessors of the South parish presented their list of voters, which was rejected by the moderator. The record then proceeds, "The meeting being purged by the moderator, agreeable to a list produced by the assessors," it was voted, ninety yeas to seventy-one nays, to reconsider the vote to choose five selectmen passed at the meeting of the sixteenth. This was a test vote between the villages, making a plurality of nineteen in favor of the north part of the town; but as there were but four absent from the north part and eleven from the south, the actual difference if all entitled to vote had been present would have been but twelve.¹ The meeting then balloted for three selectmen, and elected Mathew Hayward and Elias Craig of the Fort, and Joseph Smith of the Hook.² The Fort being in a decided majority, the meeting was adjourned to the first Monday in April, to meet at the meeting-house at the Fort; and tradition has it, that the Fort voters proceeded home in martial array, headed by "Jemmy Black." At the adjourned meeting the remaining officers were chosen "by nomination and hand vote." The remaining business of the meeting appears to have been done without division, until at its close it was moved to choose two additional selectmen; this was voted down, sixty-five to thirty-nine.

A protest was now presented against the action of the moderator in "purging the meeting." This was signed by James Carr, Samuel Bullen, John O. Page, Samuel Carr, William Dorr, Jere-

¹ Original check list and memorandum thereon.

² On the first ballot Nathaniel Dummer of the Hook had 79 and Mathew Hayward of the Fort 87. The second ballot gave Elias Craig of the Fort 88, Henry Sewall also of the Fort 39 and Nathaniel Dummer 17. At the third ballot Joseph Smith of the Hook had 72, Nathaniel Dummer 60, Henry Sewall 1. William Howard was then elected treasurer, having 86 votes to 39 for Henry Sewall.

miah Dummer and Daniel Evans, all resident at the Hook. The reasons mentioned in the protest are that the moderator "undertook to determine on the legality of voters, which he had by law no right to do;" that he "refused to receive the votes of thirty-five male persons when offered, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, who, although they had not paid a tax in town, were possessed of property sufficient to make them qualified voters according to the true intent of the law;" that he "refused to receive the votes of fifteen male persons twenty-one years of age and upwards, when offered, who paid a sum in one single tax, viz. a parish tax in the South parish, equal to two-thirds of a poll tax;" that he "determined the legality of voters by a list made out by the assessors," being the one used at the meeting; that by "the increase of ninety-two polls" during the last year "twenty-four persons were prevented voting by the moderator whose property was sufficient to cause them to pay two-thirds as much as their poll tax had no increase of polls taken place." This protest is entered with the town records.

The town voted unanimously this year in favor of a revision of the State Constitution.

Daniel Cony was chosen representative, and having been elected senator a meeting was called to fill the vacancy, when the question of sending a representative was considered, and one hundred and four votes polled in favor of sending to fifty against. A ballot was then had and James Bridge was elected. He had one hundred and twenty-four votes, Amos Stoddard twelve and William Howard three.

The academy building which had been erected at the Hook was finished in the spring of this year, and Tuesday, May 5th, was appointed for opening the institution. On that day nine of the trustees met in the morning and arranged the proceedings for the day. A sermon was delivered in the academy to "a crowded auditory" by the Rev. Mr. Bradford of Pownalborough, "after which the trustees, the clergy and other gentlemen partook of a public dinner provided at Col. Dutton's."¹

The academy, under Mr. Woodman its preceptor, prospered, and at the end of the year, when a public exhibition was given, it numbered "near forty students." The exercises on this occasion "consisted of several orations in English, Latin and Greek,

¹ Sewall's Diary.

and of a number of pertinent and interesting dialogues," which it is related so affected the audience that they at times "were unable to restrain their risibles;" and again, "their eyes were dashed with tears." The exercises were enlivened by "vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Mr. Belcher the *Handel* of Maine."¹

The institution thus early and successfully put in operation had a long career of usefulness. Daniel Cony, twenty-six years after, in 1821, as president of the board of trustees, at an examination of the students, asked, "What have been the fruits of this institution?" He answered the question by stating that "more than *eleven hundred* children and youth of our county have received instruction here," many of whom are "ornaments to society and props to the State." Some are "counsellors and advocates in our courts of justice," others "distinguished for talents and learning are judges in those courts," others still "are physicians, magistrates, officers in our towns, counties and the State, school-masters and preceptors of our academies;" and he "mentions with sincere satisfaction that some are public teachers of piety, religion and morality."²

The church and committee of the South parish having appointed the twelfth day of August for the ordination of the Rev. Eliphalet Gillet, the ordaining council met at the academy, in the morning of that day, "to hear and consider the objections made by the opposition." What the grounds of opposition were, and by whom made, we are not informed, but after a hearing of nearly two hours, by a unanimous result, the council proceeded to the ordination. The first prayer was made by the Rev. Ezekiel Emerson; Dr. Robbins preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Gilman prayed at the "laying on of hands;" Dr. Hemmenway gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Bradford the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. Mr. Anderson made the concluding prayer. The services were concluded before a late dinner, at three o'clock.³ The church at this time had twelve male and six female communicants.⁴ On the twenty-fourth of the next April, three members from Chester being at the Hook, that branch was separated from the church "by mutual consent," and the Chester element disappeared from the church organization in Hal-lowell.

¹ Tocsin, editorial May 10, 1796.

³ Sewall's Diary.

² Hon. D. Cony's MS. Address, July 18, 1821.

⁴ *Ib.*

The second newspaper published in Hallowell was "*The Tocsin*," by Wait and Baker, at the Hook, in July of this year. An imperfect file of this paper has been preserved commencing with July 16, 1796, and ending June 9, 1797, beyond which it probably was not long continued. The paper is eleven by seventeen inches folio, and is headed without number or volume mark as follows :

T H E T O C S I N .

Published by WAIT & BAKER, at the Hook, Hallowell, District of
Maine, Massachusetts.

[Price One Dollar & 50 Cents.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1796.

[6 Cents Single.]

Thomas B. Wait, who published in 1785 the Falmouth Gazette, the first newspaper established in Maine, was the senior member of the publishing firm. His partner was John K. Baker, a former apprentice in the Gazette office. On the 15th of September 1796, they sold the Tocsin to Benjamin Poor of the Hook who continued its publication, and in his address to the public informed them that "the frequent change of editors since the first publication of the Eastern Star, has, among other things, given the paper an unfavorable aspect," but he consoled himself with the reflection "that if his paper has merits it will rise in the estimation of the public and have an extensive circulation, otherwise it will sink, where it ought, into oblivion."

The fourth of July of this year was celebrated by a dinner at David Thomas' tavern, at the Fort, by gentlemen the most of whom were friends of the national administration. Jay's treaty had been ratified by the United States senate on the twenty-fourth of the previous month, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds of the senators present, twenty voting for it and ten against it. Of the latter was Moses Robinson of Vermont, to whom was sometimes applied a term "indicative of superannuation." One of the toasts drank at the dinner was "The twenty patriotic senators who advised to ratify the British treaty." George Warren, a gentleman ardently in the opposition, was present and proposed in answer: "The ten patriotic senators who advised against the ratification of the British treaty." This toast the company refused to drink, when Nathaniel Perley, a member of the legal profession, who resided at the Hook, rebuked them for their want of courtesy to Warren, insisting that as he drank their toasts it was but fair

that they should drink his. For himself he was determined to do so ; and raising his glass drank Warren's toast, but in a paraphrase of his own—"Granny Robinson and nine more."¹

Warren was an attorney at law ; practised awhile at Winslow ; removed to Augusta in 1798 ; died at the Fort February 18, 1800, and was buried from the meeting-house, with Masonic honors, in the old Fort burying-ground. He was a native of Plymouth, Mass. His mother was a sister of James Otis and a distinguished writer and poetess in her day.²

The publication of the Kennebec Intelligencer, the first newspaper printed in that part of Hallowell which is now Augusta, was commenced by Peter Edes on the 14th of November, 1795. The earliest number which has come to our hands is dated January sixteenth of the following year. Its size is eleven inches by seventeen, folio ; its heading is as follows :

Engraving.	KENNEBEC I N T E L L I G E N C E R .	Engraving.
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To publish truth shall be our honest aim.

District of Maine.] Published by PETER EDES, near the Court House in Hallowell. [1 Dol. 50 Cents per Ann.

Vol. 1.] Saturday, January 16, 1796. [No. 9.

On each side of the name appear rude oval engravings, in size an inch and a half by two inches. In the one on the right is a ship under sail, with a plow on land in the foreground, and rude tracing of a city in the distance ; on the left is an eagle with outstretched wings holding an olive branch and thirteen arrows in his talons, with the words, "Arms of the United States."

From the Intelligencer and Tocsin we learn that the latest dates from London and the Georgia legislature, then in session, were alike sixty-one days previous, and that Congressional proceedings at Philadelphia sixteen days before were received by "yesterday's mail," as were also New York news of twelve days and Boston of five days prior. This gives an idea of the slow movement of news at that time compared with the wonderful celerity with which it is now flashed across the ocean and over the country.

The Intelligencer and Tocsin were at this time the only papers published in Maine east of Portland. Boothbay, Georgetown,

¹ Judge Weston's Rem.

²D. Sewall, Esq., Farmington.

Waldoborough, Wiscasset, Dresden, Green, Farmington and Winslow advertisements appear in them.

Abiel Wood, Jr. of Wiscasset informs the public of a long list of English and Scotch goods received by the last arrival from Liverpool and Glasgow. These probably came in a return vessel which had taken out lumber from that port. Seth Tinkham of the same place gives notice that he has opened an auction room, where he will sell goods at vendue on Thursday of each week.

Two petitions for a bridge across Eastern river in Dresden were published in July of this year. One by Jonathan Bowman, Jr. and James H. and Samuel Patterson was for a bridge at Call's ferry, in which they say "for want of a proper road upon the west side of Kennebec river below Pittston," all travelers passing up and down said river were obliged to cross at said ferry, and speaks of traveling from Wiscasset "on the post road" to the settlements on the Kennebec, and that Eastern river is not navigable more than three or four miles above the ferry. The other petition is signed by Edmund Bridge and sixty-seven others, among whom are North, Cony, Bridge, Howard and Dummer of Hallowell. They ask for a bridge near Gardiner's mill; this was three or four miles above Call's ferry. They say it "would be of great public utility by facilitating the intercourse between the eastern and western part of the county of Lincoln, and more particularly between Wiscasset and Hallowell." The legislature ordered notice in the *Intelligencer* and *Tocsin*, and the applications resulted in authorizing the erection of the bridge at the head of the tide, near Gardiner's mills.

In March of the next year, a petition by twenty persons was published, among whom were Cony, North, William Howard, S. Howard, Jr., Bridge, Craig, Crosby and Vose of Hallowell, for a bridge across the Androscoggin, at Lewiston, in which they speak of accommodating travel "on the direct route from Portland to Hallowell."

John Sheppard, George Crosby and Peter T. Vose, "committee of the proprietors," advertise for proposals to build an "Assembly Room in Hallowell,"¹ and in the same paper S. Howard, Jr., secretary, informs the "Subscribers for building Kennebec Hall," that three dollars are assessed on each share. This hall was built as an

¹ *Intelligencer*, Feb. 13, 1796.

addition to Thomas' tavern, and was long used as a dancing hall. In 1862 it was standing in a ruinous state on Howard street, and was taken down in 1866.

Benjamin Whitwell, under date of March twelfth, advertised as attorney at law, near the court-house in Hallowell.

The publication of the *Intelligencer* was an important event to the settlement, conferring a distinction and influence difficult to be realized at the present day, which was in no wise diminished by the Tocsin soon ceasing to sound its alarms. "Sylvia," in the "Poet's Corner," in an effusion in No. 15, has the following, with other lines :

We've had such papers these several months past,
As greatly disgusted our rude rustic taste;
But since th' *Intelligencer's* come on the stage
'Tis read and admired by simple and sage;
'Tis almost adored by the nymphs and the swains
Who live in the adjacent hamlets and plains.

The Fort village at this time possessed considerable business activity. A number of its enterprising merchants were largely engaged in trade.

George Crosby, who had occupied a small store on the east side of the river, near the Fort and "contiguous to a fine eddy," advertised the same for sale, having removed to the west side, where he built the large wooden building on Water street, above the bridge, which from its great size was called the "Castle," and is known at this day as the "old Castle." He advertised largely in the *Intelligencer*, sold liquors by the cask, tea by the chest, and English goods "just imported by him from Liverpool" by the package. He ran the "Kennebec Packet," Capt. Samuel Patterson master, between this place and Boston; built the ship *Betsey* of three hundred and seventeen tons; and by great activity took the lead in business on the west side.

Capt. John Gage of Readfield and Peter T. Vose, under the name of Gage & Vose, occupied "the new store opposite Pollard's tavern." This was the yellow store long occupied by the late T. W. Smith, on the site of Smith's block. They kept an extensive and general assortment of goods and books and stationery.

Nathan Weston still kept his store at the foot of Court street. It was entered from the bridge crossing the gully, in which were his potash buildings. At the opposite end of this bridge, William Pitt traded, in a store contiguous to his tavern. He advertised

that he would sell "cheap for present pay, as he will keep no books," and affixed a price to each article in a long list in the advertisement. He had a bowling-alley in the gully, the first constructed in this section of country. "Nearly opposite" Pitts' tavern John Soule "informs his friends and customers that he has opened a house of public entertainment."

Ezra Smith opened a "new vendue office" in a building which stood on Winthrop street where the Kennebec House stable stood and Ricker's stable now stands, where he sold at auction "a great variety of valuable articles." The store which stood above, at the present railroad crossing, long occupied by the late Charles Williams, and removed when the railroad was constructed, was built by Isaac Carter about this time. He had been a clerk in Capt. Weston's store, became his partner for a short time, and having purchased Weston's interest in the stock of goods removed to the one he had erected. Lot Hamlen was his clerk at this time. "Next door to the court house," Sanford & Hamlen kept. This store stood in the corner of Dickman place and Winthrop street, on the site of the Journal office building, and was the same building on Water street occupied by John Wheeler at the time of the great fire in 1865. In the chamber over this store Peter Kitteridge carried on the saddler's business. Where the Franklin House stood Dr. Samuel Colman had a store, in which he kept groceries and drugs and medicines. In a room over the store Benjamin Whitwell had his office.

On the opposite side of the street, Dickman & Bell occupied a small store vacated by John Davis, who had removed to Belgrade. They dissolved partnership during the year; Dickman continued in the store, and Bell removed to the building occupied by Ezra Smith as an auction room, and which he had vacated to keep a tavern at Getchell's Corner in Vassalborough. This building, previously to its being tenanted by Smith, was occupied for the purposes of trade by Benjamin Baxter and James Black. Judge North had erected a large two story double store opposite the lot on which the Stanley House stood, in one tenement of which Gershom North traded. Next above, in the "Eustes House," James Burton sold goods and kept the post office, and where the Phenix block, now Williams' block, stands, Isaac Savage had a blacksmith shop.

On the eastern side of the river, the Howards were still largely engaged in trade, and had built during the year a vessel of three

hundred tons burthen, called the Montezuma; and Samuel Howard, Jr., son of Col. William Howard, had just commenced business in connection with James Davidson of Bath.

At the "Hook" scarcely less business enterprise was displayed. John Sheppard at his store sold fashionable English goods at "wholesale and retail." He was an Englishman, and understood the brewing business, and this year built the "Hallowell Brewery," at which he advertised, in June of the next year, that he had "strong beer and porter, by the cask or dozen, now ready for sale." But as stronger liquor was required for this market his operation was not profitable. John Odlin Page had just received a fresh assortment of English and West India goods; Chandler Robbins opened a "variety store," and among other things advertised "India cottons and nankeens." Benjamin Gould had received sixteen hundred bushels corn from Philadelphia; and Fillebrown and Stratton had a large assortment of goods; Moses and David Sewall had an assortment of "summer goods." Benjamin Page kept drugs and medicines; White and Lowell had a long advertisement of goods of all descriptions; and at Samuel Tobey's store could be found "a small quantity of wheat flour for cash only." John Pickford had opened a "new store nearly opposite the new meeting-house at the Hook, Hallowell;" and Nathaniel Cogswell "informs the public that he has taken the store lately occupied by Capt. John Molloy," where he had a great variety of articles, a list of which he published, including many miscellaneous books.

Chandler Robbins in a subsequent paper had removed his "variety store," and advertised a large assortment of goods "at his new store opposite the post office." Robert Randall had "a quantity of excellent Liverpool salt for sale at his store at the Hook;" and the printer of the Tocsin had "just published and had ready for sale by the gross, dozen or single, an almanack for the year 1797, calculated for the meridian of Hallowell;" and Peter Edes advertised the publication by him of the "School of Good Manners."

Under the heading of "Genteel and surprising Feats of Activity," Don Pedro Cloris announced an exhibition, at the shop of Dummer and Partridge, of "a number of curious feats on the wire" and "entertaining performances on the rope, balancing, tumbling and posture feats." In the next paper the advertisement was renewed with the addition to the show of "a beautiful Italian shade."

Joseph Rice published proposals for carrying the *Intelligencer* and *Tocsin* to Farmington and intermediate places, going by way of Winthrop and returning by way of Readfield, at one cent for each paper. But his calling was soon ended, as the *Tocsin*, April 28, 1797, announced the establishment by law of a post-road from Hallowell to Farmington. The "Kennebec Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," gave notice by E. Greenleaf, their secretary, that they would celebrate the "Festival of St. John the Evangelist" at Hallowell, December 27, 1796.

Nathaniel Kent gave "cash and the highest price for shipping furs at his store at the Hook;" and Joshua Wingate & Son of the same place advertised largely various descriptions of goods, and among their special wants was a "quantity of peas." Nathan Weston "informed the public that he followed coasting to and from Kennebec to Boston, in the schooner *Minerva*," and that he would purchase goods by the quantity on small commissions.

During a session of the Supreme Court, which was holden on the second Tuesday of June at Hallowell, a "number of respectable citizens from every county in the District of Maine being present," a call was made by handbills posted about town for a meeting at William Pitt's hall to consider the subject of separation, at which a committee of sixteen was chosen, which reported a circular letter with a memorial to the legislature to be signed by the inhabitants of the district, asking that the sense of the district be again taken upon the question. In this memorial the petitioners complained of "the inefficacious system of our judicial administration," and remarked that "this most important object of government has necessarily become slow in its operation and ruinous in its effect. The extent of this district, its great and increasing population, require something more energetic than an annual visit of the Supreme Judicial Court in several of the counties. The legislature have acknowledged the hardship and have attempted a reform."¹ As a proper commentary on this it was stated in the *Tocsin* that the court was in session a fortnight, and adjourned on account of its being obliged to sit at Dedham the fourth Tuesday of August, after "only five or six of the two hundred actions on the docket were tried. The expense to these counties, from the great number of witnesses attending so vainly,

¹ *Tocsin*, July 22, 1796.

operates as so heavy a tax that the warmest opponent to a separation must now be convinced of its necessity."

The attention of the people of Hallowell had been, for some time called to the enterprise of bridging the river. It was seen to be an undertaking of great difficulty, and of such magnitude as to require a united effort to accomplish it. But the two villages were each desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which would arise from its location, without the ability in either or even both united to build the bridge. The Fort claimed the location on the ground that the bridge would be at the head of the tide and not obstruct navigation. The Hook declared that they were at the head of navigation, and their village was the only suitable place for its erection. Daniel Cony was at this time senator, and James Bridge representative in the legislature, a strong delegation for the Fort, while the Hook had powerful friends to represent her interest. The subject came before the legislature, on the petition of Samuel Howard and others for leave to erect a bridge at the Fort. This petition Cony probably had, when, at old York, on his way to the legislature, he met with Maj. Sewall, who had acquired some reputation in bridge building by erecting one at that place. Cony inquired of him if a bridge could be erected over the Kennebec at Hallowell. The Major looked dubious, and declared the project premature by fifty years; however, he said if a pier could be made to stand it could be done.

The petition was presented and referred to a committee of which Capt. Choate of Ipswich, father of the late Rufus Choate, was chairman. The Hook warmly opposed it, and made Charles Vaughan their agent to resist the application and advocate the location at the Hook village, where he had a landed interest. He was otherwise a suitable agent, as from his character and connections he possessed great personal and family influence in Boston.

During the examination by the committee depositions were read and witnesses examined. Capt. Choate made some inquiries in relation to "Cobbossee," the Hook and Fort Western, showing a knowledge of those places which surprised Doctor Cony, and he inquired of him, at the conclusion of the hearing, as to his means of knowledge, when the captain informed him that he was acquainted with the river, had ascended it to Fort Western when in the coasting business, and added, that that was the only suitable place for a bridge.

The committee decided in favor of Fort Western, and an act was

passed February 8, 1796, incorporating a company consisting of Samuel Howard, William Howard, Joseph North, Daniel Cony, Jedediah Jewett, Samuel Dutton, William Brooks, Mathew Hayward and James Bridge with their associates by the name of the Proprietors of Kennebec Bridge, with authority to erect a bridge at Fort Western in Hallowell, between Pollard's ferry and the mill brook. This charter extended seventy-five years from the day the bridge should be opened to public travel.

The *Intelligencer* of February 13th announced that permission had been granted to erect a bridge "at Fort Western and at no other place," and on the twentieth-eighth of the same month published a notice signed by William Howard and Joseph North calling a meeting of the bridge associates at the court-house, for the purpose of organizing the corporation, at which William Howard, Daniel Cony, James Bridge, Joseph North, George Crosby, Peter T. Vose and Elias Craig were chosen *Directors*; William Howard *President*; Daniel Cony *Vice President*; James Bridge *Treasurer*; and Samuel Howard, Jr. *Clerk*.

Measures were now taken to speedily erect the bridge. Books of subscription to the stock were opened, proposals for the timber issued, and a meeting called "to determine the most eligible situation" within the limits of the charter for building.

The active part which Daniel Cony had taken in procuring the charter aroused the indignation of some of the residents at the Hook. Dr. Cony, Alexander Campbell, Nathaniel Dummer and Isaac Parker were candidates for the office of senators. Two were to be chosen for the district composed of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington, and Hallowell at the election April 4th, gave Campbell one hundred eighty-four votes, Dummer one hundred and sixteen, Cony ninety-four, and Parker twenty-eight. It was supposed by the writer of an article in the *Intelligencer*, issued after the election under the signature of "Rotation," that Dummer was elected over Cony, and he congratulated the public on Cony's defeat and the success of Dummer. This he considered right, on the score of rotation, Cony having held the office, "and besides"—he remarked—"there is one other important reason for neglecting the Doctor," which is "that he was a principal agent and advocate in the business of obtaining the act for building a bridge over the Kennebec at Fort Western." This effort of Cony's he considered a "conceded fact," and inquires if "it is not sufficient to damn his political reputation forever?" He then adds, "no man

of common sense and common honesty but must know that the Hook is, in most points of view, and it is said in all respects—being the head of navigation—the best place for a bridge.” He further said, “this point was proved beyond a doubt by the depositions of a number of honest men.” The writer pertinently remarked, that the inquiry may be made, why Gen. Campbell was not “rotated,” as he had been in the senate as many years as Doctor Cony. “Yet,” he answered, “the reason is plain, as every man of ‘good sense’ may see with *one eye*,¹ that Gen. Campbell was not opposed to the Hook bridge.” He finally concludes by expressing “the consoling and animating expectation, that this business”—of the bridge—“will be set right, when Mr. Dummer takes his seat in the senate, and that the cause of injured justice, which has been so long bleeding at *every pore* will find an advocate in this able statesman.”² However, contrary to the anticipation of this writer, Dummer was not elected. He received but four hundred and sixty-one votes; Campbell had sixteen hundred and ten, and was elected; Cony had ten hundred and thirty-eight, and Parker eight hundred and seventy-eight. Cony and Parker were the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancy, to which Parker was elected, and Cony went into the executive council.

The annual meeting assembled “at the public meeting-house” March 21st. Seth Williams, Nathaniel Dummer and Beriah Ingraham, a new board of selectmen, were chosen, and in consequence of a State law passed the preceding year the Federal currency of dollars and cents was adopted by the town in raising money. Seven hundred dollars were raised for schools, two hundred for highways and seven hundred and fifty “for discharging the debts, supporting the poor and defraying other necessary charges of the town.”

Owing to the changing aspect of French affairs and “their unwarrantable conduct towards the sovereignty and commerce of the United States,” political parties in this country were undergoing a change. The contest which commenced at the spring elections in bitterness and rancor was continued during the presidential canvass, and resulted in the ascendancy of the federal party in the State and nation. The town of Hallowell at the gubernatorial election in April cast one hundred and fifteen votes for Samuel Adams, federalist, and twenty-two for Increase Sumner,

¹ Dummer had a defective eye.

² Ken. Intelligencer, April 9, 1796.

democrat. The nominations at this time for State and county officers were made in the newspapers. A few weeks before the election the *Intelligencer* published communications under various signatures for and against the different candidates proposed, the editor preserving at all times a profound silence on the subject. The warmest personal language was used in relation to Dummer and Cony. The former was charged with being "an open advocate of Shay and his party in the late rebellion," and the latter was politically portrayed under the name of "Doctor *Focus*." Cony was the leading politician at the Fort and was a republican, and Dummer was the chief politician at the Hook and was a federalist, and as the town as well as the State was fast becoming federal, this together with the local influence of the Hook, gave Dummer his senatorial vote and also elected Amos Stoddard, a federalist, representative.

The federalists, as a badge indicating their political sentiments, wore a black cockade on their hats, and the republicans or democrats a white one. At one time a young and ardent democrat, but now a venerable and distinguished citizen, attended a dance at Kennebec Hall with the distinguishing white badge of his politics on his hat. This gave offence to some of the federalists, who removed it. The republicans generally took offence at this, and George Warren, an ardent politician of that school, gave notice that he should attend armed with pistols the next dance with the young republican, and that the cockade would be worn. They did attend, it was worn, and was again taken off, but no blood was shed.¹

It was customary for judges in their charges to grand juries to introduce political topics, which in times of great political excitement they extended at great length, and which were not unfrequently published in the papers of the day. Judge David Sewall at his court in Portland on the twenty-first of June "denounced the majority of the House of Representatives and all those who have opposed the late treaty with Great Britain." A correspondent who communicated this to the *Tocsin* remarked, "We have no great objection to this humble imitation of Judge Dana; but we are happy to add that his honor did not attempt to put Talismen on the grand jury this term."

The remarks which Chief Justice Dana made to the grand jury

¹ Lot Hamlen.

at Plymouth were published in a prior number of the Tocsin, the same having been furnished for the papers at the request of the jury. The judge was strongly impressed with the critical condition of public affairs, but he congratulated them, "that the late majority of our representatives in congress, on mature deliberation, have become the minority." A grand jury in Rensselaer county, N. Y., responded to one of the political charges in strong terms, "viewing with painful concern the wicked and disorganizing measures which are pursued by a combination of factious men, to subvert the government and destroy the peace of the United States, and the infamous fabrications which are daily published by mercenary and unprincipled printers to blast the reputation of tried and faithful officers of the Union, even the President not excepted." They conclude "that every attempt to excite disgust against the constitution, and destroy the confidence of the people in the administration, they view as an overt act of treason against the United States."¹

At the May meeting for the choice of a representative in Hallowell, the selectmen presented a circular letter from a "committee in behalf of the memorialists" in Boston, "with certain papers relating to the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain," which were referred to a committee of nine, who reported the following votes, which were passed "by a large majority:"

Voted, That this town feels deeply impressed with the importance of having the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain carried into complete effect; and in order thereto, that it ought fairly and honorably to be executed on the part of the United States. We therefore esteem it a duty we owe ourselves and our country to express an unequivocal opinion on this occasion; and it is our earnest wish that Congress, or rather the House of Representatives, may no longer hesitate or delay to make the necessary provisions for that purpose.

Voted, That the town clerk be directed to transmit without delay a certified copy of these proceedings to the representative in Congress from this district, and that a duplicate be also transmitted to the chairman of the committee in behalf of the memorialists of Boston on the subject of the British treaty.

In April of this year, the South parish took measures to erect a meeting-house at the Hook. A lot of land was purchased of Peter Clark, for one hundred and fifty dollars, and on the 5th of August the present "Old South" was raised. People came from Winthrop

¹ *Kennebec Intelligencer*, March 5, 1796.

to assist at the raising. The house was then without a steeple, which with the basement and other improvements has since been added. Dr. Gillet continued to preach in this house till his dismissal in May, 1827. He was succeeded by George Shepard in November of the same year, who remained till dismissed on a call to Bangor Seminary, October 1836.

In May of this year, the bans of matrimony between James McMaster and Polly Pollard were forbidden by William Stodder, who addressed a letter to Henry Sewall, town clerk, requesting him to withhold the certificate of publishment "until the matter can be duly inquired into." He said in the letter, "the said Polly Pollard did promise to join in matrimony with me, and to bind herself to her promise did break a *gold ring* with me. One half of said ring I now have in my possession, and the said Polly told an indifferent person that said ring was broken by us on the promise of matrimony, which I can produce positive proof of."¹ The certificate was withheld, and Stodder was required by law to apply to two justices, within seven days from filing his reasons, to investigate the matter. This provision he evaded by filing weekly his reasons with the clerk until the last of the following September, when upon the application of Polly's father, who was armed with the written opinion of James Bridge and Benjamin Whitwell, the two legal advisers of the place, in his favor,² the clerk issued the certificate, and poor Stodder with his broken ring emblematic of a broken heart was compelled to yield to his inexorable fate.

The Intelligencer of April 26th, under the heading of "arrivals at Fort Western since our last," publishes a list of vessels with their tonnage and commanders, which gives the kind and size of vessels then used and indicates somewhat the extent to which the coasting trade was pursued to and from the place. The list numbers fifteen vessels.³

¹ Stodder's letter, May 12, 1796.

² Whitwell's letter to the clerk, October 4, 1796.

³ List of vessels :

Sloop Susannah,	74 tons,	Capt. W. Howlen,
“ Speedwell,	34 “	“ A. Shepard,
“ Avis,	27½ “	“ J. Howlen,
“ Two Sisters,	35 “	“ H. Spiller,
“ Nancy,	56 “	“ R. Sanford,
“ Courier,	87½ “	“ S. Patterson,
“ Quick Time,	50 “	“ M. Dean,

This account of arrivals at the Fort called forth, May 3d, the following editorial in the Tocsin :

We see in the Intelligencer, a paper printed at a village two miles and a half above this place, a pompous account of the arrival of shipping at Fort Western, which is a village which derives its name from a block house that is still standing and makes a respectable part of the settlement. Had it been a thing uncommon or worthy of public notice we might have given our readers earlier information that those vessels named and many others all safely arrived at this port from sea; and this week we might have added, that being favored with a freshet which brought the waters six feet above high water mark, part of the fleet seized the opportunity of a strong southerly wind and run their hazard to Fort Western.

Considering that many gentlemen abroad may have their interest concerned in such desperate navigation, we think it a duty to inform them that the larger vessels have prudently *fallen down without their lading* to this port, and although they got aground, we are happy to add no material damage occurred—doubtless the rest will take into consideration the propriety of hastening their departure for the Hook.

N. B. Those who may have concern for the ships of seventeen tons there mentioned may feel easy, for if the freshet should fall the navigation will be as usual—the men may *get out and push* such vessels over the shoals.

The next Intelligencer, of May 10th, contains a communication in answer to the Tocsin, in which the writer says :

Hearing a few discordant vibrations from the “*Alarm Bell*,” alias “*The Tocsin*,” last week, on the arrival of fifteen vessels at Fort Western in two days, and in order to give it an opportunity once more to chime if *possible* with greater *harmony*, we announce the safe arrival the last week of the following vessels.

Then follows a list of twelve vessels, only one of which was in the former list. This was the nimble little craft called the Two Brothers, which had made her trip and returned. The writer continues :

We are happy to add, that Capts. Dean and Howland, who were here last summer seven or eight times apiece, and loaded their vessels, which drew from seven and three-fourths to eight feet of water each time, have this spring loaded at and departed from this port with their usual draft—since the fall of the freshet

Sloop Rising Sun,	53 tons,	Capt. J. Rhodes,
“ Katy and Lydia,	50 “	“ S. Delano,
Schooner Success,	112 “	“ J. Hall,
“ Nancy,	31 “	“ P. Sanford,
“ Phebe,	31 “	“ J. Smith,
“ Polly,	42 “	“ B. Smith,
“ Swift,	25 “	“ J. Williams,
“ Two Brothers,	17 “	“ J. Caldwell.

—notwithstanding a few *very honest* men have deposed that there was only seven feet in the best water on the shoals. We learn the ship *Betsey* of three hundred and seventeen tons, drawing about nine feet water, which was launched at this place a few days since, unfortunately struck on the shoalest ground between Fort Western and the entrance of the Kennebec; but are happy to add, through the friendly exertions of the editors of the *Tocsin*, she was fortunately "*pushed over the shoals*," and received no material injury. We hope they will render the same friendly assistance should the *Montezuma* of three hundred tons, which will be launched on Wednesday next by Messrs. Howards meet the like accident. We, however, congratulate the public on the fair prospect of this bar—which is an obstruction to the navigation of large vessels to Fort Western, the head of navigation—being shortly removed, as we understand a subscription for that purpose is on foot, and will doubtless be accomplished the next summer; as also the Kennebec bridge will in all probability be erected at that time. These important objects, when accomplished, must at once decide on the decline of the increasing importance of the Hook village below. We however condole with the founder of the buildings at that place, viz. the brewery and juniper berry distillery, but believe, while the county is congenial to the growth of spruce, the seasons favorable to the production of juniper berries, his exertions will meet with that recompense which he has heretofore experienced.

We agree with the editors of the *Tocsin* that the passage of fifteen or twenty vessels for Fort Western in a week "was not worthy of notice to his readers," while they did not think proper to stop at their village. We learn that one vessel dropped anchor the last week at the Hook village, and finding no purchasers for her cargo, and that nothing could be obtained at that place but spruce beer and the spirits of juniper berries, immediately weighed anchor and proceeded to Fort Western, where she is now nearly loaded with fish and lumber.

In a note printed in italics, the shoal on which the *Betsey* grounded is described as follows:

A bar between Bomboohook and a small village about a mile above which derives its name from that place. Bomboohook is the place where the merchants at Fort Western and others situated above them usually load their large coasters.

The editor of the *Tocsin* ends the sparring on his part by briefly alluding, in his issue of May 20th, to the *Intelligencer's* article, in which he calls the writer "the champion of Fort Western" and "hero of shallow water," and concludes by saying, "If any person of common ability will come forward with the assertions contained in the last *Intelligencer* they shall be answered." While the *Intelligencer* of the same date gives notice of the "arrivals at Fort Western since our last," under the heading of "Another bone for the editors of the *Tocsin* to gnaw." These were eight vessels

of which sloop Nancy, Capt. Pattee, of one hundred and four tons was one, and schooner Syren, Capt. Lilly, of one hundred and thirteen tons and twenty days from Jamaica, was another; again on the 27th of May, the Tocsin gets "another bone to gnaw" in the arrival of six vessels "since our last."

The question of dividing the town was this year brought before a special meeting holden on the day of the representative election, which was called upon a written request signed by Joseph North, Matthew Hayward, Stutely Springer, James Burton, James Bridge, Elias Craig, Gershom North, Theophilus Hamlen, John Springer and George Crosby, all of the Fort. The Hook was probably out in strength at this meeting, and was at that time opposed to the division. Nathaniel Dummer was chosen moderator and "the consideration of the subject referred to the next annual meeting." But this was not satisfactory to the Fort, which immediately started a petition to the General Court praying for a division, and a notice in the next *Intelligencer*, of May 20th, requested the subscribers to the petition to meet at the court house on the next Monday.

This meeting was held, and "Daniel Cony was appointed agent to prefer the petition to the General Court during its then session." In due time the town was notified by the General Court of the pending petition, and a town meeting was called at the court-house, November 7th, to consider the subject, at which a committee from each parish was chosen "to take the subject under consideration and report their opinion" at the next annual meeting, and Amos Stoddard, representative of the town, was directed to communicate the proceedings of the meeting to the General Court and request "that the division may be deferred until the town can have an opportunity to agree thereon."

The Hook was probably in ascendancy at this meeting. Nathan Dummer was moderator. The committee of the South parish was Nathan Dummer, William Dorr, Amos Stoddard and Benjamin Poor; of the Middle parish, William Howard, Samuel Stevens and Moses Carr; of the North parish, George Read and Jeremiah Badcock. The proceedings, however, were unavailing to delay the division. This was the last town meeting for town business which assembled in Hallowell before the division. A meeting was held subsequently, at the court-house, on the sixth day of the next February, for the purpose of voting for a congressional representative for the first Eastern District, at which Henry

Dearborn received two hundred and eight votes, Jonathan Bowman thirty-two, and Isaac Parker seventeen.

The legislature, on the 20th of February 1797, divided the town of Hallowell and incorporated the Middle and North parishes into a town by the name of Harrington, which name was changed to Augusta on the ninth of the following June.

We have noticed the transactions of the Plymouth Company connected with the settlement of the country to 1768, when owing to the disturbed state of public affairs, and the large grants made to proprietors, which placed extensive tracts of lands in their hands, and the success in disposing of lots assigned to settlers, a change occurred in the liberal policy of the company, resulting in recalling the favorable offers to settlers and curtailing the grants. Some proprietors desired to extend the division, and becoming impatient of the slow process heretofore adopted sought, after a few years, to hasten it by suits for partition, but the bounds of the patent were not fully established; the title of individuals claiming to be proprietors not well ascertained; and debts and litigation still required united action. But three grants were made in 1768, and during the following year but one to a settler. The blockhouse at Fort Shirley, in Pownalborough, however, was granted to the county of Lincoln "so long as it should be improved as a goal," and one hundred acres of land "to the minister and church wardens, for the time being, of the Episcopal Church of Pownalborough and their successors forever."

In 1770 two lots at Fort Western were sold at auction. They were number nine west side, which came into possession of Dr. Gardiner, and number twenty-seven east side purchased by John Tileston. Robert Temple, "in consideration of his great trouble and expense in bringing forward the settlements on the Kennebec," was granted back lot number nineteen, on McKecknie's plan, and an extensive division of four hundred acre lots was made. But in the two following years no grants were made and no business transacted with the exception of appointing John Adams of Braintree, attorney for the company.

In 1774 two grants were made and a tract of land near Norridgewock was directed not to be sold "under one shilling an acre." Samuel Goodwin had not been settled with since 1760, and some trouble arose with him on account of his "unreasonable and groundless charges." He was called upon for Thwing's account book of "supplies furnished Dutchmen and other settlers."

As yet no road had been made leading from the western part of the State to the Kennebec valley, but the company had caused one to be "looked out and marked from near where Sabbatis river empties into Androscoggin river to the mouth of Cobbossee stream. It being adjudged necessary that it should be cleared out so that foot passengers may pass, in order for the introduction of settlers on said road," and the company voted, "That such road be cleared out at the expense of this proprietary as soon as may be."¹ The lands directed to be sold this year to pay the debts of the company were purchased by individual proprietors.

The storm of the Revolution which had been fast gathering and was ready to burst, caused such of the proprietors as adhered to the royal cause to absent themselves from the country and the meetings of the company. Dr. Gardiner, who was usually in attendance, appeared for the last time April 26, 1775, a few days after the battle of Lexington. At the next adjournment, July 12th of the same year, the clerk attended at the Royal Exchange, "but no proprietor appearing the meeting fell through." Nothing was done until May 26, 1776, when upon a call for a meeting for June 13th of the same year, seven proprietors assembled. These were James Bowdoin, James Pitts, Nathaniel Thwing, William Taylor, Jonathan Fox, Samuel Fowle and James Thwing. At the organization James Bowdoin was chosen moderator. This meeting was kept alive by adjournments during the war and until December 13, 1786.

With the exception of three or four grants of small lots no business was done in 1776 and '77, and nothing in 1778 but voting John Adams a fee of one hundred dollars "to carry on the suit with Col. Tyng." This was Col. John Tyng, who was asserting a right to an interest in the company's lands. In 1779 the only business transacted was a grant of a lot "in consideration of one hundred continental dollars paid the clerk" of the company; and in the following year but one grant was made, which was of a lot in Vassalborough in consideration of "£60 lawful money."

In 1781 the prospect of an early return of peace encouraged settlers, to whom numerous grants were made in the plantations of Norridgewock and Canaan. In the following year Rev. David Jewett, the first settled minister in Winthrop, was granted two hundred acres of land on condition that he should preach ten years

¹ Plymouth Company Records, May 20, 1774.

at that place from the time of his settlement. Grants were also made to proprietors to adjust differences arising from former divisions. In 1783, upon the petition of the town of Hallowell, presented by Dr. Daniel Cony, Col. North was directed to lay out a two hundred acre lot in any of the undivided lands in the town to be reserved for the use of the minister or ministers of said town forever. June 16, 1784, the suit with Col. John Tyng having resulted in Tyng's favor, he and John Lowell, who claimed under the same right, were admitted proprietors. In the years 1785 and '86, but two or three grants were made to settlers and no business of importance done. The meeting "fell through" December 13th, of the latter year, from the non-attendance of proprietors.

The company did not again assemble till September 5, 1787, when under a new call an organization was effected, but no business was transacted during the year. From this time to 1797 but few grants were made by the company to settlers, owing in part to the lands having passed into the hands of proprietors who were making sales.

In 1789 a committee was appointed to defend the company's title and to adjust disputes with settlers; also to institute suits against persons who were upon the lands of the company without title from the proprietors and claimed to hold adverse to them. The company this year determined in concurrence with the General Court the lines between their patent and the public lands, and Col. North on the part of the proprietors agreed with the committee for settling the eastern lands that Ephraim Ballard of Hallowell should run and mark the lines as agreed.

John Jones of Hallowell, (now Augusta,) in 1790 petitioned the proprietors to grant two lots due him in Harlem for surveys—"as he is an alien"—to his brother Timothy Jones of Bradford, Mass., which were granted. In 1791 John Fox instituted a suit of petition for partition of the lands, which the company employed James Sullivan to defend. In March of the next year James Bridge was appointed agent and attorney for the corporation. This was the commencement of his connection with the company which continued for twenty years.

The first action taken in relation to "squatters" was at a meeting held December 13, 1792, when a committee was appointed "to report what compensation should be made by persons who have *set down* on the lands of this proprietee without leave since

1778." John Lowell, James Sullivan and Oliver Wendell were appointed a "committee on disputable titles." In 1793 James Bridge was directed "to try, appeal and take care of" the petition for partition of Joseph North and others; he was also to inquire into the title of settlers, "and commence suits against those who have no grants and whose possessions of twenty-five years or more makes the delay of a suit dangerous." In the next year Charles Vaughan, who had been agent, resigned, and Chandler Robbins was appointed in his place.

In 1795 James Bridge was authorized to settle with persons on the proprietors' lands in Balltown, now Jefferson, who had been on prior to 1784, at the rate of two dollars per acre, and James Sullivan who was voted a retainer of £30, was directed to send his written opinion to Mr. Bridge in relation to the Balltown settlers, and direct him in case the settlers do not demur to the actions pending against them, to give the cases to the jury and appeal from the verdicts. Charles Vaughan, Col. William Howard and Ebenezer Farwell were to repair to Balltown "and estimate the value of lands in a wilderness state." Col. North was to inquire into lands conveyed by Dr. Gardiner belonging to the company and report.

Measures were taken to make a final division of the company lands; a meeting was called for that purpose June 3d, by notice published in the Boston Centinel and Chronicle, "and the Hallowell paper called the Eastern Star." At this meeting a committee was appointed "to employ some gentleman to prepare a plan of settlement and division with a view of bringing the affairs of the company to a final close." In March of the next year Nathan Dane was employed for this purpose, and Col. North and Dr. Richard Perkins, who were a committee on grants, reported against making further grants, when it was ordered that "no further grants to proprietors or settlers be made until Mr. Dane shall report his opinion on the subject of grants." With a view probably to suits then pending the proceedings of a meeting held July 3, 1755 were read and confirmed, and Mr. Dane was directed to report what would be necessary to equalize a division among the proprietors, "to prepare a final division," and report what doings of the company ought to be confirmed.

Early in 1797, Robert Hallowell, as executor of Dr. Gardiner's will, was called upon for his testate's account with the company, and Mr. Bridge was directed to discontinue suits against the Ball-

town settlers upon their giving obligations not to take advantage of the statute of limitations, and James Sullivan, who had another retainer of one hundred dollars, was requested to write Mr. Bridge on the subject of the proper obligation to be taken. The clerk was to cause the vote in relation to discontinuing suits against the Balltown settlers to be "published in the Wiscasset, Hallowell and Harrington newspapers."

No evidence of title had been exhibited by proprietors since 1764, and the proprietorships of that period were still taken in the transactions of the company. One twenty-fourth part of the patent was then considered a full share, and the shares at this time were represented by the heirs, devisees and assignees of the original proprietors. We will briefly trace them.

The colony of New Plymouth on the 27th day of October 1661, granted the patent on the Kennebec and lands purchased of the Indians, extending on each side of the Kennebec fifteen miles in width from the southern limits of Cobbosseecontee to Wesserunsett, to Antipas Boyes, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle and John Winslow to hold in fee, in equal shares and as tenants in common.

ANTIPAS BOYES was a merchant of Boston, and was engaged with Valentine Hill, in 1661, in a purchase of land at Dover. He married Hill's daughter Hannah January 24, 1660, and died in 1669, leaving a son Antipas who is said to have gone to England. Boyes gave his fourth part of the patent to Antipas and Samuel Marshall. Antipas Marshall sold his share to Charles Apthorp, Thomas Hancock, Sylvester Gardiner and John Jones, two-sixths each to the two former and one-sixth each to the two latter. Samuel Marshall sold a part of his interest to Phineas Jones and a part to Bonner, from whom James Bowdoin, James Pitts and Benjamin Hallowell purchased one forty-eighth part each.

EDWARD TYNG came from England to Boston in 1636. He was a merchant, and removed to Dunstable, Mass.; was representative in 1661, the year he purchased an interest in the patent. He was second assistant to the government from 1668 to '80, and died at Dunstable December 28, 1681. He had a large family of children by his wife Mary whose family name was Sears. He devised his one-fourth part of the patent to his wife, and she December 28, 1700, devised the same to four of her children, Edward, Jonathan, Mary and Elizabeth; Jonathan died and his share was devised to and allowed by the proprietors to the other three children. Edward sold a part of his share to William Bowdoin; Mary Tyng sold her

interest to John Goodwin; Elizabeth sold half of her share to Jabez Fox, Jonathan Fox, Jonathan Reed and Samuel Fowle, and the other half she left to her three children, Rev. Habijah Weld's wife, Rev. Nathan Stone's wife and her son, who left his share to his widow and she sold to John Tufts. Many years after John Tyng of Dunstable, son of Eleazer and grandson of Jonathan Tyng, whose share upon his death had been allowed to the other three children, commenced and prosecuted for years suits against the proprietors to enforce his right to the property under devise of his grandfather Jonathan. His right was finally acknowledged and settled June 16, 1784, when he and John Lowell, who had acquired an interest through him, were admitted proprietors.

The above statement of title under Edward Tyng, taken from Mr. Dane's report on title, erroneously states the relationship of Weld's wife as granddaughter of Edward the first through Elizabeth, whereas she was a great granddaughter through Edward 2d, whose daughter Mary married Rev. John Fox of Woburn, and their daughter Mary Fox married Rev. Habijah Weld, who was a great grandson of the first Edward through his daughter Hannah, who married Habijah Savage, and their daughter Mary Savage was Rev. Thomas Weld's second wife and the mother of Rev. Habijah Weld.

Edward Tyng, the son of the original proprietor, removed to Falmouth in 1680 and married Elizabeth daughter of Thaddeus Clark. They had four children, Edward, Jonathan who died young, Mary and Elizabeth. Edward of Falmouth was one of the council in 1686 and '87; was appointed governor of Annapolis, and on a voyage thither was taken by the French and died in France. The names of the second Edward's children are the same as those to whom Mary Tyng, wife of the original proprietor, is said to have devised one-fourth part of the patent. This may have produced confusion when, after the title had laid dormant ninety years, it was sought in 1751 to ascertain the ownership. Edward the third was alive at that time, but he died in 1755 and his son Edward was, in the records made up for 1753, but probably after his father's death, called "Young Edward."¹ He died a bachelor in England.

THOMAS BRATTLE was of Charlestown, Mass., in 1656, but removed the next year to Boston, where he was one of the founders

¹Dane's Report, p. 5.

of the Old South church; was captain in the artillery company in 1772, and representative for four years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. William Tyng, who came over in 1638, two years after his brother Edward. His wife died suddenly at a large wedding at her house, at which her niece Ann Shepard was married, November 9, 1682. He died intestate July 22, 1683, leaving a large estate valued at £7,227 16s. 10d. This is said to have been the largest at that time in New England. He left seven children, Thomas a graduate of Harvard in 1676 and one of the founders of Brattle Street church and a treasurer of Harvard College for twenty years died May 18, 1713; Elizabeth married to Nathaniel Oliver; William a graduate of Harvard in 1680, ordained at Charlestown 1697, died February 15, 1717. His only child William, was graduated at Harvard in 1722, and was the father of Thomas a graduate of the same college in 1760. Catharine married to John Eyre and afterwards to Wait Winthrop; Bethia married to Joseph Parsons; Mary married to John Mico; and Edward.

Under the Brattle right Sylvester Gardiner and Florentius Vassall acquired rights by purchase of William Brattle; Jacob Wendall acquired title by Mary Mico, she having "left her" interest to him; Catharine Eyre, May, 7, 1725,—her name then being Winthrop,—devised her interest to her three children, John Eyre, Catharine Noyes and Bethia Walley. Catharine Eyre first married David Jeffries and afterwards Oliver Noyes, and by deed conveyed an interest to her son David Jeffries. John Eyre sold to Gershom Flagg, and John Walley took by derivation from his mother Bethia. Elizabeth's interest passed by purchase to Belcher Noyes, Nathaniel Thwing, Benjamin Hallowell and Sarah Smith.

JOHN WINSLOW, an original purchaser of one-fourth part of the patent, was a brother of Edward Winslow who came over in the *Mayflower*. John came over in the *Fortune* in 1623 to Plymouth, where he married Mary Chilton, by whom he had nine children. He was representative three years previous to 1657, when he removed to Boston, where he was a thrifty merchant; he was admitted freeman 1672 and died 1674, aged seventy-seven. He sold two-fifths of his quarter to Robert Temple and two-fifths to Jolliffe, retaining himself a fifth. Jolliffe devised his interest to Mary Balston; she sold to James Bowdoin and Valentine. Bowdoin devised to James and William Bowdoin and Mary Bayard's

children. John Jones acquired an interest under this right from Valentine.

The owners of shares in the patent were incorporated in June 1753 by the name of "The Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase from the late Colony of New-Plymouth," and this became their legal designation, but they were commonly called the "Kennebec Company" and the "Plymouth Company." In December of the year of their incorporation the company assessed the first tax on the shares, when it became necessary to ascertain definitely who were owners and the amount of interest of each. This was done, and divisions of the land among the share holders were made from time to time by drawing for surveyed lots. These divisions were by the acre and without reference to any difference there might be in value from soil and location. The first division was in 1756. The second division commenced February 8, 1764, at which time it was voted that the grant to each proprietor of the divided lands should be made "in consideration of his great trouble and expense in bringing forward settlements on Kennebec river." This consideration has been noticed by some writers in connection with the grants to Dr. Sylvester Gardiner as indicating special merit on his part in promoting settlements on the Kennebec. This is not so, as it was a nominal consideration contained in grants to all the proprietors at this division.¹ Five divisions of land were made to 1796, at which time and in 1753, when the first assessment was made, the shares are recorded as follows :

Proprietors' Shares December 13, 1753.

William Brattle.....	11-192	William Bowdoin.....	8-192
Sylvester Gardiner.....	12	John Goodwin's heirs.....	8
Florentius Vassall.....	8	Samuel Goodwin.....	8
Jacob Wendell.....	7	Jabez Fox.....	2
Gershom Flagg, 7-576 }.....	7	Jonathan Fox.....	2
David Jeffries, 7		Jonathan Reed.....	2
John Walley, 7 }.....	1	Samuel Fowle.....	2
Belcher Noyes.....		Habijah Weld.....	2
Nathaniel Thwing.....	2	Nathan Stone.....	2
Benjamin Hallowell.....	7	John Tufts or William Vassall.....	4
Sarah Smith.....	1	Robert Temple.....	56-560
Charles Apthorp.....	8	John Winslow.....	28
Thomas Hancock.....	8	Mary Bayard's children, 4	
John Jones.....	4	Bartholomew Bayard... 1	
James Bowdoin.....	4	Valentine.....	28
James Pitts.....	4		48
Phineas Jones, Bonner's heirs.....	12		140-560
Edward Tyng.....	8		192-192

¹ Dane's Report on titles, p. 21.

Proprietors' Shares in June, 1796.

William Brattle.....	1-198	Jonathan Reed.....	2-198
Sylvester Gardiner.....	16	Samuel Fowle.....	2
Florentius Vassall.....	8	Habijah Weld.....	2
Jacob Wendell.....	2	Nathan Stone.....	2
Gershom Flagg.....	4	William Vassall.....	4
David Jeffries.....	4	Robert Temple.....	13
Nathaniel Thwing.....	2	Gov. Shirley sold Robert Temple..	4
Benjamin Hallowell.....	16	William Taylor.....	8
Charles Apthorp.....	8	F. Whittmore.....	2
Thomas Hancock.....	16	Tyng & Lowell.....	6
Sir W. Baker.....	8	Proprietors*.....	1
James Bowdoin.....	20		
James Pitt.....	16		
Taylor & Whittmore.....	4		
Samuel Goodwin.....	8		
Jonathan Fox.....	2		
			198-198

* 1-198 fraction arises from the company purchasing at auction lands sold for taxes.

JAMES BOWDOIN, proprietor in the Plymouth Company in 1753 was the father of James Bowdoin proprietor in 1796. They descended from Peter Bowdoin, a physician of Rochelle in France, who fled on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and landed at Falmouth, now Portland, in 1688 with his wife and four children, James and John and two daughters. He escaped from Falmouth, the day previous to the destruction of the town by the Indians in 1690, and landed in Boston, where he deceased previous to 1717. His son James, an eminent merchant, acquired a large estate and died in 1747, at the age of seventy-one years, leaving two sons, James and William, by a second wife. This son James was the Kennebec proprietor of 1753 and a graduate of Harvard in 1745. He represented Boston in the General Court in 1753, '54 and '55, and was chosen to the executive council in 1756. He continued to hold that office with brief intermission until 1780; was governor of Massachusetts in 1785 and '86. He was a statesman, and was fond of literary and scientific research. We believe him to have been the most efficient and influential proprietor in causing the limits of the Kennebec Patent to be extended and established and its titles confirmed. He had two children; a son James born September 22, 1752, was the proprietor of 1796, and a munificent patron of Bowdoin College; a daughter married Sir John Temple, a consul general of Great Britain for the United States. The last named James Bowdoin, who owned about a tenth of the Plymouth Patent, was a graduate of Harvard in 1771; married a daughter of his uncle William who was his father's half brother. He died in 1811 without issue, and Gen. Henry Dearborn married his widow. The male line is now extinct, but the name has been revived by a descendant in the female line, a son

of Lieut. Gov. Winthrop who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Temple.¹

ROBERT TEMPLE, one of the proprietors, had been an officer in the English army. He was a descendant of Sir John Temple of Stanton Bury, England, who died in 1632. Conceiving the design of establishing himself as a landed proprietor in America, he came to Boston in 1717 with Capt. James Luzmore of Topsham. Having visited the Kennebec in company with gentlemen interested in lands on that river, he was impressed with the value of the lands, and acquired rights in the Plymouth Patent and engaged to plant a colony on their lands. In furtherance of this enterprise he chartered, in 1718, two ships and in the following year three more to bring families from Ireland, which he settled mostly at a place named Cork in the north part of the present city of Bath, which place is called Ireland to this day. Lovwell's war, in 1722, broke up the settlement and scattered his colonists, many of whom went to Pennsylvania.

Temple was a young man when he engaged in the enterprise, and remained in the country notwithstanding its failure. He married in 1727 Mchitable Nelson, daughter of John Nelson of Gray's Inn, London, and granddaughter, through her mother, of Sir John Temple. By this marriage he had six children. Robert, the eldest, married a daughter of Gov. Shirley; John, another son, became a baronet and married Elizabeth, a daughter of Gov. Bowdoin; their daughter Elizabeth Temple married Thomas L. Winthrop, a descendant of the first governor and founder of Massachusetts. Of this union came the distinguished statesman Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, and Elizabeth Temple Winthrop long residing at Augusta, wife of the Rev. Dr. Tappan, the faithful pastor for many years of the South Parish church.

FLORENTIUS VASSALL, a proprietor of one-twenty-fourth part of the Plymouth Patent, was a great grandson of Samuel Vassall of London, who flourished in the time of Charles the First, and son of William Vassall who came to Massachusetts as early as 1630. Florentius was born in Massachusetts, where he passed his early years, but afterwards removed to England, where a large part of his property lay. He died at London in 1778, leaving a will executed the year previously by which he gave his estate in entail to the male children of his granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of

¹ Maine Hist. Soc. Col. p. 186.

his son Richard. Elizabeth married a Webster for her first husband, by whom she had a son Henry Webster, who was an officer in the English army. She married Lord Holland for her second husband, and died in 1845.

Henry Webster, after his mother's death attempted to enforce his claim to the Vassall lands. He brought actions against persons in possession of some of the lands, in the United States Court at Portland; one was against Caleb Gilman, for a tract of land in Somerset county, which upon trial was decided against the claimant, the tenant having been in possession forty years; another was against Henry Cooper of Pittston. These cases caused considerable excitement at the time with the holders of the Vassall lands, which was not fully allayed until a decision by the Supreme Court at Washington quieted the holders in their possessions.

The will of Florentius Vassall was filed by copy in the Probate office in Kennebec in June 1837. It is dated September 20, 1777, and is written in old English text-hand on eleven sheets of parchment, each sheet twenty-four by thirty inches; the letters are cut almost with the uniformity and accuracy of type. It doubtless is a fac-simile of the original, and is authenticated under the seal of the Prerogative Court by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1828. The will provides in the most elaborate form for an entailed estate; if but one heir it is "in tail male," if more than one "then they to take as tenants in common in tail male with cross remainders between them in tail male."¹

John Davis claiming as an heir of Vassall, advertised in the *Hallowell Cultivator*, in 1847, to give title to the lands on liberal terms.

THOMAS HANCOCK and JOHN HANCOCK were Plymouth proprietors, the latter by succeeding to the estate of the former.

Rev. John Hancock, minister of Lexington, Mass. for more than half a century, was born in 1670, graduated at Harvard in 1689, was ordained in 1698, and died December 6, 1752 aged eighty-one. His son Thomas Hancock was a rich and benevolent merchant of Boston who died in 1764 without children. Another son, Rev. John Hancock minister of Braintree, now Quincy, was the father of John Hancock the governor of Massachusetts. His father died when he was young, and he was sent to Harvard College by his uncle Thomas, where he graduated in 1754 at the age of sixteen,

¹ Vassall's will in Probate Office, Kennebec county.

when he was received into the counting-room of his uncle Thomas, to whose business and estate he succeeded ten years after. He became very rich, for that period, both in landed estate and navigation. He is said to have had "a fine person and courteous manners, and was one of the most popular men of his day." He early sided with the colonies in the revolutionary struggle, and on account of his great influence was pursued with more than ordinary malice by the agents of the royal cause; as President of the Continental Congress his signature, first on the Declaration of Independence, is in a bold dashing hand. On the adoption of the State constitution in 1780, he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, and filled the office till 1785. In 1787 he was re-elected and held the office until his death October 8, 1793, at the age of fifty-six years.

SYLVESTER GARDINER, one of the largest owners in the Plymouth Company, was a son of William Gardiner of South Kingston, R. I., where Sylvester was born in 1707. He was educated abroad for the medical profession, and settled in Boston, where he practiced and engaged in the business of importing drugs, from which he realized large profits and is said to have accumulated a fortune. He early became connected with the Plymouth Company, which was organized September 21, 1749. His name first appears on the records at a meeting held December 6, 1751; he was then forty-four years of age, in the prime of life, enterprising and energetic, with sound judgment and practical business talent.

Conceiving the plan of settling a town upon the Kennebec, Dr. Gardiner selected Cobbossee as the most desirable place on account of the stream with its waterfall and the depth of water in the river. He obtained a grant at that place in December 1754, with a view to commence his enterprise. The French and Indian war, which soon followed, postponed the contemplated settlement until the fall of 1760, when a small company of artizans and laborers under his patronage laid the foundation of the present flourishing city of Gardiner. He built a dam on the stream and a saw-mill and grist-mill and dwelling houses, and finally a fulling-mill, potash, wharf and stores. He cleared land and commenced settlements at other places on the river; they, however, were all on his own lands. The lands which were granted him previous to 1756, when the first division was made among the proprietors, were advancements to be accounted for in subsequent divisions.

Dr. Gardiner run a sloop to the Kennebec in summer, and to the

Sheepscot, when the Kennebec was closed with ice, in the winter. This winter service was by special agreement with the company for which he received a grant of land on Sheepscot river. It has been said that Dr. Gardiner was, at the organization of the company, "almost immediately made perpetual moderator of all their meetings," and that from that time to the Revolution, "he devised all their plans, and directed all their measures."¹ These are mistakes, and it is not necessary in order to give Dr. Gardiner the full credit for his efforts that they should go uncorrected. He was not moderator until the fourth meeting, which was held October 17, 1752, and continued by adjournments until September 12, 1753. William Boardman was then moderator for ten consecutive years until January 1764, when Dr. Gardiner was again moderator and continued from that time until April 26, 1775, when his attendance at the meetings of the company ended.

The standing committee wielded the executive power of the corporation. Dr. Gardiner does not appear to have been on this committee until 1754, and never was its chairman. He "devised plans and directed measures" for the improvement of his own estate, and acted with other members of the committee in relation to matters affecting the general welfare of the company.

Samuel Goodwin, a proprietor, was appointed in 1753 "to carry on the settlements up the Kennebec," he was the agent of the company, resided at Frankfort, and had the general direction and management of their affairs in relation to the settlements. The Bowdoin, Temple, and the Hancocks were the men who possessed the influence and had the ability to promote the most important interests of the company in relation to their patent. Some of them were in the government, and were connected with each other and the governor by marriage ties. Their title to the patent and its extent were in dispute. The courts on questions of land titles were leaning in favor of "actual entries" and "ancient possessions."

The proprietors were anxious to make the entries by surveys and under grants, and to hold possession of the lands by settlers who would actually occupy, and by procuring submission to their title of those already in possession; hence the efforts and liberal terms of the company to induce settlers to occupy and hold the lands in advance of rival claimants. Mr. Bowdoin maintained the claims

¹ Maine Hist. Coll., vol. 2, p. 279, from which it appears to have been taken for some historical works.

of the company, prepared the advertisements for settlers, and answered the adverse claims of other companies with a pungency and spirit which it is refreshing to read at the present day. Robert Temple in furtherance of the same object introduced emigrants by ship loads, and all combined to influence and assist government in the erection of the forts and defending the territory from the Indians and a foreign foe. Dr. Gardiner in these efforts was but one, and not the greatest in influence with the government, we are inclined to think.

Dr. Gardiner continued to foster his settlements at Cobbossee and other places, from which he had formed high expectations, which doubtless would have been realized, had it not been for the growing troubles with the mother country, which ended his efforts and sent him abroad with the British fleet when Boston was evacuated. He resided abroad during the war, but returned at its conclusion and resided in Newport, R. I., where he resumed the practice of his profession, and suddenly died August 8, 1786, aged seventy-nine years. The citizens of Newport attested his worth by a general attendance at his funeral, and the shipping in port displayed its colors at half mast.

Dr. Gardiner married Anne Gibbons, daughter of Dr. Gibbons. They had six children. John Gardiner, the eldest son, completed his education in England, where he studied law in the Inner Temple and practiced in the courts of Westminster Hall. He was attorney general in the West Indies, residing at St. Christopher, and afterwards removed to Boston, and from there to Pownalborough, and was lost in a vessel which was wrecked on a passage to Boston where he was proceeding to attend the General Court as representative from that town in 1793. He was a whig, and was celebrated for his legal attainments and eminent abilities as a lawyer. His son John Sylvester John Gardiner, rector of Trinity church Boston for twenty-five years, married Mary Howard, daughter of Col. William Howard of Augusta; they had a son William H. Gardiner, an eminent lawyer of Boston, and two daughters, Louisa married to John Cushing of Watertown, and Elizabeth. Ann Gardiner, John Gardiner's only daughter and eldest child, married James N. Lithgow of Dresden.

William Gardiner, the second son of Dr. Gardiner, lived and died at Gardiner unmarried.

Ann Gardiner, the third child, married John Brown the second son of the Earl of Altamont.

Hannah Gardiner, the fourth child, married Robert Hallowell, and their third child Robert Hallowell took the name of Gardiner and the bulk of Dr. Gardiner's estate by will.

Rebecca Gardiner, the fifth child, married Philip Damarisque. Their son James married Sarah Farwell of Vassalborough.

Abigail Gardiner, the sixth child, married Oliver Whipple. Their daughter Hannah married Frederic Allen of Gardiner.

GERSHOM FLAGG was a descendant of Thomas Flagg—or Flegg as it was then written—of Watertown, Mass., the emigrant ancestor of many Flaggs in the country. Thomas came over in 1637 from Scratby in the Hundred of East Flegg, Norfolk county, England. Gershom is connected with our history as a Plymouth proprietor and as ancestor of the Flaggs, Norths, Bridges and Fullers of Augusta. He resided in Boston where he was born in 1705; he was in early life a "housewright and glazier." At the rebuilding of Fort Richmond, on the Kennebec, in 1740, he was employed to do the glazing, and when governor Pownal went to the Penobscot in 1759 to build Fort Pownal, Flagg accompanied him as a contractor for a part of the work. He is mentioned in Pownal's journal as having completed at Falmouth some necessary preparation for his work. He owned one forty-eighth part of the Plymouth Patent, which was half of one full share.

In the division of the company lands lot number eight, west side of the river in Augusta, fell to him, and was early settled by his descendants, some of whom own portions of it at this day. Upon this lot is built a dense part of the city. It extends from Market square to above Bridge street on the river, and a mile from the river. His lands on the Kennebec made him wealthy for the times as they had developed somewhat of their value during his life. He lived in a house on Hanover street, Boston, where the American House now is, which his father bequeathed to him and which he left to his heirs at his decease. Gershom Flagg married, March 16, 1730, Lydia Callender, a daughter of Rev. E. Callender a Baptist minister. She died without issue and he married July 4, 1736, Hannah Pitson, a daughter of James Pitson¹ merchant of Boston. Pitson came from London, England, early in the last century; he was admitted inhabitant November 10, 1714, and as an incident of the

¹ James Pitson born 1683, died April 10, 1739, aged 56. His wife Hannah born 1688, died February 28, 1749, aged 61. They were buried in the Granary burying-ground, Boston.



GERSHOM FLAGG,

OF BOSTON

Born April 20th 1705

times we note that on the sixteenth of the same month he petitioned the selectmen of Boston to be allowed to sell cider; this application was "approved by ye selectmen," as they record, "in so as he sel cyder only; he being a stranger comes well recommended; the motive is yt ye skilful management of cyder may prove a common benefit."

Gershom Flagg removed to Harvard, Mass., where he lived some years in the house afterwards called the Bromfield house. He died suddenly at "Brattle Tavern," School street, Boston, March 23, 1771, probably of paralysis of the heart. He had two sons, Gershom and James, and four daughters, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary and Grizzel Apthorp. Gershom the son removed from Lancaster, Mass., to Clinton, Me., and settled on lands inherited from his father; he died at Clinton leaving eight children. James was a merchant; he came to the Kennebec and settled on a five acre lot, in 1762, in what is now Gardiner. He built on this lot the old curbed roof building at the head of Gay's wharf; August 24, 1765 he mortgaged this, with the house and a barn on it to Col. Joseph North, and afterwards sold it to Col. North and removed to Boston, where he was employed by the Apthorps in mercantile business, and finally went to the West Indies where he died in 1775, unmarried. Col. North was appointed administrator on his estate, and was authorized to sell his real estate "to the amount of £2850 in specie, to be applied to the payment of his just debts." Under this authority, "at a vendue" held at Amos Pollard's, innholder, in Hallowell, December 23, 1782, he sold to William Howard of Augusta, three thousand seven hundred acres of land on the east side of the Kennebec, "about four miles above old Norridgewock," for £19 5s. 5d. The lot sold for this small pittance was a half a mile wide by fifteen miles long.¹

Hannah, the eldest daughter of Gershom Flagg, was married to Col. Joseph North; Elizabeth to Rev. Jacob Bigelow, father of Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston; Mary became the wife of Dr. Josiah Wilder of Lancaster, and the second wife of Dr. Isaac Hurd of Concord, Mass.; and Grizzell Apthorp was married to Capt. Benjamin Gould of Newburyport, and became the mother of Benjamin Apthorp Gould, long a teacher in Boston, Hannah Flagg Gould the poetess and Mrs. Esther Fuller wife of the late Judge Fuller of Augusta.

¹ Original deed, dated December 23, 1782.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL was a navy agent for the British government at Boston, and was a merchant extensively engaged in trade and shipbuilding. He was one of the largest owners in the Plymouth Company. His son Robert Hallowell was born in Boston in 1739, and married Hannah Gardiner, daughter of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner; their son Robert Hallowell, who took the name of Gardiner, received by will the bulk of Dr. Gardiner's large landed estate upon the Kennebec. Benjamin Hallowell's daughter Sarah married Samuel Vaughan of London, and was the mother of Benjamin and Charles Vaughan of Hallowell. She died in England in 1809. Another daughter, Ann Hallowell, married Gen. Gould, and died in England in 1812.

In June, Ephraim Ballard of Augusta wrote the company that he had ascertained the general course of the Kennebec from "Cobbossee stream" down to the "chops;" that he had "searched for and found to a certainty the utmost limits of Cobbosseecontee towards the western ocean," and that he had run "from said utmost limits" and marked a line to the river at right angles to its general course, which line he found to be "east southeast." He further says that he had consulted with Col. North upon the subject of running the line fifteen miles from the river, and the Colonel was of opinion that the matter had better rest until the session of the Supreme Court at Augusta, and adds that he is doubtful whether he could run it "without being opposed, interrupted and perhaps abused and injured, as he and some other surveyors have heretofore been by some of the settlers." In a postscript he gives his view of the famous "utmost limits of Cobbosseecontee," which he says "is to be understood the very southernmost place where there is any—the least appearance of—water running into the stream of that name." The clerk, who was going to Augusta, was authorized to take £7 10s. to pay Mr. Ballard "in full for ascertaining the utmost limits of Cobbosseecontee."

The tedious course of litigation which it became necessary for the Plymouth Company to pursue to enforce their claims is shown by an action of ejectment brought in the Supreme Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in 1764, by David Jeffries, their clerk, for possession of a lot of land on the Kennebec. It was against Joseph Sargent, who vouched in Nathaniel Donnel to defend. In the next year Donnel prevailed in the action and Jeffries obtained a writ of review, in which process judgment was

affirmed with costs for Donnel. Jeffries now appealed to his majesty in council, and the case was transferred to England, where, after lengthy proceedings at the end of seven years' litigation, the judgment was reversed and a new trial granted in 1771, with probably a more favorable result for the company. A number of original papers were sent to England to be used in the trial of the case, which in 1798 were needed in causes pending in Massachusetts, and James Bowdoin was directed to write for them.¹

In 1798, Maj. Samuel Goodwin of Dresden was required to release to the company the court house, jail and jail house with two hundred acres of land in his possession, in default of which a committee chosen for the purpose was to obtain possession, saving Goodwin the right to reside thereon during his natural life by paying one dollar per annum.

James Sullivan was to furnish Nathan Dane with a copy of his opinion given to the General Court, in the year 1788, respecting "the utmost limits of Cobbosseecontee towards the western ocean," and such evidence and documents as shall have a tendency "to show the said utmost limits to extend to the most southern point of the waters of Cobbosseecontee, agreeably to the survey of Stephen Hosmer made by order of court in 1765."

EPHRAIM BALLARD, the ancestor of the Ballards of Augusta, at the age of fifty years, removed from Oxford, Mass., in 1775, to Fort Halifax. On the 15th of October, 1777, he came to Augusta, (then Hallowell,) and moved into the house belonging to John Jones, and came into possession of the property which Jones had left in his flight. This he retained for many years, occupying the mills that Jones had built. The saw mill was burnt while in his possession, and the next year he erected another on its site. He had previously erected a dwelling-house, which was long known as the "Ballard house," near Bridge's lower dam, on the site now occupied by the "Glen Cottage" built by William Bridge. Ballard at one time, probably from his connection with Jones, was suspected of disaffection to the "American measures." However,

¹ Company Records, Jan. 25, 1798. The papers were depositions of Philip and Obadiah Call, James Howard, John North, John Giles and others. They are mentioned in Folsom's Catalogue of Documents.

it appears without sufficient cause, as he was occasionally in town office and connected with town business, and in 1780 was allowed by the town £200 for his contribution to the revolutionary cause. He lived at the mills on Bond's brook until April 12, 1791, when he yielded possession to Peter Jones, John's brother, and removed into "the house which was old Lieut. Howard's," on lot number one, below the "mile rock," on the west side of the river, where he resided until November 1, 1799, when he removed to his son "Jonathan's farm," about a mile from the village on the river road to Sidney. Mr. Ballard was a surveyor of lands and was employed frequently by the settlers to "run out" their lots, and was employed by the Plymouth Company, under the direction of Col. North, to ascertain the "utmost limits of Cobbosseecontee towards the western ocean."

While in the employment of this company on lands in the neighborhood of Balltown he was driven off by armed men "who robbed him of his papers and instruments. They demanded them with a musket presented at his breast." A few days after "Phillip Bullen and a Mr. Jones brought news that the unruly gang had burnt two barns, fifty-nine tons of hay, one horse and two swine, the property of Mr. Jones' father."¹ In 1796 he was employed by the Commonwealth in surveying settling lands at Hampden and Bangor on the Penobscot. He married Hannah Moore of Oxford, Mass., December 19, 1754, by whom he had three sons, Cyrus, Jonathan and Ephraim, and two daughters, Hannah married to Moses Pollard and Dolly the wife of Barnabas Lambard. Mr. Ballard died January 7, 1821, at the advanced age of ninety-six.

MRS. EPHRAIM BALLARD was one of those rare women we occasionally find full of life and energy with great power of endurance. She was extensively employed in midwifery, at a time when that branch of medical practice was almost wholly entrusted to women. At forty years of age, in the prime of life, she came to reside in Augusta, then Hallowell, and must have been a valuable acquisition on account of her experience and skill to the settlement. There were but few children born in Hallowell and Augusta for twenty years after her arrival at whose birth she did not preside. Her field of visitation was mostly confined to the then town of

¹ Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

Hallowell, but occasionally she went as far as Seabasticook above and "Cobbossee" below. At the latter place she met with Mrs. Winslow the midwife of that region.

On November 15, 1795, she records, in attending at the birth of Theophilus Hamlen's second son, that "This is the six hundredth birth at which I have attended since I came to this eastern clime;" again July 25, 1797, in attending the birth of Jesse Kimball's son, she says, "It is the thirty-fourth which I have attended this year" and "the seven hundredth since June 1778."

At this time—1797—Doctors Cony and Page were noted by her as beginning to practice obstetrics, but as Mrs. Ballard thought without much success. She was frequently called in other cases, for which she successfully prescribed, but if they proved to be difficult she called Dr. Cony. In visiting her patients she frequently endured great hardships, suffering no obstacles to deter her, at times going miles on foot when the way was impassable for horses, being drawn across the river when the ice was tender or broken, braving the tempest at midnight, and after exhausting labor only recording that she was "much fatigued." Her fees, in most cases, were gratuities apparently wholly inadequate to the services rendered, while in many cases, from poverty, her visits proved to be labors of love.

She kept a diary from 1784 to 1812, in which she noted some matters of local interest, but most of the entries relate to family affairs, domestic employments and professional calls. There is scarcely a day during the period of twenty-eight years that she has not recorded where she was and what she was about, noting particularly the births and deaths as they occurred. The records are brief and with some exceptions not of general interest. She was a religious woman, and the last entry in her diary, Aug. 7, 1812, is, "Rev. Mr. Tappan came and conversed sweetly and made a prayer adapted to my case." She died within two or three weeks following this last entry, aged seventy-seven years.

WILLIAM BROOKS descended from Thomas Brooks who came over to Watertown, Mass., as early as 1636 and soon removed to Concord, Mass. William was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1780. He came to Fort Western settlement in 1784, and opened a store in a small building at the mouth of Bond's brook before any road crossed it below Jones' mills. With the

exception of Capt. Weston, who traded at what is now the foot of Court street, he was at this time the only trader on the west side of the river. He lived in his store keeping bachelor's hall as late as 1788, when he settled with Mrs. Ballard for baking his bread.¹ He was distinguished from John and Silas, who afterwards came to Augusta, by the title of "Esquire Brooks." While at the brook he kept school in the chamber over his store. Judge Weston recollects when he was quite young of attending his school and of some impressive lessons he gave him to aid his enunciation of difficult letters. In June 1788, he married Susanna Howard, widow of Judge James Howard, and moved to the east side of the river, where he afterwards traded in company with his nephew John Brooks. He built the large house on the lot next to the United States Arsenal, long occupied by the late John H. Hartwell and now owned by Allen Lambard. He was the first graduate of a college who resided in Hallowell, and was many years a magistrate, and several years one of the selectmen. One who knew him well has borne honorable testimony to his character, saying, "In the several stations and relations of life he was respected and esteemed as an upright magistrate, a faithful friend, and worthy man."² He had but one child, a daughter Eliza who was married to John H. Hartwell. He died May 12, 1824, aged sixty-seven.

His wife, whose maiden name was Susanna Johnson, was first married to Lieut. Samuel Cony, and became the mother of three sons, Jason D., Hartson and Gen. Samuel Cony, and of one daughter Susanna Cony who was married to John Brooks. She, after Cony's death, was married to Judge Howard, by whom she had two children, James and Susanna, and upon her second husband's death she was married to William Brooks, by whom she had a daughter Eliza before mentioned. At her death August 5, 1830, she was eighty-three years of age. She is said to have been "a lady of amiable temper and excellent mind."

MOSES CHILD, the ancestor of the Child family at Augusta, was born in 1730 on board a ship in Casco bay just upon the arrival of his parents from England, the country from which they emigrated. When at man's estate we find him a husbandman settled in Gro-

¹ Mrs. Ballard's Diary, Dec. 15, 1788.

² Dr. Daniel Cony's mem.

ton, Mass. In the latter part of his life he removed to Temple, N. H., where he died in 1793.

In 1760, near the close of the French war, he held a commission as ensign in a company of infantry, and on the breaking out of the Revolution he became a soldier, and was at Cambridge with the army under Washington, who appointed him in November, 1775, to proceed to Nova Scotia "to inquire into the condition of that colony, the disposition of the inhabitants towards the American cause," and ascertain its condition for defence, its warlike stores, the number of its soldiers, sailors and ships of war, early intelligence of which he was to transmit to headquarters.¹ It is presumed he performed this duty which was not difficult or hazardous at the time. The appointment shows confidence in his fidelity and his ability for reliable and accurate observation. He married Sarah Stiles, who was born at Lunenburg, Mass., by whom he had ten children.

JAMES CHILD, the second son and third child of Moses Child, was born at Groton April 4, 1762; married Hannah Cushing of Abington, Mass., in 1781; and removed to Hallowell in 1786 with his wife and two children, Ann and Greenwood. Here he commenced trading in company with Asahel Wyman with a view of purchasing furs, but owing to the bad faith of Wyman his trading was soon brought to a close. Having operated one season, he went to Boston to renew his stock, which having purchased he shipped by a vessel in which he took passage. This vessel was wrecked near the mouth of the river, everything lost, and he narrowly escaped with his life. To crown his misfortune, when he arrived home he learned that his partner, Wyman, had sold out the goods and absconded. Now burthened with debt he gave up trade and under the instruction of Jason Livermore, who was mason, tanner and preacher, he commenced the tanning business on a small scale on the north side of Winthrop street, between State and Water streets, in Augusta. There he built a dwelling-house and tan vats, was successful in business, paid his debts, enlarged his establishment, became prosperous, and when he died, March 23, 1840, he left the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars to his children.

Mr. Child was treasurer of the town of Augusta for thirteen

¹ History of Temple, N. H., pp. 25, 210.

years, from 1811 to 1823, both inclusive. He was faithful, industrious and frugal. The latter part of his life was clouded by the insanity of his wife. This he bore with christian fortitude, and died in the triumph of christian faith at the age of seventy-eight. His children were Ann, Greenwood Cushing, James Loring, Hannah married to Francis Swan, Elisha, and a boy and girl who died in infancy.

JAMES BLACK, a young Scotchman, of good education, came to the Fort Western settlement in 1787 and engaged in trade. He afterwards was a deputy sheriff, and was for forty years a constable, and as many a surveyor of lumber. Everybody knew Mr. Black. The boys respected him and knew him to be an ardent friend of the town. He was respectfully and uniformly addressed as "Mr. Black," but generally spoken of by the familiar name of "Jemmy Black." He possessed good sense, a genial disposition, high sense of honor and great pride of personal appearance. He was tall, straight and genteel in appearance, and dressed until middle life in small clothes with buckles at the knees and wore buckles on his shoes. His hair was powdered and tied in a cue with an eel-skin tanned and worked to the pliability and softness of silk.

When the Hook in 1795 surprised the town meeting assembled at the meeting-house into an adjournment, to meet, for the first and only time before a division of the town, at the academy at the Hook, and the Fort rallied in its strength and adjourned back, "Jemmy Black" headed the returning column of victorious voters and led them back in martial array. When technical objections in legal proceedings found favor with the courts, Black had served a precept by leaving a summons without the name of the county upon it. It was thus defective for want of *venue*. A young lawyer thought to avail himself of this in defence to the action or by process against the officer, and presented Black the summons that he might identify it, but Black's perception was too keen and his reply too ready for the lawyer; said he, "I don't know this. I have returned that I left a summons which means a legal summons, and this is not a legal summons; I can't have left it; I know nothing of it." Mr. Black married November 1788, Abigail Pollard daughter of Amos Pollard. They had nine children. He died December 24, 1848, aged eighty-six years.

CHAPTER X.

FROM SEPARATION IN 1797 TO 1810.

After twenty-six years of united struggles, trials and labors the town of Hallowell was divided, and the Hook settlement, from which we are now constrained to part, started in its separate career with the prestige of the good old name of the town of which it had long formed an important part. To the new town was given, by Amos Stoddard at that time representative, the name of Harrington, in honor of Lord Harrington a distinguished English patriot. This name was not agreeable to the town, and immediate measures were taken to change it. The selectmen, acting under instructions given them in town meeting, in a petition to the legislature say, "that for many reasons which operate in the minds of your petitioners they are desirous that the name of Harrington may be changed for the name of Augusta," and forbearing to give "a lengthy detail of reasons," they "presume on the indulgence of the legislature," and doubt not the favor they ask "will be readily granted." It was granted, and June 9th Harrington became Augusta. Nearly two-thirds of the territory and about half the population and valuation of Hallowell were embraced within the limits of the new town.

At this time the population of Augusta, represented by 250 polls, lived in 119 houses, possessed 84 barns, 21 shops, 74 horses, 157 oxen, 307 cows and three years' old cattle, and 219 younger cattle, and was assessed for \$6,870 stock in trade, \$3,000 money at interest, 626 tons of shipping, seven saw mills and three grist-mills.

These statistics show that Augusta possessed at its incorporation the elements of wealth and prosperity in as great a measure as the town of Hallowell in 1792, five years previous, and its population by actual enumeration in May, 1798, was found to be 1,140, embraced in 184 families; 581 were males, 559 females; 488 were under 16 years of age and 652 over that age.

The judicial courts, which had been uniformly held in that part of Hallowell which became Augusta, were by the act of incorporation continued at Augusta "until the further order of the legislature." But probably at the instigation of Stoddard, the representative who resided at the Hook, a preamble to the section containing this provision was inserted, declaring that "the general convenience of the county and the accommodation of the courts may hereafter require their removal to the town of Hallowell."

The two towns, rivals in business, now started in a career of prosperity uninterrupted for some years. Hallowell secured most of the trade of the agricultural towns in the western part of the county. This was probably owing in part to the mountainous height of "Burnt hill" over which it must have passed to reach Augusta. She also extended her trade to the seaboard towns east of the river, which came across the country in winter to exchange their commodities for goods. Augusta was engaged in navigation, and in the lumber trade with the towns on the river above. Both, however, advanced with nearly even pace until some years after, when the disastrous measures of the general government paralyzed the business of the country, and fell eventually, during the war which followed, with crushing weight upon Augusta. Hallowell was stricken and crippled, but owing to the nature of her business better sustained the shock, and finally gathered strength to outstrip, for a time, in business and growth her less fortunate rival.

An act to divide the town of Hallowell, in the county of Lincoln, into two towns, and to incorporate the northerly part thereof into a town by the name of Harrington.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the town of Hallowell, in the county of Lincoln, be, and the same hereby is divided into two separate and distinct towns; and the northerly part thereof, bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the northwest corner of the said town of Hallowell, thence running easterly on the north boundary line thereof to the northeast corner of the same town, thence running southerly on the east boundary line thereof to the line dividing the middle and south parishes in said Hallowell, thence running westerly on the line dividing said parishes until it strikes the public road which leads from said south parish to Winthrop, thence running north northeast to the northerly line of lot number two in the second range of lots west of Kennebec river, thence running west northwest to the northwest corner of lot number three in the third range, thence running northwesterly a straight course to the southeast corner of lot number one hundred and two, thence running west northwest to the southwest corner of lot number one hun-

dred and one, thence running northerly on the westerly side of the last mentioned lot to the northwest corner of the same, thence running west northwest to the westerly boundary line of said Hallowell, thence running northerly on the westerly line of said Hallowell to the bounds first mentioned, together with the inhabitants thereon, and also Nathaniel Floyd with his estate, be, and the same hereby are, incorporated into a distinct and separate town by the name of Harrington, with all the powers, privileges and immunities which other towns within this Commonwealth do or may by law enjoy.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That until the new general valuation shall be taken the State taxes which may be required of said town shall be levied on and paid in equal moieties by said towns of Hallowell and Harrington.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said town of Harrington shall pay all their arrears of taxes which have been assessed upon them, together with an equal proportion of all debts now due and owing from the said town of Hallowell, and shall be entitled to receive an equal proportion of all debts and moneys now due and owing to the said town of Hallowell. And said towns respectively shall be entitled to an equal proportion of a lot of land voted by the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase to the town of Hallowell for the use of the ministry in said town. *Provided always*, that nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to deprive either of said towns of their right to a just proportion of all public property belonging to said towns which by law they were entitled to at the time of the passing of this act.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said towns of Hallowell and Harrington shall be chargeable in equal proportions with the expense of supporting the poor which at the time of passing this act were the proper charge of the town of Hallowell.

SECT. 5. *Be it enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to deprive any of the inhabitants of either of said towns of Hallowell and Harrington who have taken the benefit of an act dividing the town of Hallowell into three parishes, made and passed the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, of any rights, privileges or immunities which they now enjoy by force of the same act.

AND WHEREAS, The Court of Common Pleas, Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Supreme Judicial Courts, have heretofore been holden in that part of the town of Hallowell which is hereby incorporated; and whereas the general convenience of the county and the accommodations of said courts may hereafter require their removal to the said town of Hallowell:

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the several courts aforesaid shall continue to be holden in the said town of Harrington until the further order of the legislature; and all writs, precepts and judicial proceedings whatever which are or may be returnable to the courts aforesaid, shall be accepted, adjudged and considered by said courts in said town of Harrington, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That William Brooks, Esq., be, and he is hereby, impowered to issue his warrant, directed to some principal inhabitant

of the said town of Harrington, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of the said town of Harrington qualified to vote in town affairs to assemble at some suitable time and place in said town, to choose all such town officers as towns are by law authorized to choose, in the months of March and April annually, and to transact such other matters and things as may be necessary and lawful at said meeting.

AND WHEREAS, In consequence of the aforesaid division there will remain but one selectman in said town of Hallowell :

SECT. 8. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That Nathaniel Dummer, Esq., the selectman remaining within said town be, and he is hereby vested with all the power which a majority of the said selectmen would have had so far as relates to the calling the annual meeting thereof in March or April next.

Passed February 20, 1797.

In conformity to the act of incorporation William Brooks, on the 13th day of March, issued his warrant to Capt. Seth Williams, requiring him to notify the "inhabitants of the town of Harrington qualified by law to vote in town meeting" to assemble at the court house, on Monday the 3d day of April, to organize the town and transact town business. The inhabitants who were embraced in this call, were those "who pay in one single tax besides the poll or polls a sum equal to two-thirds of a single poll tax." The warrant also notified those inhabitants of the town who were "twenty-one years of age and upwards having a free hold estate within the commonwealth of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate to the value of sixty pounds" to meet at the same place, in the afternoon of the same day, to give in their votes for State officers.

The town when assembled chose the following officers :

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Daniel Cony, | Moderator. |
| Henry Sewall, | Clerk. |
| William Howard, | Treasurer. |
| Elias Craig, | } Selectmen and Assessors. |
| Seth Williams, | |
| Beriah Ingraham, | |
| Barnabas Lambard, | } Fence-viewers. |
| Matthew Hayward, | |
| David Wall, Jr., | } Surveyors of Highways. |
| Benjamin Pettingill, | |
| Isaac Clark, | |
| Joseph Blackman, | |
| Anthony Bracket, | |
| James Child, | |
| Moses Cass, | |
| Thomas Densmore, | |
| Alpheus Lyon, | } |

Amos Partridge, Theophilus Hamlen, Charles Gill, James Black, Barnabas Lambard, Elias Craig, Brian Fletcher, Beriah Ingraham, Simeon Paine, Ezra Ingraham, Isaac Lincoln, Daniel Hartford, Moses Partridge,	}	Surveyors of Lumber.
Asa Williams, Ezra Ingraham, Benjamin Pettingill, Theophilus Hamlen,	}	Tything-men.
Constant Abbot, Josiah Blackman,	}	Sealers of Leather.
Theophilus Hamlen, Seth Williams, James Child, Samuel Colman,	}	Measurers of Wood.
William Hewins, Moses Ingraham, Phineas Paine, Simeon Paine, Jr.,	}	Field-drivers.
William Usher, George Andros,	}	Pound-keepers.
Henry Sewall, Daniel Foster,	}	Inspectors of Lime and Brick.
William Usher, Benjamin Wade, Theophilus Hamlen, James Burton,	}	Cullers of Hoops and Staves, and Packers of Beef and Fish.
James Bridge,		Town Agent.
Shubael Pitts, Benjamin Wade, Moses Pollard, Asa Williams, Jeremiah Badcock, Charles Gill, Isaac Lincoln,	}	Fish Committee.

John Brooks,	}	Hog-reeves.
David Wall, Jr.,		
John Badcock,		
Moses Ingraham,		
Ziba Pettingill,		
Samuel Churchill,		
Isaac Carter,		
Isaac Savage, 2d,		
James Saunders,		
William Bell,		
Daniel Hartford,		
John Page,		
Jesse Clark,	}	Constables.
George Thomas,		
Amos Partridge,		
Charles Gill,		

After raising \$1,250 for repairs of highways, \$400 for schools and \$300 for support of poor "and other necessary charges," the meeting adjourned to May 10th.

The annual meeting for the State election was now held, when Increase Sumner, the federal candidate, who was this year elected governor, received thirty-eight votes to twenty-seven for Moses Gill his republican opponent. At the representative election, which soon followed and was warmly contested, a much larger vote was thrown. Daniel Cony, the leader of the federal forces, had sixty votes and was elected over Nathan Weston, the republican candidate, who had fifty-seven. A writer in the Gazette, however, says, "a number of republicans were on their way to vote for Weston and would have changed the result had not the polls been hastily closed."

The population at this time, on the east side of the river, was confined chiefly to the front or river lots. On the west side it was much the largest, extending over the back lots towards Winthrop and Readfield. Up Bond's brook Cummings had a saw and grist-mill at what is now Coombs' Mills, and on the same stream above Lyon had a grist-mill, and Col. Dutton owned the farm and had built the large house belonging to the estate of the late Isaac Sanford and now occupied by his widow, and Deacon Page's "beautiful improvements" of an earlier day had probably been much enlarged. But the eight school districts into which the town was divided at the May meeting show the direction in which the population was spreading. Two of these were on the east side of the river and six on the west.

"Estimate of Property in the Town of Augusta for the year 1797."

Names of Persons.		Polls.	Dwellings.	Shops.	Barns.	Acres of Land.	Acres of Tillage.	Acres of Mowing.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows & 3 years old.	Cattle 1 & 2 years old.	Stock in Trade.
Phineas	Allen	2	1	...	1	95	3	7	...	2	4	4	.....
George	Andros	1	1	1	1	41	2	3	1	...	2	1	.....
George	Andros, Jr	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ezra	Allen	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Constant	Abbot	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornelius	Atkins	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samuel	Badcock	1	1	...	1	67	2	2	...	2	4	2	½ saw mill.
Samuel	Badcock, Jr., in Gardiner's right	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeremiah	Badcock	2	1	...	1	234	3	8	...	2	8	5	½ saw mill.
Henry	Badcock	1	1	...	1	9	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
John	Badcock	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ephraim	Ballard	1	1	...	1	240	2	13	...	2	2	.....	.....
Cyrus	Ballard	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jonathan	Ballard	1	1	...	.....	306	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	.....
Benjamin	Baxter	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James	Black	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	100
Josiah	Blackman	1	1	...	1	33	2	4	1	...	3	2	.....
Nathaniel	Bodwell	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nathan	Bridge	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James	Bridge	1	1	1	...	640	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1 grist mill.
Savage	Bolton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anthony	Brackett	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
William	Briggs	1	1	...	1	62	3	8	1	2	5	3	.....
William	Briggs, Jr	1	1	.....	.....	42	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Enos	Briggs	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ephraim	Burgess	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nathan	Burgess	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Thomas	Bowman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William	Brooks	1	1	...	1	150	2	12	1	2	5	3	40 oz. plate.
do. in right of Jas. Howard	Brooks	.....	1	...	1	615	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John	Brooks	1	1	.....	.....	64	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
George	Brooks	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Humphrey	Bailey	1	1	...	1	41	3	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....
James	Burton	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	300
Thomas	Bond	2	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	650
do. in Stone's right	Bond	.....	1	...	1	32	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samuel	Butterfield	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William	Bell	1	½	...	½	Lot	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	500
Andrew	Bennet	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Heman	Black	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John	Chamberlain	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
William	Chamberlain	1	1	.....	.....	40	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Moses	Cast	1	1	...	1	76	2	10	1	2	4	4	.....
James	Child	1	1	1	1	75	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	75
Samuel	Church	1	1	...	1	41	4	5	1	.....	2	2	.....
Uriah	Clark	.....	1	...	1	220	2	3	1	2	2	3	.....
Isaac	Clark	1	1	...	1	244	2	4	1	2	3	2	.....
Charles	Clark	1	1	...	1	23	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Jesse	Clark	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samuel	Colman	1	1	1	1	Lot	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	300
Samuel	Comings*	1	1	...	1	109	6	24	3	2	8	7	.....
Samuel	Comings, Jr	1	1	...	1	143	.....	4	1	.....	3	2	1 s. & g. mill.
Solomon	Comings	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

* Now written Cummings.

"Estimate of Property in the Town of Augusta," (Continued.)

Names of Persons.		Polls.	Dwellings.	Shops.	Barns.	Acres of Land.	Acres of Tillage.	Acres of Mowing.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows & 3 years old.	Cattle 1 & 2 years old.	Stock in Trade.
Nathaniel	Comings.....	2	1	...	1	44	2	3	1	...	6	3	.....
Dea. Samuel	Cony.....	1	1	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
Daniel	Cony.....	1	2	...	1	428	2	12	1	2	3	...	400
Samuel	Cony, 2d.....	1	1	...	...	56	...	6	1	...	...	...	140
John	Cyphers.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	.....
James	Cyphers.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
James	Cowen*.....	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....
Abishai	Cowen.....	2	1	...	2	215	6	15	1	2	5	7	.....
Jabez	Cowen.....	1	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	1	1	...	.....
Reuben	Cowen.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Levi	Cowen.....	1	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Isaac	Cowen.....	1	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	1	...	...	1 saw mill.
Ephraim	Cowen.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	.....
Samuel C.	Churchill.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
Elias	Craig.....	2	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	75
George	Crosby.....	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	300
Isaac	Carter.....	1	1	1	...	Lot	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Lemuel	Davenport.....	1	...	...	...	Lot	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Robert	Deniston†.....	1	1	...	1	92	4	4	...	2	3	3	.....
Thomas	Densmore.....	2	1	...	1	46	2	1	...	...	2	...	.....
Thomas	Dickman.....	1	...	1	½	Lot	...	...	...	½	...	...	500
Charles	Dingley.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
James	Dutton.....	1	1	...	2	335	10	30	1	5	7	...	.....
Peter	Edes.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
William	Ellis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
John	Freeman.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Brian	Fletcher.....	1	1	...	1	97	3	5	...	4	4	2	.....
Thomas	Fletcher.....	1	1	...	...	17	2	1	...	2	2	...	.....
David	Fletcher.....	1	...	...	...	86	2	...	...	2	1	...	.....
Robert	Fletcher.....	1	1	...	1	70	4	4	1	2	3	4	.....
Robert	Fletcher, 2d.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Benjamin	Follett.....	...	...	...	1	37	2	7	...	2	1	...	.....
Daniel	Foster.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Bunker	Farwell.....	1	1	...	1	189	4	7	1	2	3	3	.....
Nathaniel	Floyd.....	1	1	...	1	81	2	10	1	2	3	1	.....
John	Finney‡.....	1	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....
Gage &	Vose.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000
John	Gilley.....	...	1	...	1	234	4	8	...	2	2	3	.....
James	Gilley.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Charles	Gill.....	2	1	...	...	58	3	3	1	...	1	...	.....
Nathaniel	Hamlen.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Theophilus	Hamlen.....	1	1	1	1	50	2 L	...	...	...	1	...	100
Lewis	Hamlen.....	4	1	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	.....
Daniel	Hartford.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Isaac	Harding.....	1	...	...	1	56	2	4	...	2	1	...	.....
David	Harding.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
William	Hewins.....	1	1	1	1	40	5	5	1	...	3	3	.....
Ebenezer	Hewins.....	1	1	...	1	55	2	8	1	2	4	...	2 saw mills
Sam'l & Wm.	Howard.....	2	1	1	3	2360	4	16	2	6	9	2	1,000
Samuel	Howard, Jr.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	450
William	Howard, Jr.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
William	Howard, 2d.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Matthew	Howard.....	1	1	...	1	157	2	...	...	...	2	2	.....
Samuel	Hovey.....	1	...	...	...	60	...	...	1	...	...	...	½ saw mill.

* Now Cowan.

† Now Denison.

‡ Now Phinney.

“Estimate of Property in the Town of Augusta.” (Continued.)

Names of Persons.		Polls.	Dwellings.	Shops.	Barns.	Acres of Land.	Acres of Tillage.	Acres of Mowing.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows & 3 years old.	Cattle 1 & 2 years old.	Stock in Trade.
Benjamin	Whitwell.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	.....
Jeremiah	Walker .....	...	1	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Jonas	Warren	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

ELIAS CRAIG,
 SETH WILLIAMS,
 BERIAH INGRAHAM, } Assessors of Augusta.

The valuation for money at interest and tons of shipping, inconvenient to embrace in the foregoing valuation, was as follows :

Names of Persons.	Money at Interest.	Tons of Shipping.
Jonathan Ballard	\$60	.....
Daniel Cony	300	.....
Abishai Cowen	50	.....
George Crosby .....	.....	250
Bunker Farwell	400	.....
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	100	.....
S. and W. Howard.....	700	350
Matthew Hayward.....	1,000	.....
Nathan Weston.....	400	59

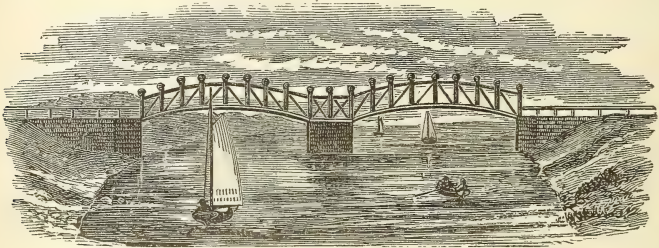
KENNEBEC BRIDGE.

The subscription to the stock of the Kennebec Bridge had, through the influence of powerful friends which the enterprise created, reached the sum of fifteen thousand dollars when its erection was commenced May 5th under the superintendence of Capt. Boynton, a skillful architect.

The undertaking was of great magnitude, and could not have been accomplished by the unaided efforts of the community in which it originated. The Massachusetts proprietors of land on the Kennebec, Bowdoin, Loring, Winthrop and others, came with liberal hands to its assistance and subscribed for nearly half the stock. A few shares were taken up and down the river, and Leonard Jarvis, an owner of lands beyond the Penobscot, took twelve shares; the balance was subscribed by the citizens of Augusta.

In the progress of the work the subscription proved insufficient, and it became necessary to raise an additional sum, which was

effected with great difficulty by further subscriptions. Shares and parts of shares were taken and in some instances four united to take one share. The stock was thus increased to one hundred and ninety shares of one hundred dollars each, at which it has ever remained. It was, however, found upon the completion of the bridge that it had cost twenty-seven thousand dollars, and that the company was largely in debt. This indebtedness was eventually paid from the earnings. It was not until eight years had expired that a dividend was received by the stockholders.¹



KENNEBEC BRIDGE, 1797.

As the foundation for the pier, which was of wood, was being prepared to be sunk a casualty occurred which resulted in the loss of life. John Coverly, "a promising young man" who was clerk in Robinson & Crosby's store, started in a boat in the evening to cross the river to Fort Western, and was never heard from afterwards. Some Indians in camp upon the bank of the river were at the village that evening, and suspicion rested upon them of having put him out of the way; but the better opinion seemed to prevail that his boat struck one of the ropes which held the foundation of the pier, by which he was thrown into the river and drowned. The boat was found the next morning on the shore below.² Tradition has magnified this casualty into a horrid murder by the Indians, attended by unreasonable and contradictory circumstances of time and place and manner of execution, which the most credulous upon reflection would not believe.

The pier of the bridge was built of stone above low water mark, on a wooden foundation forty feet square, made of large timbers locked together and braced from side to side, filled with ballast and floored with heavy timbers upon which stone walls nine feet thick were placed, forming on the inside an oval or egg shaped

¹ Reuel Williams.

² Daniel Savage.

opening. This form of construction and weight of granite gave a strength which has withstood the "ice freshets" of nearly three-fourths of a century. The heater of the pier was of wood strapped with iron, which in time decayed and was crushed by moving ice in a freshet and was renewed with stone. The pier was finished on the ninth of September amid much rejoicing. The slumbering echoes of the valley were awakened on the occasion by "seven discharges of a field-piece and three cheers."¹

The abutments were also built of stone, with short wooden heaters running to the banks which have since been renewed with stone; from the banks timber and truss work reached to the abutments. The superstructure was substantially on the plan of the present bridge, but with larger timber and arches of less curvature, and was without covering. The flooring had a rise between the abutments and pier conforming more to the form of the arches than the present bridge. The upright timbers were very large and capped with round balls. The frame work was painted white, except the base as high as the railing, which was of a reddish brown, and the whole structure appeared very graceful and elegant. The engraving, from the seal of the corporation, is a substantial representation of the bridge, although the picturesque appearance of its white timbers and dark base in contrast with surrounding objects cannot be represented; yet it may serve to revive recollections of the beautiful structure. The granite used for the masonry was obtained from boulders, the stratified granite so abundantly quarried at the present day being then unknown. Some of the timbers used in the construction were seventy feet in length, sixteen inches square at the top end and sixteen by eighteen and a half inches at the other end.²

The completion of the bridge on the 21st of November was the most important event which had occurred since the settlement of the town. It was duly observed by a dinner "in Dr. Cony's store chamber," at which the proprietors, workmen and citizens sat down.³ It was doubtless a joyous occasion, accompanied with the usual hilarity attending such observances at that day. Cannon were fired responsive to toasts given, and David Wall, James Savage and Asa Fletcher who were managing the gun were injured by some of the cartridges taking fire.⁴

¹ Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

² Kennebec Intelligencer.

³ Sewall's Diary. This was probably the old building used afterwards by David Thomas as a tavern.

⁴ Mrs. Ballard's Diary.

At this time the bridge was not only the only one across the Kennebec but was the greatest enterprise of the kind yet undertaken in the District of Maine, and roads as they were constructed in the surrounding country converged to it as a place of crossing. This gave to Augusta a central position and laid the foundation of much of her subsequent prosperity.

According to a custom which prevailed of electing men who were engaged to be married or were newly married, Hog-reeves, James Bridge and Lewis Hamlen were this year honored, among others, with this office. In the next year John Davis, Church Williams and Jesse Robinson were on the list, and the following year the Rev. Daniel Stone was of the number. But their sphere of operation was not extensive, as swine "being ringed and yoked according to law" were permitted to go at large, except within the limits of the "gaol yard," which embraced at this time an area on the west side of the river between lots number five and eleven and half a mile from the river.

In the next year a Pound was built "on the west side of the gully near the gaol, on the north side of the Winthrop road." This was near the house of Joseph Anthony on Winthrop street, and the gully at this point, which was narrow and deep, passed where Winthrop Hall now stands, and a bridge crossed it in Winthrop street.

The assent of the town, at the annual meeting, was asked but not obtained, to form the North parish into "a distinct and separate town." A petition with order of notice from the "General Court" to form a Baptist society composed of some inhabitants of Augusta, Sidney and Belgrade, met with a like fate.

That the town was engaged in the lumber trade is apparent from the fact that some of the highways were incumbered with "wood, timber, shingles and other lumber" to such an extent as "in many instances to render them impassable with convenience and safety." This led to the adoption of a by-law to remedy the "unreasonable practice."

A road "to Sidney in the route to Belgrade" was accepted this year, and also one from "Lyon's mill to Dutton's farm, and thence to Green Lodge."

James Bridge the federal candidate for representative was elected this year over Nathan Weston his republican opponent, by a vote of seventy-eight to fifty. The next year the politics of the town were changed, and Weston prevailed against his competitor, Daniel

Cony, by a vote of ninety-five to fifty-five. This change was probably owing to the measures which brought the administration of the elder Adams into disrepute. These were the sedition law which made it highly penal to defame the administration, and an alien law which authorized the President to order all foreigners out of the United States whom he might consider dangerous to the public interest and safety. The army was enlarged, the navy increased, privateering authorized, and merchantmen permitted to arm in self defence. To defray the increased expenses and provide for such exigences as might arise from the unsettled state of affairs with France, a stamp duty was imposed on parchment and paper, a land tax of \$2,000,000 on the States, and a like sum authorized to be raised by loan. The treaties with France were declared by Congress to be no longer obligatory. The organization and discipline which the militia were undergoing revived the military spirit of the country. In consequence of a letter from Gen. Dearborn, Gen. Sewall wore "uniform dress on Sundays and other public occasions;" and he communicated his intention so to do, in a circular letter to the commandants of regiments and select corps in the second brigade commanded by him. On the following Sunday he attended meeting at his accustomed place at the Hook in uniform. He probably went on this occasion in "Bond's" or "Hamlen's chaise," which he occasionally had, though not unfrequently he walked to meeting and sometimes went in a canoe.

The increase in population and business which had taken place at this time in the northerly part of the county of Lincoln, demanded for its accommodation a new county. To effect this, the legislature authorized, by resolve, the towns within the county to assemble by delegates in convention to be held in Hallowell on the fourth Tuesday of October, for the purpose of agreeing upon lines of division.¹ Daniel Cony was chosen by Augusta delegate to this convention. It assembled in the meeting-house in Hallowell on the 23d day of October, and numbered from forty to fifty members. The second day of its session "the lines of division were amicably agreed upon, and a memorial drawn and signed" by the members praying the legislature to establish a new county by the name of Kennebec.² This prayer was granted on the twentieth of the following February, when the county of Kennebec was established, with Augusta for its shire-town, and two terms of the court of

¹ Printed Resolve.

² Sewall's Diary.

Common Pleas and Sessions, and one term of the Supreme Judicial Court were appointed to be held here annually.

The four judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the new county were Joseph North and Daniel Cony of Augusta, and Nathaniel Dummer and Chandler Robbins of Hallowell. James Bridge of Augusta was appointed judge of probate; John Davis of Augusta clerk of the courts, except the Sessions; Barzillai Gannet of Pittston clerk of the Sessions; Henry Sewall of Augusta register of deeds; William Howard of Augusta county treasurer; Chandler Robbins of Hallowell register of probate; and Arthur Lithgow of Winslow sheriff.

Fire wardens were first chosen at the annual meeting this year. They were Elias Craig, Theophilus Hamlen, Peter T. Vose, George Crosby, Samuel Howard, Jr. and Samuel Cony, 2d. During the year an engine "for the purpose of extinguishing fires" was provided, to manage which the selectmen by authority of law appointed a number of "engine men," who were directed to choose such officers and make such regulations "not repugnant to the constitution of the Commonwealth" as should be necessary for their government.

This first company of firemen appointed by the selectmen numbered thirteen. They were Theophilus Hamlen, Amos Bond, Lewis Hamlen, Daniel Hartford, Barnabas Lambard, Shubael Pitts, John Brooks, James Child, Perez Hamlen, Charles Gill, Joseph North, Jr., Samuel Page and Church Williams.¹ Some years previous to this a private fire company was formed for mutual protection of its members against fire. They had printed articles of association, which required each member to keep ready for use two leathern fire buckets, and a canvas bag for the removal of goods at fires; and the members at fires were first to render assistance to those of their associates who might need it. The principal citizens were members of this association and provided themselves with the bag and from two to four leathern buckets, which were numbered and marked with their owners' names. They were of oblong shape with leathern handles, and were very durable and convenient to pass water. Leathern buckets for this purpose were in use at a very early day. At a "session of the directors general and councillors held in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands," (now New York), December 15,

¹ Original order of selectmen.

1657, a tax was levied on "every house, whether small or large, of one beaver or eight guilders in seawant—wampum—for the purpose of ordering two hundred and fifty leathern fire buckets from Fatherland," "and out of the surplus to have made some fire ladders and fire hooks;" and in addition to this, once a year, to levy "for every *chimney* one guilder for the support and maintenance of the same." New Netherlands had at this time "flag roofs, *wooden* and *platted chimneys*," which they directed to be removed within four months.¹

News of the death of Washington, which occurred on the 14th of December of the last year, did not reach Augusta until the first day of January of this year.² His death was universally mourned. Nearly all classes wore crape on the left arm, and President Adams issued a proclamation recommending the observance of the 22d of February in commemoration of his death. The town assembled on the 6th of February in town meeting to consider this proclamation, when they chose Henry Sewall, Peter T. Vose, George Crosby, Samuel Colman, William Brooks, James Bridge and Benjamin Whitwell a committee of arrangements to prepare for a suitable observance of the day. Whitwell was selected to deliver an oration in the meeting-house; and extensive preparations were made for an imposing demonstration by way of a procession. On the day appointed the people assembled in great numbers at the meeting-house, where the procession was formed in the following order:

PROCESSION.

A MILITARY ESCORT, under command of a veteran non-commissioned officer.

SIXTEEN MISSES,³ clad in white, with black hats and cloaks and white scarfs.

A WHITE STANDARD, encircled with black and representing an Urn with the initials of the deceased, borne by two lads, Charles Sewall and W. Colman.

THE MALE YOUTH of the town schools.

TWO SCHOOLMASTERS.

CAPT. CASS'S COMPANY OF INFANTRY, with small arms reversed, marching by the left in inverted sections.

MARTIAL MUSIC, drums muffled, instruments in mourning.

CAPT. BOWMAN'S COMPANY OF ARTILLERY, with small arms reversed, marching by the left in inverted sections.

¹ Historical Magazine, April, 1867.

² Sewall's Diary, Jan. 1, 1800.

³ Mrs. Sarah Ladd and Mrs. Abigail Dutch of the sixteen are now alive.

KENNEBEC LODGE,
insignia in mourning, two tapers burning and one extinguished.

ORATOR.

CLERGY.

JUDGES OF COURTS.

CIVIL MAGISTRATES.

LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

SELECTMEN.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN UNIFORM.

FIRE COMPANY.

CITIZENS.

The procession thus formed, at two o'clock proceeded across the river on the ice, passed Fort Western and returned over the bridge, "the music" playing a dead march with muffled drums, and a detachment of the artillery firing minute guns. When it reached the meeting-house the young misses passed in, and that part which preceded the orator opened to the right and left, through which the remainder of the procession passed. The meeting-house was filled to overflowing. All could not obtain admittance. More than a thousand people were present. The services commenced with a funeral anthem. Rev. Daniel Stone made the introductory prayer, which was followed by singing an appropriate hymn with "sadly pleasing melody." The oration was then delivered by Benjamin Whitwell. It "exhibited in a masterly manner the moral, political, and religious features of our departed Washington." The services ended with a prayer by the Rev. Eliphalet Gillett, the singing of an anthem, and a benediction from the Rev. Mr. Stone. The military companies then formed and marched off by the right, with unmuffled drums playing the President's March.¹

The channel of the Kennebec between Augusta and Sheppard's wharf in Hallowell was crooked and obstructed by shoals which frequently changed during "ice freshets," making this part of the river difficult of navigation. To remedy this William Howard and others, citizens of Augusta, petitioned the General Court for an act of incorporation to clear the channel, and for the appointment of a harbor master. This was met by a remonstrance from the town of Hallowell,² by the influence of which it was probably defeated.

The name of the Kennebec Intelligencer was, in October of this

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² Hallowell Records, p. 47.

year, changed to "Kennebec Gazette," under which name it continued to be published by Peter Edes till February 1810, when it was changed to "Herald of Liberty."

The business men at this period appear from the town valuation to have been rated at various sums for stock in trade, amounting in the aggregate to \$9,447.¹

Some of the citizens of the town alive to the agricultural interests of the new county met April 1st to form an agricultural society. The action of the meeting resulted in obtaining an act of incorporation for the Kennebec Agricultural Society, which held its first meeting March 12th of the following year, and continued its existence many years rendering valuable service to the agricultural interests of the county.

The town was not represented this year in the legislature, as a vote of fifty-six to fifty-two was carried in town meeting against sending a representative. Col. Arthur Lithgow, the sheriff of the county, moved from Winslow into the Peter Parker or Thomas Sewall house May 19th, and Parker and his family removed a few days after to Boston. The road now called Stone street was laid out this year, as also the road leading past the lower factory boarding-house to Bridge's Mills; and Samuel Titcomb built a framed bridge across the gully on State street, south of the Mansion House, for which the town paid him \$112.37. This was the first opening of State then called Court street.

The federal candidate for governor, Caleb Strong, was elected this year by the small majority of two hundred over his democratic opponent Elbridge Gerry, and upon the assembling of the electoral

¹Names of business men and their valuation for stock in trade:

Jacob	Basford	\$100	
William	Bell	650	
Thomas	Bond	650	1 saw mill.
John	Brooks	500	
James	Burton	300	
James	Child	150	
Samuel	Colman	75	
Elias	Craig	50	
Thomas	Dickman	650	
Gage &	Vose	1,850	
Theophilus	Hamlen	650	
William	Howard	400	50 tons shipping.
Samuel	Howard	400	
William	Pitt	400	
Robinson &	Crosby	1,850	60 tons shipping.
Nathan	Weston	500	
Seth	Williams	150	
Church	Williams	150	
		9,475	

college to vote for President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each seventy-five votes, John Adams sixty-five and Charles C. Pinkney sixty-four. The House of Representatives, after more than thirty ballots, elected Mr. Jefferson from the two highest candidates, and Aaron Burr became Vice President.

The first mention of a new route from Augusta to Portland we find in June of this year, when Gen. Sewall went on horseback through Wales and Bowdoin to Dean's ferry, where he crossed the Androscoggin to Durham, and thence proceeded to Chase's tavern in North Yarmouth, at Walnut hill, where he stopped over night and rode into town over Back Cove bridge next morning. In returning he took "the road through Brunswick, by advice of the marshal," lodged at Chase's at "Flying Point," rode to Dunning's to breakfast, and "proceeded over Brunswick bridge, by the most direct route through Topsham, Bowdoin and Litchfield to Hallowell, and reached home before sunset" In November, he went and returned by way of Chandler's, in Monmouth.

The ice in the river was not passable this year till December 10th, and broke up on the 13th of the month. Rafts of lumber were run to Bath on the 25th, and the river did not again close till January 4th.

The year 1801 opened under very favorable auspices for the country. Peace was re-established in Europe; "our ships visited every part of the world, and brought home the products of every country;" shipbuilding, manufactures and mechanic arts were flourishing and gave an unusual stimulus to domestic industry. The interest of agriculture as well as manufactures was sought to be promoted by David Humphreys, our ambassador to Spain, who imported one hundred Merino sheep of fleeces exceeding in weight and fineness any in the country. So highly were these esteemed that Merino bucks sold in 1802 for \$300.

In May, Judge Samuel Sewall while passing from the Rev. Mr. Stone's, where he boarded, to the court house, over the recently constructed road, now called Stone street, was precipitated with his horse and chaise off an unrailed bridge which crossed the gully near William Caldwell's house. The horse was killed and the chaise much damaged, but the judge escaped without injury. The bridge at this time was about fifteen feet high from the bottom of the gully. In September a meeting was called to consider the claim made for damage which was referred to the selectmen and

town agent to adjust, and \$500 were raised to repair the bridges in town.

The disaffection in the South parish, which had for some time existed, was now greatly increased. At a meeting held in December of the past year to consider the expediency of petitioning the legislature "to amend, repeal, or explain any of the sections in the acts" dividing the town of Hallowell into three parishes and two towns, a committee consisting of Nathan Weston, Theophilus Hamlen, Joshua Gage, Seth Williams, Joseph North, Samuel Colman, James Child, Nathaniel Cummings and Salmon Rockwood was chosen to consider the subject, who reported "that the present difficulties of the parish are of such a nature that it will be for their interest not to petition the legislature at present to explain, amend or repeal any sections of the acts." This was accepted. But the difficulties were brought to a direct issue at a meeting held January 10th of this year, "to see if the parish wish for the further continuance of the Rev. Daniel Stone among them as their minister," and to take measures to dissolve the "civil contract" with him. On this question the meeting "agreed to poll the house," when thirteen were in favor of continuing Mr. Stone and twenty-six against it. A committee of the opposition, consisting of James Bridge, Samuel Colman, John Davis, Theophilus Hamlen and George Crosby was now chosen to confer and arrange with Mr. Stone for "a dissolution of the civil contract." To this Mr. Stone seemed at first to have readily consented, but when a larger committee approached him to make definite arrangements, he said he would agree in calling a council "if his church should approve the measure;" and would ask a dismissal, should a council recommend it, if the parish would submit to arbitrators "what compensation they should make him for the injury he should sustain by a dissolution of his civil contract;" and that some responsible members of the parish should bind themselves to perform the award. These terms were not acceptable, and the parish voted unanimously not to call a council.

The contract at this time between minister and people was considered of a permanent character, and not to be easily broken. If Mr. Stone was right in demanding compensation, security necessarily followed, for with the facility of changing from parish to parish the burden of payment might fall wholly on his friends, or

upon a parish with few or irresponsible parishioners. The movement to dissolve the connection with Mr. Stone having failed, the disaffection in the parish increased to an alarming extent.

In the following March sixty-seven certificates of "parochial elections" were filed with the town clerk,¹ most of which were of changes from the South to the North parish. One of the certificates was signed by forty-five persons, among whom we find the names of James Bridge, Benjamin Whitwell, George Crosby, William Robinson, Joshua Gage, James Child, John Davis, Samuel Colman, Arthur Lithgow and Samuel Howard. Nathan Weston signed a certificate to the same effect, as did others.

It is not surprising that under these circumstances "Joseph North and others" should have petitioned the legislature to change the bounds of the parish, probably so as to include the North parish, and to abolish the privilege of changing from one parish to another without a change of residence. This petition was published in the *Kennebec Gazette* with order of notice from the legislature, and the town at its May meeting instructed Nathan Weston, its representative that day chosen, "to use his best endeavors" to resist the petition; and the parish at a meeting held the same month decided against a change in the bounds of the parish, and in favor of a repeal of the provisions in the act allowing parochial changes, expressing at the time the sentiment, that they had "observed with concern too many instances wherein the indulgence allowed has been abused."

Capt. Samuel Cony was chosen "agent to attend the General Court for the purpose of obtaining an act to remedy the inconvenience the parish labors under," and forty dollars were raised to defray the agent's expenses.² The contest before the legislature, thus entered upon by the town and parish, resulted in abolishing the abused privilege after a definite period. This we shall see, in the progress of events, led to further legislative action.

The county commenced the erection of a new court house in June of this year, on the site of the present new jail. State street, then called Court street, had just been made passable to the south, by the erection of a framed bridge over the gully near the Mansion House. This house was built in the following year by Timothy Page for a hotel to accommodate attendants upon

¹ Original certificates.

² Parish Records, p. 54.

the courts. The present Court street was not laid out until 1803, and then only from State to Water street.

The court house was finished on the 16th of March, 1802, and occupied by the Court of Common Pleas. However, religious services had occasionally been held in it during the preceding winter by the North parish. It was a commodious building for that day, and served the county for nearly thirty years, after which, as private property, it was enlarged and became the place of worship of the second Baptist church, under the name of State Street Chapel. It subsequently was a place of public amusement, by the name of Concert Hall, and upon the erection of the new jail was removed to its present location north of the Mansion House, where it retains the last mentioned name.

In November of this year, Joseph and Hannah North gave to the inhabitants of the South parish about two acres of land for a parish burial-place. It was the lot now known as the old or "Burnt Hill" burying-ground on Winthrop street. Previously to this a few persons had been buried on their land where the town house was, and where Joseph Anthony's house now is, at the corner of Winthrop and Elm streets.

The town elections in the spring of this year show, according to Gen. Sewall, that "the federal fluid in the political thermometer was rising." On the 5th of April the "federal ticket for governor was within three of the Jacobin" or democratic ticket, and for lieutenant governor it had two majority. This was said to be "owing to the late measures of the general government," which so rapidly increased the growing disaffection, that at the representative election, May 3d, Major Samuel Howard, the federal candidate, was chosen by the strong vote of ninety-three to forty-seven for Nathan Weston and five for Samuel Titcomb, both democrats, and federalism was again in the ascendency in town.

The North parish, strengthened by the large accession of residents of the South parish, sustained occasional preaching, by Rev. Jotham Sewall and Rev. Mr. Smith, at the new and old court house until May 6th, when the Rev. Mr. Robbins arrived and occupied the desk, at the old court house, "as a candidate" for settlement till the last of August, when he left, but afterwards returned and officiated for two months at the same place. He exchanged with the Rev. Mr. Belden of Winthrop and the

Rev. Mr. Gillet of Hallowell; visited Gen. Sewall, who attended his meetings and said he "preached to general acceptance." Of course he was a sound Calvinist.

The first bell was brought into town by the county, this year, for the court house, which was then without belfry, and the Court of Sessions offered the use of the bell to the town and the South parish on certain conditions, which both declined, but subsequently, in December, the parish raised one hundred and fifty dollars "to aid in building the tower of the court house for the purpose of hanging the bell provided for the county," and appointed Joseph North and John Davis "to aid and advise with the committee appointed by the county for building the tower." The belfry was not erected till August of the following year, and on the tenth day of that month the bell commenced ringing at the hours of seven, one and nine o'clock daily.

Harmony of sound was probably promoted this year by the expenditure of thirty-five dollars raised "for purchasing a bass viol for the use of the parish and building a box therefor." This was the first introduction of instrumental music in public worship in town. The viol was played by Stephen Jewett.

The Kennebec proprietors were now anxious to divide their lands and close their affairs. Nathan Dane had made his report on titles in 1796, by which the proprietors at that period and the shares each was entitled to were ascertained, and measures had been taken to adjust any inequalities in divisions already made, with a view to the final settlement of the affairs of the company. Many settlers were upon their lands without title, which embarrassed the company, and they petitioned the General Court in January of this year asking for measures of relief. In their petition they say that "many persons availing themselves of the absence and distance of the proprietors, and the opportunity afforded of secrecy by the unsettled state of the country," had intruded upon their lands and made improvements, until by their numbers they flattered themselves that they were too powerful to be removed by the regular authority of law, "and in some instances alarming opposition had been made" to persons acting for the proprietors, and "to the hazard of the peace and quiet of that part of the State" where the lands lay. In order to quiet these settlers and avoid the expense and irritation of actions of ejectment to remove them, with the "almost certainty that the

special aid of the government will be necessary to enforce the quiet execution of the laws,"¹ the proprietors asked that they might be authorized, "upon compromise," to confirm to persons in possession titles to cover their improvements, suggesting that doubts had arisen whether as tenants in common they could do this without legislative action.

As a further proof of "their equity and moderation," the petitioners suggested the appointment of three commissioners by the legislature to inquire and determine on what terms the proprietors should quiet the settlers in their possessions, and gave assurance that they would comply with the decisions of the commissioners. This mode, which had been adopted in relation to settlers on the Waldo Patent, in 1797, with beneficial results; the proprietors were persuaded would have the happy effect, without injuring them in their "substantial rights," of "converting a great number of persons into good citizens."² The legislature complied with the request of the company, and by resolve conferred the authority asked, and authorized the governor and council to appoint three commissioners by whom the appraisal of the lands was to be made and the terms of payment determined; one half of the expense of this commission was to be paid by the commonwealth and the other half by the proprietors.

Charles Vaughan of Hallowell was authorized by the company to give deeds to settlers "on compromise;" and August 1, 1803, the commissioners having made their report, the company directed advertisements to be printed six weeks in the newspapers that they would execute deeds in accordance with the awards made. Those settlers only who accepted the provisions of the resolve by the fifth day of November 1802, were entitled to the benefit of its provisions, and the company petitioned the legislature for further extension,³ which was granted for one year. This was a measure of but partial relief, for litigation continued, creating bad feelings and a combination on the part of settlers to resist the laws, which culminated some years after in serious troubles.

¹ Capt. Thomas Knowlton and his militia company were paid \$241.91 by the State, "for pursuing and taking up sundry persons concerned in riotously opposing and firing upon a surveyor and others," in the counties of Hancock and Kennebec.—Resolve, March 4, 1802.

² Petition, January, 1802. Co. Records, Book 4, p. 33.

³ Co. Records, Book 4, p. 130.

The company, under advice of eminent counsel, and in order to be fully prepared in the cases which were arising in court, on the sixth of August 1807, held a meeting, which was continued for six consecutive days, at which the records of the company from January 23, 1796 to July 13, 1807, were read and confirmed.

The Bill of Rights of Massachusetts prohibited the legislature from making laws that should subject persons to "infamous punishment, without trial by jury." But persons were liable to such punishments by the act of March 15, 1785, when convicted of certain crimes by a jury. For theft, a fine was inflicted "not exceeding one hundred pounds or thirty-nine stripes," and a forfeiture to the owner of "treble the value of the goods or other articles stolen," and if the offender should be unable to make restitution or pay the treble value, the owner of the goods was entitled to dispose of the "convict in service, to any person whomsoever for such time as should be assigned by the court." For a second offence, the convict might in addition "be set upon the gallows for the space of one hour with a rope about his neck and one end thereof thrown over the gallows." If the goods stolen amounted to three pounds he might be further sentenced to be branded with the letter T, on the right cheek, and be confined to hard labor during his natural life, and wear a chain round his leg with a clog fastened to it. For burglary, the offender was liable to be branded on both cheeks with the letter B, in addition to the foregoing penalties.¹

Under this infamous law Timothy Hill, a deaf and dumb man, was sentenced, this year, at the September term of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Augusta. He had stolen a considerable amount of goods from Pitts and Soule, and was sentenced to "be set upon the gallows for the space of one hour with a rope about his neck and one end thereof cast over the gallows;" and to "be severely whipped fifteen stripes, and pay the said Pitts and Soule twelve hundred dollars, treble the value of the goods stolen," and the record proceeds, "if said Timothy be unable to pay the same, the said Pitts and Soule are authorized to dispose of the said Timothy in service to any person whomsoever for the term of twelve years." At the June term of the same court, in 1804, John Bisbee, convicted of fraud, was sentenced to "set in the pillory for the space of one hour" and to be impris-

¹ Mass. Laws, vol. 1, p. 231, edition 1807.

oned two months. Eli Duce, for theft, at the same term was sentenced to sit upon the gallows one hour, and to be publicly whipped twenty stripes, and to pay the party injured treble the value of the goods stolen, and in default of payment to be sold to service for one year. At the June term, 1805, Samuel Uling, who confessed to a charge of horse stealing, was sentenced to be whipped "twenty stripes on the naked back," and failing to make restitution was to be sold to service for two years. Joseph Dorsey and Benjamin Austin were each sentenced, at the same term, for theft, to receive one twenty and the other thirty stripes on the naked back, and to sale for three years' service if they failed to restore three times the value of the property stolen.¹ These were probably the last inflictions under this barbarous law in Kennebec, as it was repealed March 11, 1806, and from that time the cruelty of branding, sitting upon the gallows and whipping for crimes, forever passed away in the State.

An association of citizens erected this year a "Grammar School House" of brick, on the northwest corner lot of Bridge and State streets. Bridge street did not at this time, and for many years after, extend west of State street. The school-house was completed in the spring of 1804, when Mr. Cheney was engaged as preceptor, for one year, at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars. This was the first effort to establish a school above the grade of public schools. Individual interest in the association was represented by shares, which entitled the holder to send one scholar for each share, and shares were sometimes let to accommodate those who had none. The languages were taught at this school, which continued to flourish until the destruction of the house by fire, on the 16th of March, 1807.

The first dwelling erected on Judge North's land, on the hill, between Winthrop street and the Grammar School-house, was built this year by Lot Hamlen. It was the house long occupied by the late Greenwood C. Child, and which the late Dr. J. W. Ellis purchased and remodeled. It is now owned by Artemas Libby.

The Cushnoc House was built the same season by Amos Partridge for a store and dwelling. John Partridge traded in the store part in company with Kendall Nichols, father of the late Asaph R. Nichols. It was comparatively a small building at the time, and

¹ Records Sup. Jud. Court, Kennebec vol. 2, 1802, '4 and '5.

has since been enlarged, from time to time, to its present ample dimensions.

At this time, the Lombardy poplar was a favorite ornamental tree, and was extensively planted over the country. On each side of State street, which had been recently opened, they were planted from Bridge street to the brickyard at the southerly end of Grove street, and long waved their tall and graceful forms to the breeze. The last of the rows, near the brickyard, disappeared within a few years.

Joseph Burton, a brother of James, was a tobacconist, and occupied at this time the old Hamlen store, which stood between the court house and the Hamlen house, at the entrance of the Dickman lane from Winthrop street. He had an Indian painted as large as life for a sign. Tobacco was received in the leaf from the South and manufactured into "pigtail," which was furnished to merchants in quantity at seventeen cents a pound. His brother James was afterwards in company with him in the business. "Pigtail," which was the only kind manufactured, was credited to them in considerable quantities on Robinson & Crosby's books, in 1803 and '04.

On January 4th, the singular phenomenon of "two claps of thunder occurred during a snow storm."¹

On the eleventh of February, the large building belonging to Col. North, occupied by "Mr. Gill and Mr. Allen," and by Peter Edes as a printing office and dwelling house, situated on the bank of the river nearly opposite the Colonel's house, took fire and was consumed. Edes lost his printing press and a large part of his furniture. This caused him to suspend the printing of the Kennebec Gazette for a time, and while he was in Boston making arrangements to resume, some of the leading democrats were busy in obtaining subscriptions for the "Argus," which had just been started in Portland.² The first number of the Gazette issued after the fire is dated March 23d. In it the editor says, "the political complexion" of the paper "shall be such as to merit the approbation of every friend of the federal cause." It seems the effort to circulate the Argus had some effect on his subscription list, as in September following he consoled himself with the reflection that "he has got rid of almost all his bad paymasters since the establishment of the Argus in Portland," and he would not be under

¹ Sewall's Diary. ² First number of Eastern Argus issued Sept. 1, 1803.

the necessity of asking "a half dozen times for a dollar from his present respectable patrons."

The Hallowell and Augusta Bank was incorporated on the 6th of March of this year. It was the first banking institution established on the Kennebec, and the fifth in the District of Maine. Portland at this time had two, the Portland Bank incorporated June 15, 1799, and the Maine Bank incorporated June 23, 1802; Wiscasset one, the Lincoln and Kennebec Bank incorporated June 23, 1802; and Pepperelborough one, the Saco Bank incorporated March 8, 1803.

The Lincoln and Kennebec Bank was designed to accommodate Lincoln and Kennebec counties, and the leading men in each county were named in its act of incorporation. James Bridge, Samuel Howard and Daniel Cony were incorporators, and other citizens of Augusta, upon its organization, became interested in its stock. A director was usually elected from the Augusta stockholders, and one from the Hallowell. The former, this year, was Arthur Lithgow, the latter John O. Page. Wiscasset was without a newspaper, and the notification of the first meeting was required by the charter to be given "in the paper printed by *Eldes*, in the county of *Kennebec*, and *Jenks' Portland Gazette*."

The incorporators of the Hallowell and Augusta Bank were chiefly citizens of the two places, with a few Bath and Wiscasset names. The bank was located at Hallowell, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and was prohibited from issuing bills of less denomination than five dollars. It was required to appropriate one eighth part of its whole funds "to loans to be made to citizens of the commonwealth, not resident in the town of Hallowell," for the purpose of promoting the interest of agriculture. These loans were to be made in sums not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, "and upon the personal bond of the borrower, with collateral security, by sufficient mortgage of real estate, for a term not less than one year." This provision, designed to foster agriculture by loans to farmers, was in the charters of the previously mentioned banks.

The incorporators of the Hallowell and Augusta Bank met on the 6th of July, at the house of John Sewall, innholder, in Hallowell, for the purpose of organizing. A struggle which commenced in the legislature between Hallowell and Augusta for the location of the institution, was now renewed for its organization. So nearly

balanced were the parties, that each at first claimed to have elected the chairman of the meeting. However, the Augusta party prevailed. Judge Cony was chosen chairman, and Reuel Williams secretary. Judge Bridge was elected president, but did not act long, if at all. John O. Page was elected, and ever after during the life of the corporation continued its president. Jeremiah Dummer was the first and only cashier.¹ This bank was of great advantage to the Hook, adding much to its importance as a place of business. During the troublesome times preceding the war of 1812 it failed, with a large amount of bills in circulation. An effort was made to hold the stockholders. Reuel Williams brought a hundred actions against them on its bills, at one term of the court; but the books and papers of the bank had disappeared and could not be found, and proper proof could not be made of ownership of stock. Dummer, the cashier and rightful custodian of the books, knew nothing of them "of his own knowledge." He could only testify to what he had heard, but hearsay was not permitted, and the bills became worthless.²

The "Federal citizens" assembled on the 4th of July to commemorate the day. The dawn was ushered in by discharge of cannon. A procession was formed at the court house, and after crossing the river and returning, proceeded to the meeting-house, when "a chaste and spirited oration," which was afterwards published, was delivered by H. Weld Fuller, "a young lawyer," who was admitted to practice during the following month. After the oration the company partook of a "handsome repast" at Jones' hall, in the Kennebec House, and drank seventeen regular toasts highly seasoned with federalism. The democrats, at the same time listened to an oration from the Rev. Thurston Whiting, at the court house.

Amos Pollard disposed of his public house in 1797 to Peter T. Vose, who removed it from the eight rod road, now Market square, in which it was built, and enlarged it to the dimensions of the Kennebec House, finishing the end on Water street for a store, which he occupied. The house part was kept as a tavern by William Stanley and Isaac Stone. The next year Jesse Robinson took Stone's place, and Stanley & Robinson conducted the house. They were succeeded in 1800 by Vere Ross, who soon gave place

¹ Judge Weston and Reuel Williams.

² Judge Weston.

to Capt. Edward Jones, who kept it until 1806, when he in turn yielded to Oliver Pollard, who was succeeded by Joseph Burton.

From the advertisements in the Gazette we learn that Dr. Amos Winship of Boston had "fixed his residence" in the place; that Jotham Sewall had published a poem on baptism; that Frederick Wingate had opened a watchmaker's shop opposite B. Whitwell's office; that the copartnership between Seth Currier, William Bridge and James Bridge, at Canaan, under the name of Currier, Bridge & Co. was dissolved; that Howard & Cony paid cash for "well furred bear skins;" that Eveleth & Dutch gave cash for furs at their store; and that Seth Hallowell was in jail, and informed his creditors "that he intended shortly to swear out."

The Hallowell academy was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th of January. Measures were immediately taken to rebuild it of enlarged dimensions, and the school was continued in John Sewall's house.

John and Joshua Gage had built a wharf, in the rear of their store adjoining the town landing, and in order to facilitate access to it they asked of the town the privilege of erecting a wharf on the town landing, which after consideration by a committee was granted upon certain conditions and reservations.

The selectmen were authorized, March 11th, to procure a house for the accommodation of the poor of the town. The three physicians, Drs. Winship, Cony and Colman were appointed a committee to examine Dr. Ariel Mann's bill against the town.

Crows were outlawed this year and a bounty of twenty-five cents offered for the heads of those a year old, and half that sum for younger ones, killed within the town.

Joshua Gage was elected representative; he had one hundred and fourteen votes to one hundred and eleven for Seth Williams—and Nathan Weston was elected senator, and was a member of the democratic council furnished the federal governor Strong.

A project was started this year to erect a bridge over the Kennebec on both sides of Swan island. A petition for this purpose was presented by Elishu Getchell and sixty-three others to the legislature, which ordered notice by publication in the Eastern Repository, printed at Wiscasset, and the Kennebec Gazette. This brought out Nathan Weston, senator of the county, in an article in the Gazette in opposition, in which he called upon the towns interested to express their sentiments upon the subject. Augusta accordingly assembled in town meeting and chose a

committee of seven, to "draw a remonstrance to the General Court," which was reported at an adjourned meeting, accepted, and committed to Capt. Gage, the representative, "to be preferred to the legislature."

From business notices it appears that the copartnership consisting of Charles Vose, James Bridge and Reuel Williams, under the name of Charles Vose, was dissolved March 1st; that Vose continued business at the Craig Store, "west end of Kennebec bridge," where he received Samuel Prince as a partner, but soon dissolved the connection with him; that Solomon Vose, October 20th, informed the public of his removal from Northfield, in the county of Hampshire, to Augusta, where he has opened an office; that Samuel Colman was about to remove from Augusta; that William Pitt had removed to Wiscasset, and Caleb Heath occupied his store and Major Heath his tavern; that Nichols & Partridge had dissolved, and John Partridge offered a large assortment of goods "at the large new store opposite the gaol," where he continued business; that William King was in town for a few days "to take profile likenesses with patent delineating pencil," twenty thousand of which he announced "he had taken between Salem and this town." A profile bearing his stamp, and probably taken at this time, after more than fifty years, was multiplied by the photographic process, showing by strong contrast wonderful discoveries and improvements since that time.

At this time, three western mails arrived at and departed from Augusta weekly; one on Monday, by way of Brunswick; another on Tuesday, by way of Monmouth; and the third on Saturday, by way of Wiscasset. A mail to Farmington and one to Norridge-wock arrived and departed on Thursday of each week.¹

James Burton, who was a federalist, and had held the office of postmaster for twelve years, "giving general satisfaction," was, on account of his politics, removed January 1st, and Samuel Titcomb appointed in his place. But Isaac Carter, a brother democrat of Titcomb, performed the duties of the office.

Thomas W. Smith & Co. had at this time taken the bakery formerly occupied by Thomas Dexter, and advertised to carry on the baking business extensively, and to deliver to the inhabitants of Augusta and Hallowell, at their houses, warm bread every other morning should sufficient encouragement be given.

¹ Kennebec Gazette.

Peter T. Vose had received Joseph Wales as a partner; they traded in the east end of the Kennebec House, under the name of Vose & Wales; Samuel Bond had removed to the store of J. & J. Gage, lately occupied by Edward Vinton; Samuel F. Brown had formed a copartnership with Arthur Lithgow, and traded in the store lately occupied by Charles Vose, at the west end of the bridge, under the name of Samuel F. Brown & Co.; Bartholomew Nason had taken the store on Winthrop street, that formerly stood where the Kennebec House stable stood, but shortly removed to Theophilus Hamlen's new store opposite.

The first stage which came to Augusta was started by Col. T. S. Estabrook of Brunswick. In February of this year he informed the public that he had "commenced running a mail stage from Brunswick to Augusta twice a week;" that it left Brunswick on Saturdays and Tuesdays, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and arrived at Augusta on Sundays and Wednesdays at ten o'clock; left Augusta on Sunday at noon, and on Thursday at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Brunswick on Monday at eight in the morning, and Thursday at five in the afternoon.¹ The route at this time was through "Purgatory" in Litchfield, and came into the river road at Loudon hill in Hallowell. From thirteen to twenty-three hours was required for a transit, which is made in the public conveyance of the present day in an hour and a half. Col. Estabrook carried the mail over the same route on horseback for the first time in 1802; previous to that time it came by the way of Monmouth.

Peter Gilman, who still carried the mail from Augusta to Norridgewock, informed the public in June, "that he leaves Norridgewock with a stage on Monday and Thursday" at six o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Hallowell the evening of the same day at seven. John Blake, Meshach W. Blake and Levi Moody commenced running the first line of stages "from Hallowell to Portland by Augusta, Monmouth and New Gloucester" in January 1807. Stages of this line left Hallowell every Monday and Friday mornings at four o'clock, and arrived at Portland the same evening at seven.²

The seceding members of the South parish, who were "gentlemen residing within the parish but not members thereof," communicated to the parish in May 1803 "certain proposals" in writing

¹ Kennebec Gazette, Feb. 1806.

² Kennebec Gazette, Jan. 9, 1807.

tending to a reconciliation. A meeting was called to consider them, but the attendance was so small that the meeting was adjourned and finally ended without action. No other effort is known to have been made for a reconciliation of the troubles which still existed. At this time the right to change from one parish to another had probably expired by limitation, and with it returned the right of taxation, a claimed grievance, which subsequently called for and obtained relief by legislative action.

Considering the weakness arising from the division which existed it was a bold measure at this time to undertake an expensive house of public worship, for which incipient measures were adopted during the year. The enterprise of building the new meeting-house, great as it was and difficult to accomplish as it must have been, was managed with such wisdom and consummate ability as eventually to contribute, in no small degree, to bring about a reconciliation and restore harmony to the parish. In its success and results it must be viewed as one of the most creditable events in the history of the town.

At a parish meeting held April 21, 1806, it was voted "That the parish deem it proper and expedient to have a new meeting-house erected for the accommodation of the first Congregational society in the South parish, and that the same be undertaken when a convenient site shall be obtained and accepted by the parish, and other necessary arrangements agreed on relative to the dimensions of the house, and a fund provided for the purpose." Daniel Cony, Joseph North, William Brooks, Seth Williams, Elias Craig, Solomon Vose and Thomas Bowman, were appointed to procure a suitable lot of land, make a plan of the house and estimate its probable expense. Theophilus Hamlen, who was at one time a seceder, and Peter T. Vose were afterwards added to this committee.

The committee reported August 11th, that the house should be "about eighty feet long by sixty feet wide;" the probable expense of which would be \$8,000; that funds be raised by sale of pews; and that a lot of land, belonging to Joseph North, near the grammar school house, on the east side of the street leading to the court house "from its central situation and elevated prospect" would be most suitable for a site. Judge North proposed to sell this lot, eight rods by twenty-four, for "one thousand dollars," or to give it "in exchange for the old meeting-house," the parish to

make its election within a year. The proposal, however, was not to be binding unless the meeting-house could be erected from a fund to be provided by the sale of pews. The report was accepted, and Peter T. Vose, Solomon Vose and Samuel Cony were chosen a building committee, and were directed to make sale of the pews, a plan of which was to be accepted by the parish previous to the sale.

The same committee at a subsequent meeting presented a plan, dated November 17, 1806, which was adopted, and the committee, which proved to be very efficient, were clothed "with such discretionary power" in erecting the building "as to them should appear necessary to carry the object into effect." When a fund arising from the sale of pews should amount to \$10,000, they were to proceed without delay to erect the building on the most elevated part of the lot offered by Judge North. An addition to the lot on the north side was subsequently made of one acre purchased of Elias Craig at \$150, and of a strip three rods wide on the south side purchased of Judge North.

The building committee, on the 12th of May, 1807, reported to the parish that they had made "contracts for a considerable part of the materials" for the house, and had "engaged workmen to commence the business" of erecting the building "in a few days." A question had arisen in relation to "fronting" the house, which was decided by a vote of the "proprietors of pew ground." Theophilus Hamlen was appointed to superintend the practical operation of building at two dollars and a half per day.

This year Robinson & Crosby, who were doing a large business in the "old castle," built the block of two brick stores which stood on Water street at the northeast corner of Market square. They were the first brick stores built in town. The same year they constructed the wharf in the rear, and occupied both for a few years, until the difficulties of the times compelled them to retire from business.

Capt. James Purrinton of Bowdoinham moved to Augusta in August, 1805, and settled on a farm on the Belgrade road, now owned and occupied by George Cony. His father had deceased leaving him "a handsome patrimony," and he was considered "a rich and independent farmer." At this time he was forty-six years of age, and had a wife who, before marriage, was Betsey Clifford of Bath. She was an amiable woman of forty-five. Their

children were Polly, aged nineteen; James, seventeen; Martha, fifteen; Benjamin, twelve; Anna, ten; Nathaniel, eight; Nathan, six; and Louisa, eighteen months.

Purrinton was of grave countenance, reserved manners, and "obstinately tenacious of his opinion." He frequently, however, changed his religious sentiments, and finally became a believer in the doctrine of universal salvation; was said to be kind and affectionate in his family and an obliging neighbor. He was observed at times to be elated or depressed as his affairs were prosperous or otherwise. He was greatly despondent on account of the drought of this year, and expressed fears that his crops would be cut off, his cattle starve, and his family suffer from want. But fears were not entertained by his neighbors, to whom he had expressed his feelings, that he meditated violence. However, on the morning of the ninth of July they were alarmed by an occurrence which has seldom been equalled in tragic horror. Purrinton, between two and three o'clock in the morning, attacked his sleeping family with an axe, and killed and mangled in a manner too shocking to relate, his wife and six children, wounded two others, and then with a razor cut his own throat.

Of a family of nine persons seven were killed. James, awakened by the piercing cries of his mother leaped from his bed and ran to the door of his apartment, where he was met by his father with axe in hand, who struck him, but so near was he that the axe passed over his shoulder inflicting a slight wound in his back. One or two blows, by the light of the moon which shone brightly, followed, but without effect. His younger brother, who slept with him, at this moment came up to pass out. He was assaulted and killed, and James escaped through a back door. Martha, the surviving daughter, was "desperately wounded." She was awakened by the blows which killed her sister who was in bed with her. Terrified, she endeavored to shield herself with the bed clothes, but received two blows on the head and one on the arm which left her senseless. James, upon escaping, flew to Dean Wyman's, a near neighbor, and related in an "incoherent manner" the horrid scene. Wyman, with Jonathan Ballard, who lived at a short distance, repaired to Purrinton's house and found Martha alive, but so frightened "that she scarcely dare breathe." They removed her on a bier to Ballard's house, where after lingering three weeks she died of her wounds, July 30th.

Elias Craig, as coroner, immediately summoned a jury of inquest, of which John Eveleth was foreman. Frederic Wingate alone of the panel is now (1863) alive.¹

On Sunday, three days before the fatality, it appeared that Purrinton sharpened a knife and stood before a looking-glass in presence of his daughter, apparently preparing his throat for its use. This so alarmed her that he calmly replied to her terrified questions and laid the knife aside. The mother, upon her return from meeting being informed of the incident and that he had written a letter previous to sharpening the knife, was filled with the most alarming apprehensions. Search was made among his papers and a letter found addressed to his brother in which he said, "I am going on a long journey," and gave directions as to the disposition of his property and the education of his children, enjoining him "to be sure to give them learning if it takes all—divide what is left, for I am no more." This so overcame his wife that "she was wretched and inconsolable." He endeavored to allay her fears by the most positive assurance that he did not meditate suicide, but at the same time informed her that he had a presentiment that his death was near. Towards the close of the day preceding the assault he sharpened the fatal axe, but spent the evening as usual with the family, and when James retired he left his father reading the bible, which was found on the table next morning open at the ninth chapter of Ezekiel. It is said that hereditary insanity existed in his family, and that probably a sudden "frenzy—an inexplicable impulse of a disordered mind," instigated the deed. However, the jury found that Purrinton "of his malice aforethought" did kill and murder his wife and children, "and as a felon did voluntarily kill and murder himself."

After the jury had ended the examination, on the day of the tragedy, the selectmen took charge of the bodies, and in the evening conveyed them to the meeting-house, placing the corpse of Purrinton in the porch with the fatal axe and razor on the coffin; the others were laid in the body of the house. The next day "a vast concourse of people" from the surrounding country attended the funeral. So great was the throng that the street and adjoin-

¹ The others were Theophilus Hamlen, James Child, Kendall Nichols, Shubael Pitts, Caleb Heath, Jonathan Perkins, Oliver Pollard, Samuel Bond, Ezekiel Page and Ephraim Ballard, Jr. Wingate has since deceased.

ing houses were filled, and many were on the house tops.¹ A stage was erected in Market square in front of the meeting-house, from which, after a prayer by the Rev. Daniel Stone, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Joshua Taylor, a Methodist minister. A procession was then formed in which the remains of the mother and her children, "supported by bearers and attended by pall holders," were preceded by the coroner and jury of inquest and followed by the surviving son and other relations with the citizens. The body of Purrinton, drawn upon a cart, closed the procession, which crossed Kennebec bridge and returned, then moved by way of Bridge and State streets to the Burnt hill burying-ground, in the northeast corner of which the mother and children were buried. Services were performed at the graves by the Rev. Samuel Haskell, an Episcopal clergyman from Gardiner.

The body of the homicide was further distinguished from the others by being buried with the axe and razor, without ceremony, in the highway near the southeast corner of the burying-ground, at the corner of Winthrop and High streets. The procession then returned to the meeting-house, where the assembled multitude were dismissed after prayer by the Rev. Eliphalet Gillet.²

It was feared that the wars in Europe, prevailing at this time, might drive the United States from a position of neutrality which was yielding rich returns to her commerce, and measures were taken for defence; and a military spirit, engendered by increased attention to military organization and discipline, was fostered in view of a probable rupture in the peaceful relations of the country.

The military companies of Augusta, of which there were now two, were well equipped and under efficient discipline. One of them had been commanded in 1796, and for some years after, by Capt. Seth Williams. He was succeeded by Capt. Samuel Cony, who had been promoted, and Capt. Shubael Pitts was now in command. The other company was under command of Capt. Thomas Pitts.

Some gentlemen in Augusta of adventurous spirit in the military line, obtained authority, by a resolve of the legislature, to form a

¹ Mrs. Ballard says "house tops covered."

² On authority of a pamphlet printed at the time, furnished by Frederic Wingate, the only surviving member of the jury of inquest; Sewall's and Mrs. Ballard's Diaries; MS. in hand writing of the late Judge Fuller, and Elias Craig, son of the coroner.

company of Light Infantry. A call was made, on the 28th of February, in the *Kennebec Gazette*, on "gentlemen of military taste and talent who are fond of the manly and honorable exercise of arms," to meet at the court house for the purpose of organizing such a company.

At the time appointed some of the choice military spirits of the town assembled and formed a company by the name of the *Augusta Light Infantry*. Solomon Vose was chosen captain; Amos Partridge lieutenant; Peter T. Vose ensign; Joseph Wales first sergeant; John Partridge second sergeant; James Williams third sergeant; and Cyrus Alden fourth sergeant. Stephen Jewett was fifer, and Lorain Judkins drummer. The rank and file on the inspection roll of the next year, numbered thirty;¹ among whom we find the names of many who afterwards became prominent citizens.

This was the first independent company formed in *Augusta*, and it became famous for its discipline and martial bearing. Capt. Vose, its commander, was a gentleman of military taste and a proficient in military science. He prepared and published a manual of infantry exercise, on the basis of *Stuben's*, containing some new evolutions and manœuvres "as performed by the *Augusta Light Infantry*;" this work was mainly for the instruction of his company. During the season the company was uniformed, and the ladies catching the military spirit prepared and presented to it a standard. The presentation was a marked event. The *Gazette* announced to the public that the ceremony would take place at noon, on the eleventh of September, on which occasion the company would make their first public appearance in full uniform, and that Capt. Elwell's troop of horse and Capt. Palmer's company of artillery, both of *Hallowell*, would be present and join in the evolutions to be performed during the day.

At the appointed time old and young of both sexes proceeded to the court house, where the "few patriotic ladies" who were to

¹They were Charles Williams, Benjamin Burbank, Charles Randlet, Ephraim Dutton, Bartholomew Nason, H. W. Fuller, Greenwood C. Child, Oliver Rowse, John H. Hartwell, Samuel Bond, Prince Tobey, Samuel Williams, John Wyman, Theodore Wilson, Luther Farrell, Samuel Crehore, David Church, Seth Williams, Jr., William Babcock, Daniel Randlet, William Partridge, Jonathan Perkins, John Jones, 2d, Robert Williams, Jr., E. B. Williams, Joseph Ladd, Nahum Wood, John Briggs, William J. Anderson and Josiah H. Vose.

make the presentation were assembled. The cavalry and artillery were there, and soon after the Augusta Light Infantry appeared and took position centrally in front of the court house, upon the steps of which Miss Sarah Williams, daughter of Capt. Seth Williams, an elegant young lady beautifully dressed in white satin, with "graceful appearance and dignified manner" appeared, holding a large and elegant standard of white silk, upon which was inscribed in red letters the motto "Victory or Death." This she delivered, addressing the "citizen soldiers" with "eloquence and pathos." The concluding paragraphs of the address were as follows :

"Like the matrons of Rome, allow us to participate on this interesting occasion, and though all untaught, permit me, in the name of these your patrons, to present you this standard; believing, as they do, that it is never to be deserted, never to be unfurled, with the menacing attitude of war, but in the hour of your country's danger. In that hour may you imitate and surpass the famed legions of Rome!

"Remember, soldiers, the prosperity of your country and your own glory are inseparably connected; that to be brave and disciplined, is to be brilliant and victorious.

"Should the dread hour arrive that threatens to immolate your country at the shrine of foreign ambition or internal faction—fly to this standard—protect it with your lives—let retreat and capitulation be terms known to you only by name—and swear by the avenging spirit, you will adhere to the emphatic motto here inscribed—Victory or Death."

Ensign Peter T. Vose received the standard and replied in appropriate terms, acknowledging "the graceful and noble manner in which it had been presented," and after giving utterance to gallant and patriotic sentiments, concluded with the assurance that the "standard shall be upheld while an arm remains to support it; nor shall the motto here engraved cease to vibrate from the heart, while life remains to repeat—Victory or Death."

The parade of the united companies in the afternoon was highly gratifying to the public. In the evening a "splendid ball" was given by the brothers of Miss Williams. The Gazette speaks of the day as one of "hilarity and flow of soul," and says of the review that "few events since the settlement of our country have been so replete with moments of feeling and satisfaction."

The country was, at this time, divided as to the policy which should be pursued towards France and Great Britain, the two principal nations engaged in the European war. The federalists were charged with favoring the British, and the democrats the French. Each had made aggressions on our commerce, which were palliated by one party and magnified by the other. The government was long suffering, and anxious to maintain a neutrality with both as a sure means of promoting the interest of our extensive and increasing commerce. But at length the impressment of our seamen and insults to our flag induced Congress, as a measure of retaliation, to prohibit the importation from Great Britain of various manufactured articles. This tended to increase the aggressions of the British. They seized merchant vessels under trivial pretexts, and aroused the indignation of the country by the *Leander*, an English vessel of war, firing into a coaster entering New York harbor, and killing a seaman; and the flagrant outrage committed by the *Leopard* upon the *Chesapeake*, a national vessel, in our own waters, created an outburst of public feeling and indignation such as was seldom witnessed in the country. In November, Bonaparte issued his celebrated decree blockading the British islands and interdicting commerce with them. This was retaliated in the succeeding January, by British orders in council, which complicated our affairs with the belligerents and came near involving us in war.

The month of January 1807 was extremely cold. The Gazette records the temperature as below zero for seven days of the last of the month, as follows: the 20th at 22° below, 21st at 18° below, 22d at 24° below, 23d at 32° below, 26th at 16° below, and 27th at the extreme point of 34° below.

February 1st there was a change of weather with rain, which raised the mill brook so rapidly that Bond's mill was carried away. On the 16th of the same month the water rose in the river, by ice jamming, to within a foot of the sill of Gen. Sewall's house, and on the 20th it rose a foot higher than the highest known for many years.

The selectmen were authorized, last year, to "contract for a house for the poor of the town, in a sum not exceeding \$300," and George Read was, at the annual meeting of this year, elected "Superintendent of the Town's Poor House." The town of Lowell, now that arrangements were made to erect a new house for

public worship, asserted claim to the old meeting-house, and a committee of three legal gentlemen, James Bridge, Benjamin Whitwell and Solomon Vose was appointed to inquire into the claim and report. A committee was also raised to consider the best means to secure the town's powder, which had heretofore been kept in the attic of the meeting-house, which was probably the most secure place, as fire was never permitted within its walls.

The separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts was again before the town this year, when the decisive vote of one hundred and twenty against forty-six in favor was given.

During the past and present year an unusual degree of prosperity attended the town. This appeared in increased activity in business and additions to the business men of the place. Josiah H. Vose, a brother of Solomon Vose, opened a store next door south of the Kennebec tavern, that "noted and well accustomed house," which was now kept by Joseph Burton, and had at this time four rooms on the lower floor, a "spacious hall and eight sleeping chambers."

Luther Farrell had opened a "cheap cash store," an adventure which soon ended, as we are informed a few months after that Samuel Bond removed to the "remarkable cheap store lately occupied by Luther Farrell." Dr. Sterne occupied the shop in the second story of the Gage store with "an extensive assortment of drugs, medicines and surgical instruments." Nathaniel Thwing, the itinerant tailor of former days, had given place to the firm of Jonas Child & Co., who located and established themselves in the tailoring business "next door to Whitwell & Fuller's office."

John Eveleth and Greenwood C. Child had formed a copartnership, and taken the Gage store recently vacated by Samuel Bond. J. & E. B. Williams had erected an expensive blacksmith shop opposite the bakery of T. W. Smith, at the foot of Court street, where they carried on the blacksmith business. John Brewster, portrait and miniature painter, had arrived in town and was stopping at the Kennebec tavern, to paint in unfading colors the faces which King, his predecessor, had taken in profile. Robert C. Vose, secretary of the managers, gave notice of the "Augusta Assemblies" at Burton's hall.

The Kennebec Agricultural Society met, April 13th, at the dwelling of Joseph North, by previous appointment, and chose Joseph North president; Nathaniel Dummer and Robert Page

vice presidents ; Daniel Cony treasurer ; H. Sewall recording secretary ; James Bridge and John Merrick corresponding secretaries ; Charles Vaughan, Rev. D. Stone, Rev. E. Gillet, Chandler Robbins, Arthur Lithgow, John Davis and Joseph Wingate trustees. Benjamin Vaughan, John Merrick and James Bridge were chosen a standing committee to address the farmers of the county "on the general subject of agriculture."

John Merrick, of this committee, on the 19th of June addressed the farmers, through the Gazette, on the subject of increasing food for cattle and how to use it with the most economy. He recommended the sowing of oats to be cut in the milk, and planting corn to be cut for fodder, also the raising of potatoes, carrots and turnips, and gathering and preserving leaves of forest trees to be fed to cattle. The economical preparation of food, such as grinding and soaking grain and chopping straw was recommended. He remarked, "hay is now dearer in Kennebec than in London, the capital city of a luxurious nation," and recommended stacking hay and building barns to preserve it in years of plenty for years of scarcity. "New measures," he said, "are required from the repeated scarcity lately occurring in our food for horses and cattle."

The Kennebec Medical Association was, in May, called at the house of Gershom North, innholder. This inn was the Mansion House, which was at the time owned and occupied by him.

The republicans were now in high spirits on account of the election of Sullivan as governor, and June 1st rang the bell and fired cannon from "before sunrise till after twelve o'clock" at noon. They also celebrated the 4th of July by an oration delivered in the meeting-house, by the Rev. Joshua Cushman of Winslow, and a dinner provided for a hundred and fifty persons, in the court house which was adorned with flags, evergreens and flowers. Cushman's oration was published in pamphlet form, and as it attacked federalism with more vigor of denunciation than truthfulness or discretion, it was reviewed at length by a correspondent in the Gazette, who noticed some errors of fact as well as of composition, which "a friend of Cushman" endeavored to fix on its federal printer.

The "federal republicans" probably celebrated at Hallowell, where an oration was delivered by Jeremiah Perley. The Augusta Light Infantry paraded in honor of the day. After marching and

counter-marching and performing various evolutions, they drew up "on the Kennebec bridge," where the company "discharged eighteen rounds" of musketry, and then proceeded to "Pollard's hotel" where an "elegant dinner" was provided for them, at which they sung among other songs one rejoicing in their freedom from party strife. The half of one stanza read as follows :

"No discord here shall mar our joys,
 No party feud our board controls,
 No jarring thought our glee alloys,
 We all are sons of freeborn souls."

The election of James Sullivan, the democratic candidate for governor, by a decisive majority, after a warm contest, which resulted in every branch of the government becoming democratic, was not owing to a great change in the politics of the State, as Caleb Strong, the federal governor of the previous year, was barely elected by the people; and the lieutenant governor and the council were democratic. But partizan feeling, which was active and intolerant, soon became embittered by the obnoxious measures of President Jefferson's administration.

The President of the United States required the executives of the several States to raise their respective quotas of 100,000 men, to be organized and held in readiness for the defence of the country, and Gov. Sullivan issued his orders of September 14th requiring detachments of the militia for this purpose. This measure became necessary from the aggressions of both France and England on our commerce.

Previous to the issuing of division orders by Major General Sewall for a detachment of 1311 men, including officers, from the eighth division of the militia under his command, in response to Gov. Sullivan's requisition, the Augusta Light Infantry, by Solomon Vose their captain, tendered their services to the governor. Capt. Vose in a letter to Gen. Sewall filled with patriotic sentiment, said, they "do not wait for a cold and formal detachment of their men; they hasten to tender their unanimous services in the cause of their country; they are ready for action; they seize the first instant to enter into engagements with arms and equipments complete, at a moment's warning to march under the orders of their superiors." * * * "While they cannot but deeply regret the cause which induces this offer they hope, should the opportunity finally present itself, they may be found faithful to

the motto¹ inscribed on their standard." * * * * * "Their standard they received from the hands of their fair countrywomen, and they renewedly swear it shall never be tarnished with dishonor or lost but with their best blood."

This offer Gen. Sewall noticed in appropriate terms in his division orders, and after communicating it to the governor informed them, in a letter couched in complimentary terms, that he had "the honor, in the name of the supreme authority, most cordially to accept the voluntary tender and engagement so timely and readily made." * * * * * "And in the unwelcome event of meeting an invading enemy—which is most ardently deprecated—it cannot but be esteemed safe and honorable either to command or be protected by a body of volunteers so well armed, equipped, disciplined and uniformed and so well appointed as is the Augusta Light Infantry Company."

In November twenty-six prisoners were confined in the old wooden jail, probably most of them for debt. Some light is thrown on their condition by a poetical epistle to which they resorted to obtain something to regale themselves with on Thanksgiving day. It was addressed to the sheriff of the county, as follows :

PRISONERS' PETITION.

To his Honor, the Sheriff of Kennebec county,
 We, Petitioners, Solicit your generous bounty.
 This day the Governor of our Commonwealth
 Has made a Thanksgiving—and we wish him health,
 And you too—But then, in our situation,
 Being almost reduced to the brink of starvation,
 Without any silver or gold in our purse,
 And what to your goodness will surely seem worse,
 We're most out of credit; and we really think
 We could hardly get trusted for victuals or drink.
 Our fortunes have rather been wreck'd in the gale,
 And our merciless creditors have put us in gaol.
 Our minds are still noble, we never repine,
 Yet what a good thing is a bottle of wine;
 And a bet we would lay, if our cash was but handy,
 That a little good Rum, Geneva, or Brandy,
 Our minds would enliven, our spirits would cheer,
 And then we would join in Thanksgiving sincere;
 Our dull cares would fly, and around we should jump,
 And what matter if a few of us chance to get drunk.

¹ "Victory or Death."

Your Honor's good health we will certainly drink,
And Sullivan's too, we assuredly think,
Will ring thro' our cells with rapture profound,
Our Sorrows, our cares, and our woes will be drowned.

Signed, ASA EMERSON and twenty-five others.

Dated 26th November, 1807.

This epistle had its desired effect. Arthur Lithgow, the sheriff, was not the man to deny such a request, and they were well supplied with creature comforts.

In a brief message to Congress, on the 18th of December, President Jefferson, after stating "the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen, and merchandise are threatened on the high seas, and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe, and it being of great importance to keep in safety these essential resources," recommended "an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the United States." Congress discussed the recommendation three days, in secret session, and against the vehement protests of the federalists, who said "it was a slavish submission to the mandates of the French emperor," passed on the twenty-second day of December, an act laying an embargo on vessels in the harbors of the United States. This ruinous measure, which gave up all foreign trade and forbade foreign ships to load with our produce, at once prostrated the business of the country and produced wide-spread distress; particularly burdensome and ruinous was it to New England. After a continuance of fourteen months the embargo was superceded by non-intercourse with Great Britain and France, which was a measure of partial relief to the distressed country.

The raising of the new meeting-house, in the South parish, was commenced on the fourteenth of July 1807, and finished on the eighteenth. Previous to this, "James Bridge, Benjamin Whitwell and others" petitioned the legislature to "incorporate them and their associates into a religious society by the name of the Third Religious Society in Augusta, with such privileges and immunities as shall be deemed proper and just." In this petition, upon which notice was ordered June 19th, they represent that, "in consequence of the right of seceding from one parish to unite with another, less opposition was excited to the settlement of their present minister than would otherwise have arisen;" that a majority of the parish was dissatisfied with him in 1801, and

desired and proposed a dissolution of the ministerial connection on just and equitable terms, which were not accepted, but terms of adjustment were proposed which were "deemed unreasonable" by the parish; "that the consequences of division have been, and still continue to be, injurious to the best interests of the inhabitants;" that there has not been a meeting-house or settled minister in the North parish, with which most of the petitioners are connected; that they reside at so great distance from the usual places of worship in that parish and the parish in Hallowell, that some are unable and many indisposed to attend; "whereby the habit of neglecting this important duty is greatly increased," which "has conduced to deprave the morals and manners of the community;" and "that the wealth and population of the parish have more than doubled since the ordination of their present minister."¹

The parish assembled December 14th to consider the subject of this petition, when it was referred to a committee, who reported on the eleventh day of the following month, "that it would be expedient for the parish to forward a respectful remonstrance and representation to the legislature in reply" thereto, "expressive of the injurious consequences apprehended by the parish from having so many of its members separated therefrom." This report was accepted, and Daniel Cony, Joseph North, Peter T. Vose, Seth Williams, Robert Williams, Solomon Vose, Thomas Bowman, Thomas Bond and Isaac Carter were appointed a committee to draft and forward to the representative of the town and senators from the county a remonstrance.²

In this remonstrance the committee did not assume "to decide on the wisdom, integrity or propriety of the petition," although they say reasons and considerations "of a doubtful tendency, accompanied with certain statements not correctly ascertained" appear therein. Their "apology for troubling" the legislature is in "considerations which regard the general interest of society, and the peculiar situation of the parish." They further say, "it is to be regretted, that some of those persons who have seceded from the parish, still remain uneasy and dissatisfied with their situation," and aver that the twenty-five votes thrown in 1801 against the minister, were not a third part of the votes of the parish; they inquire in relation to the divisions, "whether the unpleasant results do not admonish us to unite and hold together in

¹ Petition in Kennebec Gazette, July 3, 1807.

² Parish Records, p. 101.

support of the civil and religious interests of the parish ;” and remark “that all good men will feel a sincere regret when they learn from the declaration of the petitioners that neglect to attend the important duty of public worship *should have conduced to deprave their morals and manners,*” at a time when “there were two respectable public teachers,” officiating statedly “in their vicinity.” They conclude by remarking of the parish, “that it yet remains small to compose *one parish,*” which is engaged in building a meeting-house, and that the petitioners should not be let off without paying their proportion of the debts and liabilities incurred.¹

At the same meeting Theophilus Hamlen and nine others petitioned the parish to join in a mutual council with the Rev. Mr. Stone, “respecting the disagreeable situation and difficulties subsisting between them and their minister.” This was referred to a committee, which reported January 25th, that having given notice to the petitioners, they were met by three of them, “but one of whom, upon conference, was in favor of a council, and his arguments were drawn from the expediency of the measure, grounded on the idea that a great majority of the inhabitants, living within the territory of the parish, were opposed to Mr. Stone; respecting this, the committee have no data, as they have had no communication with the disaffected without the parish.” This class were not willing to bear their proportion of the expense of an “experiment,” as summoning a council was called. “It must first be agreed that *Mr. Stone shall be removed* before they will obligate themselves to join in the expense that may be incurred.”

It was then inquired, what was the cause of complaint against Mr. Stone; there was no allegation against his moral character, it was agreed that was unimpeachable and truly amiable. It was not pretended that he had changed his religious sentiments and preached different doctrines from those he avowed in a “state of probation;” nor was it hinted that he had in any way forfeited his ministerial character.

Though frequently pressed on the subject, Mr. Hamlen, “the organ of the disaffected,” would assign no cause of complaint against Mr. Stone, either as a minister or a man. The committee “regretted that this root of bitterness should exist in the parish,”

¹ Remonstrance in Gazette January 22, 1808.

and remarked that "they should shudder at the idea of separation" from their minister, and "doubted if the parish would be sufficiently united to settle a successor for many years." They hoped the "unfounded prejudice and bitterness without a cause would soon vanish," and that they might become a "united and happy people."

This report was signed by Joseph North, Solomon Vose, William Brooks, Thomas Bowman and Isaac Carter.¹

The meeting then adopted the following preamble and vote :

"Whereas certain persons within the parish who do not hear Mr. Stone, have at times disturbed the peace and harmony of the parish,"

Therefore: Voted, "When they shall unite in a minister of the Congregational order of sound principles and good character, that said minister may be settled as a colleague with Mr. Stone, with the privilege of supplying the pulpit half the time" at their expense, they to be exempt from any tax towards Mr. Stone's salary.

This vote was passed to accommodate the petitioners for a third religious society, and to induce them to unite in building the new meeting-house. It failed, however, in its object. In the following March thirty-six persons were incorporated by the name of "The Third Religious Society in Augusta" with the full powers of a parish.² By this act any members of the South parish and of the newly incorporated society could change from one parish to the other at any time previous to the first day of the following April. But members of the South parish becoming members of the Third Religious Society by the act of incorporation, or by uniting with it before the first of April following, were required to pay their proportion of all *taxes assessed, and arrears due, and of all sums which the South parish might raise within a year from the date of the act* "to completely finish the new meeting-house in said parish." This ample power to assess the recusant members had a happy effect in bringing about the reconciliation which speedily followed.

The parish, on the 13th of June following, directed the committee to close the sale of pews at public or private sale. This did not raise a sum sufficient to finish the house, and the committee, on the 6th of July, recommended "a grant" of money, to be raised by taxation, adequate for that purpose, "agreeable to the late act of the legislature." This was voted on the first

¹ Parish Records, p. 106—8.

² Mass. Laws, March 8, 1808.

day of the following August, when the amount was based on the committee's report made at that time, as follows :¹

August 1, 1808.

Money paid on contracts for meeting-house	\$9,057 80	
Amount due on contracts	2,888 00	
Necessary to complete the house	710 20	
		12,656 00
Amount of sales of pews	\$11,856 00	
Balance wanting	800 00	
		12,656 00

A fire broke out, January 8th, in Capt. Shubael Pitts' blacksmith shop, on the east side of Water street, at the foot of Court street. This shop adjoined the new blacksmith shop of J. & E. B. Williams. Both were consumed, and an old building belonging to Capt. Nathan Weston was pulled down to prevent the flames from spreading. The Hallowell engine arrived early and afforded great assistance in subduing the fire. The loss was nine hundred dollars, six hundred of which was generously contributed to the relief of the sufferers by the citizens.

Settlers upon the Plymouth Company's land without title had shown for some years a disposition to resist the claims of the rightful owners. This arose from the operation of various causes, such as the occasional failure of titles purchased, conflicting claims of proprietors to the same lands, and the undisturbed possession which many had enjoyed for a long time without adverse claim, and the large price demanded for lands which had been greatly increased in value by the improvements of the settlers. Lawsuits naturally followed, creating irritation and begetting a sense of wrong and oppression.

To protect themselves in their rights, real or fancied, the settlers banded together and made common cause in measures of resistance, and finally proceeded to such lengths as to set at defiance all lawful authority. Surveyors were threatened and intimidated; sheriffs shot at and wounded and their horses killed; the jail in Wiscasset was forcibly opened and some of the prisoners confined for high-handed offences liberated; and a general feeling of distrust and alarm prevailed. In Balltown (now Jefferson,) the running of the line between the Kennebec Patent and

¹ This report differs somewhat from final report July 19, 1810.

the public lands was prevented by force. To provide a remedy for this, the General Court, by resolves of February 15, 1804, directed the appointment of a surveyor to run the line, and the employment of a sufficient force to sustain him. In the resolves the General Court say, that "uniform opposition has been made to running the line by divers persons, who have threatened to destroy the lives and property of all such persons as should be engaged in the work, and who, in some instances, have fired upon surveyors and others so engaged, and assembled in large numbers and in arms to prevent the running of the same." Also that the jail in Wiscasset had been opened by force and "several persons liberated therefrom who were there confined under a charge of having riotously prevented the running of the lines." Any persons arrested for resisting the surveyor were to be confined as a measure of security in the jail of Cumberland county, where they could not be so easily rescued as at Wiscasset.

The settlers committing these offences were called "squatters," from sitting down upon lands without leave, and "Indians" from assuming an Indian disguise. In Kennebec they threatened to burn the court house and jail in Augusta, destroy the records and liberate the prisoners, also to destroy the dwellings of persons obnoxious from their connection with the Kennebec Company. As a measure of precaution against the execution of these threats, a patrol was organized to watch in the streets during the night. It was a voluntary association of the principal inhabitants of the town, under the name of "Augusta Patrol." Its motto was "*Custodia est Clypeus*,"—the watch is our protection. The association had a standing committee, consisting of Joseph North, Ezekiel Page and Elias Craig; and a secretary, Robert C. Vose. The members numbered twenty-eight, two of whom served nightly, taking their turns every fortnight. Printed bills were issued notifying them of the nights they were to serve and the "rounds" they were to take.

Gen. Sewall and Dr. Cony commenced the watch, January 15, 1808. The second night assigned them was February 24th. They were directed, by regulations printed on the back of the notice, to commence at eleven o'clock in the evening, and patrol once in two hours, until daylight, the following rounds, "Commencing at Burton's Inn, from thence through Water street into Court street by way of Capt. Joshua Gage's; thence, passing the new meeting-

house into Middle street to the mill stream; thence, passing by Judge Bridge's house down through Mill street near the mills, to Kennebec bridge; thence, over the bridge through Bridge street to the school house; thence, down to the town landing; thence, back to said Burton's by way of Fort Western; thence, up Winthrop street, passing Hamlen's lane to the court house; and through Whitwell street to said Burton's."¹ This extensive circuit was so arranged, that while the houses of the principal citizens were visited once in each round, the jail and court house was passed twice.

The resistance to sheriffs and their deputies prevented the service of civil process. They were shot at and wounded and their horses killed. One, more adventurous than others, "had seven balls shot through *him and his horse*," and was made "a cripple for life." These outrages were at length brought to the notice of government by the action of Arthur Lithgow, sheriff of the county. Henry Johnson, one of his deputies, on the twenty-fifth of November of the past year, while at Fairfax, now Albion, in the discharge of the duties of his office, was fired upon and wounded by men in disguise, others at the time lying by concealed in the woods. This and other acts of a similar nature induced the sheriff on the nineteenth day of January, of this year, to make a requisition on Major General Sewall for a detachment of four hundred men "to defeat the purposes of the insurgents," as he called those whose "combinations to oppose, by force, the civil authority have been so openly avowed, that it is no longer prudent or safe to attempt to execute the laws, or to enforce, in the ordinary way, the regular administration of justice."

Gen. Sewall immediately ordered the required detachment from the Eighth Division of the militia, and required it to be held "in constant readiness to march at the sheriff's shortest notice." He notified Governor Sullivan of the action taken, and sent him such papers as were furnished by the sheriff. Upon the examination of these papers, the governor readily came to the conclusion that the facts presented did not warrant the call for a military force. The reasons among others assigned were, that it did not appear

¹ Burton's inn was the Kennebec House. State street was then called Court street, and Capt. Gage lived on Grove street, in the present residence of I. D. Sturgis. Middle street is now Laurel. Mill street passed from the south end of Kendall street down to Wyman's mill. Whitwell street is now Green street.

that an insurgent force was embodied in opposition to the government; and, before a military force should have been called the measures provided by the Riot Act of 1786, "ought to have been attempted by the sheriff, with the magistrates and *Posse-Comitatus*." The governor, therefore, issued a proclamation on the second day of February, declaring the requisition unnecessary and not warranted under the circumstances, and ordered the detachment disbanded. At the same time he enjoined obedience to the laws, and called upon "all good people in the county to afford their ready aid, as the law directs, to officers and magistrates."¹

This "vote catching proclamation," as it was called by the Gazette, was sent by express to the county, where it was distributed, and the governor communicated the action he had taken to the General Court, then in session, before which a petition of Henry Johnson, the deputy sheriff, was pending for compensation for wounds received in upholding the laws.

On the fifth of February, "a deputation from the settlers arrived at Augusta, and had a conference with the high sheriff," with what result is not known. But shortly after, John O. Webster, another deputy of the same sheriff, had his horse shot in the same town of Fairfax, while in the execution of the duties of his office.²

In order to quiet the settlers, and allay the spirit of opposition to lawful authority which was abroad in the county, the General Court had under consideration a law designed to protect the settlers in the rights which they claimed to the increased value given to lands in their possession by their labor and improvements; and, at the same time, to provide, by an equitable adjustment, for the right of the proprietors in the soil. This law was finally perfected and passed, receiving the governor's signature on the second of March. As it secured to tenants who had been in possession six years, their improvements or "betterments," it was called, by Gen. William King, who was of the committee which framed it, "The Betterment Law."

The spirit of insubordination, which originated with the settlers on the east side of the river in relation to lands, was now, owing to the distress of the times arising from the operation of the embargo, extended to towns west of the river in relation to the collection of debts. A large part of the inhabitants of Kennebec depended upon the lumber trade for a livelihood, and the means

¹ Sullivan's Proclamation.

² Kennebec Gazette, Feb. 12, 1808.

of paying their debts. A total stagnation in this business, arising from the embargo, deprived them of the power of paying. Suits followed, threatening to consume their little property, "and nothing but ruin stared them in the face." Thus situated, some of the inhabitants of Belgrade, Rome and Westpond assumed the Indian disguise, "and stopped and searched persons traveling through their towns, and prevented by force the collection of debts." They were banded in numbers "from five to seventy," and were well armed and equipped.

A writer in the Gazette, of March 11th, says: "Such is the general combination against the execution of the laws, that the sheriffs cannot be prevailed on to risk their lives in attempting their duty; should you read the riot act, as the governor recommends, they would answer you, "*me no understand, quick walk, quick walk.*" This mode of guerilla warfare was worse than open and formal insurrection. In the latter, a crisis would soon be reached, and a remedy provided; but in the former, disguise and secrecy prevented the notoriety which would call for the intervention of the strong arm of government, and the guerillas as effectually attained their object in the total suspension of the collection of debts.¹

At this time an exciting scene occurred in Augusta. The intimations and threats which for some time had been circulated, that the "Indians" would come in force from the upper towns and

¹ Some persons injured by the lawless acts of the settlers were compensated by the General Court. Joseph Spaulding of Fairfield, while in the execution of the duties of his office as constable, on the 11th day of January, 1808, had his horse killed by two persons disguised as Indians, for which he was paid thirty-five dollars.—Resolve March 9, 1809. Moses Robinson, a constable of the town of Fairfax, while in the execution of the duties of his office, and afterwards in assisting a deputy sheriff in arresting Daniel Bracket, "had his horse killed, his clothes destroyed, and his own person much abused and ill treated by sundry persons disguised as Indians," for which he was paid the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.—Resolve Feb. 25, 1809. Mrs. Ballard records, June 18, 1808, that "a constable's horse was shot in Belgrade this week; and Mr. Dillingham's horse was fired at by men in disguise." Simon Lord, a constable of Belgrade, while in the execution of the duties of his office, had his horse killed on the 16th day of August, 1808, for which he was paid fifty-five dollars.—Resolve Feb. 8, 1810. Jesse Robinson, a deputy of Sheriff Chandler, on the 29th of August, 1808, had his horse killed at Rome by persons unknown while executing the duties of his office.—Ken. Gazette, Sept. 2, 1808.

liberate the prisoners, burn the court house and jail, and destroy the county records, were, as the citizens believed, about to be realized, as on the sixteenth of March, at sundown, a sudden alarm was given that the jail was on fire. The fire was discovered in the upper story. It rapidly spread, enveloping the building. Citizens, with the fire engine, had arrived in great numbers, but were powerless to stay the progress of the flames. The prisoners were mustered under guard and taken to the house of Lot Hamlen, where Artemas Libby now lives. Old McCausland showed no disposition to escape, but was active in securing and guarding the other prisoners.

The citizens of Hallowell attended in great numbers "with both their engines," and were entitled to "much credit" for their "prompt and spirited exertions." The jail and jail-house were reduced to ashes, but Pitt Dillingham, the keeper, in anticipation of such an event had removed the papers to a place of safety, so that none were lost. During the same evening an attempt was made to burn the court house; "two fire-brands" were placed for that purpose in "one corner of the upper part of the building," but were fortunately discovered just after the fire took, and were extinguished without doing much damage.¹

During the fire, so serious was the aspect of affairs that at ten o'clock at night two of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, residing in town, requested Gen. Sewall "to detach such a number of the militia as he should judge adequate to the emergency, to guard and secure the prisoners, the court house and county records." The General promptly complied with the request, ordered the Augusta Light Infantry upon duty; and they continued under arms during the night.

The "Augusta Patrol" was doubled, and James Bridge and Peter T. Vose were added to its standing committee.

The requisition to Gen. Sewall and his order issued during the fire and under the excitement and confusion of the occasion, are interesting documents, showing the condition of affairs at the time and the apprehensions entertained. They are here presented and read as follows:

¹ *Kennebec Gazette*, March 18, 1808.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To Major General Henry Sewall :

Whereas, The Commonwealth's gaol in this town, with the gaol house, have this evening been set on fire, and as there is strong reason to believe by some base incendiary, and those buildings are at this moment in flames and nearly reduced to ashes, and some of the prisoners have made their escape, and others are removed to an insecure place in the neighborhood, and some of them, from their character and crimes, are dangerous subjects, whereby the safety of our fellow-citizens requires that they should be immediately placed under a strong guard; Whereas, The county court house in this town, in which the records of the county are deposited, has been attempted to be set on fire this evening by some vile incendiary, but fortunately the fire has been extinguished; Whereas, A number of suspicious persons, as we are informed, have been this day discovered in different parts of this town, hovering around in some of the public roads and avenues leading to the public buildings; And Whereas, Insolent threats have been made that the prisoners shall be all forcibly liberated before four o'clock to-morrow morning, by a force in disguise, whereby our fellow-citizens are under great apprehension for their safety during the night. We deem it our duty, under these alarming circumstances, to request you to immediately detach such a number of the militia as you may judge adequate to the emergency of the case, to guard and secure the prisoners, the court house and county records, for and during the night, and until the magistrates can be assembled and further advise thereon.

Augusta, Wednesday evening,
16th March, 1808, ten o'clock.

JOSEPH NORTH.
DANIEL CONY.

Upon this requisition Gen. Sewall issued the following order :

AUGUSTA, March 16, ten o'clock P. M., 1808.

CAPT. SOLOMON VOSE.—*Sir*,—Whereas, the security of the court house and of the prisoners now in the custody of the sheriff in a private house in the vicinity are objects which, in the opinion of two of the Judges of the Pleas, require a military guard to protect and secure them this night,—as by their formal request to me directed appears. You will therefore immediately assemble in arms the company of light infantry under your command, and repair to the court house in this town, and there with your said company mount a guard for the protection and security of the above mentioned objects during the night. In giving security to these two points, you will dispose of your men either into regular reliefs of sentries or patrols as you shall find best adapted to the exigencies of the occasion. To an officer of your intelligence and activity it will be sufficient barely to add, that the most vigilant attention will be expected until daylight shall relieve you.

Im am, sir, your humble servant,

H. SEWALL, Major General.

The fire caused increased alarm from the general belief, at the time, that it was the work of disaffected settlers, and that other threats which they had made would be executed. But it did not appear that they had any direct connection with the fire at the jail, as that was the work of an inmate, Capt. Edward Jones. The fire at the court house was more likely to be their work of mischief, and may have been set in concert with the one at the jail, so as to more effectually accomplish the work of destruction. Capt. Jones previously had kept the Kennebec tavern, and was then in confinement for stealing. He was indicted for burning the jail and also for stealing, and was convicted of both offences at the October term of the Supreme Judicial Court, this year. For the first offence he was sentenced to two months solitary confinement and nine years hard labor in the state prison; for the last, fifteen days solitary confinement and one year hard labor.¹

Nathan Barlow was a leader of the Indians, in their troubles, in the region of Fairfax and Freedom. In the spring of this year, Moses Nelson, then a young man of eighteen years, whose father had settled in Malta on the head waters of the Sheepscot, was informed that he could have a lot of land in Freedom by improving it, and he, in company with another young man, proceeded thither and commenced felling trees. They had chopped a week when they were notified to join "Barlow's force of Indians," which were then said to number one hundred and fifty. This was more than young Nelson had undertaken to do, and he abandoned the land to his companion and left for home; men were, however, sent for him by Barlow, whom he managed to elude.² Barlow was afterwards apprehended and confined in Augusta jail, when fears were entertained that an effort would be made to liberate him. He was tried at the Supreme Judicial Court, in June of this year, for "felonious assault with intent to murder," and was convicted and sentenced to thirty days solitary confinement and two years hard labor in the State prison.³ After serving his sentence he returned "a finished rogue," and engaged in burglarious operations up and down the river.

Judge Bridge, Reuel Williams and Robert G. Shaw had, in 1807, purchased a ten mile lot in Monmouth, belonging to the "Baker

¹ Kennebec Gazette, Oct. 21, 1808.

³ Kennebec Gazette, June, 1808.

² Moses Nelson of Winslow, seventy years old in 1860.

right," which had laid some time with dormant title and had settlers on it. The Judge went to Monmouth shortly after on horseback, on a pioneering tour, to notify and open negotiations with the settlers, but he was glad to escape from them with the loss of his horse which was shot while tied to a fence.

They also purchased a lot, a mile wide, in Waterville, which extended fifteen miles from the river; Judge Bridge went on a similar visit to the settlers on the rear end of this lot, but he found them so rough and defiant that he hastily retired. Many anonymous letters were sent by these settlers to Reuel Williams the other proprietor, containing ferocious threats, and indicating by rudely drawn characters the terrible things they would do to him; one of them was the not very pleasing figure of a full length effigy of himself suspended by the neck with a rope from a tree.¹ Again, as late as August 1812, Bridge and Williams received a letter threatening them with death and destruction of their dwellings by fire if suits then pending against settlers were not discontinued. They professed to number sixty or seventy who were bound by an oath to execute their threats or perish in the attempt, and as additional assurance that they were in earnest they say the letter is signed with their blood. In the place of signatures were represented two black coffins and a red hatchet; the latter was not colored with blood; it is of a pink color, as fresh in appearance after fifty years as though it was just made.²

The action of Arthur Lithgow, as sheriff, in relation to the disturbances in the county, having come to the knowledge of Gov. Sullivan, by the papers communicated by Gen. Sewall, he submitted to his council, on the fifteenth of February, this question: "Whether it is, or is not necessary, in order to restore peace and tranquility to the county of Kennebec, to maintain the authority of law, and support the honor of the government there, to remove the said Arthur Lithgow from the office of sheriff of that county, by the appointment of a more competent person in his place?" The communication propounding this question was accompanied by sundry documents from Gen. Sewall, Pitt Dillingham, Lithgow, Henry Johnson and others, containing an account of the disturbances and the measures taken to quell them.

The council considered not only the "particular case submitted," but also the case of the "sheriff of the county of Hancock," and

¹ Reuel Williams.

² Original letter, now (1862) before me.

gave an "expression of their general sentiments on the subject at large." This "subject at large," underlying the particular case presented, was removals from office for want of political sympathy with the National and State governments which were republican, while Lithgow and others holding office were federalists. They said in relation to the heated contest by which the republicans attained to power, that "the cruel lacerations of private character, of friends and of families, of goodness and of greatness; the injurious and perverse denunciations of the principles of our State and National governments, of their highest, intermediate and more subordinate officers, cannot be so far forgotten by the people as to admit of the idea of safety but from their friends. As the advocates of the new order of things are peculiarly responsible for its success, they ought principally to direct its operations. If it fails, the failure and the disgrace will be theirs. Those who have seen in it nothing but weakness and wickedness, who have denounced and opposed, who have interdicted its rise and predicted its fall, who calumniated its measures, hate and despise, reproach and ridicule their authors, who feel no interest in its character, or in supporting the reputation of those who administer it, but in sinking both, can triumph only in the embarrassments and ruin of the objects of their dislike." Offices of emolument and patronage continuing in such hands, they remark, "can only chill the ardors of action at their source, extinguish the vital principle of confidence, and soon change the character of our government."

With many kindred arguments they arrived at the conclusion that "no reason in policy or in justice" exists "for adopting the principle that ministerial officers, holding office at the pleasure of the executive, are not to be removed on account of their political principles and practices." They came to the conclusion, "that the public good would be promoted by the appointment of some other person as sheriff of Hancock county."

In relation to Lithgow, after a careful examination of all the evidence, much of which was contradictory, and although in their opinion he "misconstrued the law and might mistake the facts respecting the late disturbances in his county, they are not prepared to say that he acted from bad or unwarrantable motives, or that he is destitute of the capacity usually possessed by persons holding similar offices;" and from all the facts communicated to them, "they are unable to decide on the expediency, or inexe-

diency, of the removal." This was signed by Levi Lincoln and six others, members of the council.¹ On the eighteenth of March following, the Gazette announced that "John Chandler, late member of congress was appointed sheriff, vice Lithgow removed."

Immediately after the jail was burned, Gen. Chandler, sheriff of the county, erected a temporary building "near the east end of the court house," in which the prisoners were confined; and the Court of Sessions, on the last Tuesday of April, "approved and accepted" the same "as a temporary gaol;" and appointed Samuel Titcomb to superintend it, and make such repairs as might be needed from time to time, and to "take proper care of the remaining materials of the old gaol and gaol house."²

The court determined, at the same session, that a stone jail should be "erected with all possible despatch," on the site of the old jail, and appointed Barzillai Gannett, Nathaniel Perley and Samuel Titcomb a committee to superintend the building; and directed a tax of \$8,000 to be levied on the county for the purpose. But the legislature granted, at its next session, but \$5,000, and the court added Capt. Joshua Gage and Samuel Carr to the building committee.

The temporary jail was so insecure that a constant guard was required to prevent the escape of prisoners. This was quite expensive to the county. Dillingham, the jailor, was paid in December, \$358 for a guard from the fifth of the previous July; and Jesse Robinson and a number of others were paid for the same period \$160, for "guarding Barlow and other prisoners," and compensation was made to Arthur Lithgow for "escapes from prison," to the amount of nearly sixty dollars.

The new stone building was hurried forward, and before completion, in December, was "approved and accepted as a gaol," and the sheriff was directed, on account of its greater security, to cause it to be used in addition to the wooden jail. The following April, an additional tax of \$3,000 was laid upon the county for its completion. It was much in advance of the prison accommodations of that day, and was considered a very expensive and secure structure. It was two stories high, each story divided by an alley way in the center separating blocks of cells. The lower cells

¹ Pamphlet printed by order of General Court, Nov. 15, 1808.

² Records of Court of Sessions, vol. 2, p. 60.

were lighted and ventilated by openings in the walls six inches wide and two feet long. In these were kept the worst criminals. The upper story had a grated window to each cell, and in these were confined poor debtors and criminals confined for crimes of less magnitude. The walls were constructed of large blocks of rough hammered stone fastened together with iron dowels. A large grated door above and below closed the alley ways, and heavy iron doors the cells. The jail was connected, by a brick ell, with a two story square brick jail house, which is now standing at the corner of Winthrop and State streets as altered by Ai Staples. It is surrounded by a bank wall of stones which were in the walls of the old jail.

In view of the great distress caused by the continuance of the embargo, the selectmen, who were probably moved by a petition for that purpose, called a town meeting for the 20th of August, to consider "the propriety of petitioning the President of the United States for the purpose of taking off the *Embargo*." Thomas Bowman was unanimously chosen moderator of the meeting, when John Davis, in an opening speech, took a general view of the subject advocating the measure, and was followed by Solomon Vose in favor, and Nathan Weston, George Read and Noah Woodward in opposition. Other gentlemen considered the "unconstitutionality and ruinous effects of the several embargo laws." When Mr. Davis again arose and concluded the lengthy debate of the day "in an elegant, spirited and impressive speech, in which he severely animadverted on the views and conduct of the leading democrats." The meeting was spirited and large, and so unanimous that it was said "to the honor of Augusta," when the vote was taken "only seven dissenting votes could be produced."¹ A committee of nine was then appointed, consisting of John Davis, Arthur Lithgow, Benjamin Whitwell, James Bridge, Daniel Cony, Solomon Vose, George Crosby, Peter T. Vose and Samuel Howard, to draft a petition, who, after a short adjournment for that purpose, reported the following:

To the President of the United States. The Inhabitants of the town of Augusta, in legal town meeting assembled, respectfully represent:

That in common with the other towns in this district, they have severely felt the embarrassments and distress produced by the several acts of Congress laying an *embargo* on the navigation and commerce of the United States. That as

¹ *Kennebec Gazette*, Aug. 26, 1808.

good and peaceable citizens they have cheerfully submitted to these and all other laws of their government, from the conviction that their rulers are of their own choice, and are appointed to represent the different interests of the inhabitants of the respective parts of the Union; and however severely they might feel the pressure of laws which should to themselves produce partial evil, yet if productive of general benefit they could feel disposed to submit without complaint; that to them, together with the inhabitants of the Eastern and Northern States, whose exports principally consist of perishable articles, the interdiction of foreign commerce, and consequently the necessity of keeping in their own hands the staple commodities of their country, has produced consequences highly injurious to their prosperity; that they have been taught that the embargo was laid with an expectation that foreign powers, feeling the loss of commercial intercourse between themselves and the United States, would be induced, from regard to their own interest, to desist from unjust and vexatious spoliations on the property of our citizens. They respectfully suggest their conviction that sufficient time has elapsed for the operation of the experiment and that the result has been unsuccessful. That notwithstanding the belligerent powers have interdicted our commercial intercourse with certain European ports, and have restrained a part of the lucrative commerce recently enjoyed by the citizens of our country, yet that a sufficient portion of it remains to employ the industry of our merchants and the activity and enterprise of our mariners, and enable the one to avoid the evils of bankruptcy and the other the necessity of seeking subsistence for their families in the service of foreigners. And although, from a disposition to rely on the wisdom and paternal regard of their rulers, they have patiently sustained the restrictions laid on commerce and navigation, yet they feel encouraged to hope that recent events in Europe have in so great a degree changed the aspect of political affairs that those sources of commerce which are at present closed may again be opened to our enterprising citizens and the prospect of relief be realized. They eagerly embrace the right authorized by the constitution, the exercise of which is warranted by their present situation, to address their rulers upon subjects which relate to the general interest, and in cases of distress to apply to the wisdom of government for relief; and therefore respectfully request, That the laws relating to the *Embargo* may be in part or wholly suspended, according to the powers vested in the President by the Congress of the United States, or in case that the President should consider that for this purpose the authority of Congress should be necessary, that that honorable body may be speedily convened for the purpose.

This reported draft of a petition to the President was unanimously adopted, and the selectmen and town clerk were directed to forward the same, which was accordingly done by Capt. Seth Williams, chairman of the board.

In due time the answer of the President of the United States, to the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Augusta, was received, as follows :

September 10, 1808.

SIR,—I beg leave to communicate through you the enclosed answer to the Representation which came to me under cover from you, and to add the assurances of my respect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Seth Williams, Esq., Augusta, Maine.

To the Inhabitants of the town of Augusta in legal town meeting assembled :

Your representations and request were received on the 8th instant, and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow-citizens. No person has seen with more concern than myself the inconveniences brought on our country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted by all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with Edicts which, taken together, expose our commerce and mariners, under almost every distinction, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party, indeed, would admit our commerce with themselves, with the views of affecting us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain by those delegated to exercise the powers of legislation for you, with every sympathy of common interest in exercising them faithfully. In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things or the choice of the nation. The alternative preferred by the Legislature of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise and consider their conduct as contrary to their interests as to our rights.

In the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe in the judgment of the President, he is authorized to suspend the embargo; but no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change of measures affecting neutral commerce, is known to have taken place. The Orders of England and the decrees of France and Spain existing at the date of these laws are still unrepealed as far as we know. In Spain, indeed, a contest for the government appears to have

arisen; but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy even were the authority of the Executive competent to such a decision.

You desire that, in this defect of power, Congress may be specially convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence or the character of the facts which are supposed to dictate such a call, because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call.

I should with willingness have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of Augusta, had peace or repeal of the obnoxious Edicts or other changes produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain the legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued.

TH. JEFFERSON.

An effect of the embargo was the manufacture of iron from bog ore, at the mouth of the fifteen mile stream, on the Kennebec, in Clinton, by Jonathan B. Cobb, who informed the public that he had erected a forge at that place, where he "manufactured bar iron of an excellent quality," also mill cranks; and plough and crowbar moulds of his manufacture, were kept constantly for sale by Robinson & Crosby, at Augusta.¹ Another effect was numerous disturbances occurring in various parts of the United States, from the endeavors on the one part to evade, and on the other to enforce the embargo, and numerous prosecutions were commenced against supposed offenders.

At the commencement of this year, the embargo continuing with unmitigated severity, it was in contemplation to hold a county convention to consider the subject, when Joseph North and twelve others, on the ninth day of January, petitioned the selectmen to call a town meeting, "as soon as may be," to consider the "distressed situation" of the country, to choose delegates to a county convention, to address the legislature, or adopt such other measures as may be thought "expedient and necessary in the present calamitous condition of our public affairs." This meeting assembled at the meeting-house on the 16th of January, and having chosen Joseph North moderator, proceeded to the consideration of the subject, when it was determined to be "inexpedient" to send delegates to a county convention. A committee was then chosen to draft and report resolutions, also a memorial to the legislature

¹ Advertisement in Kennebec Gazette, Feb. 16, 1808.

expressive of the sense of the meeting. This committee consisted of Solomon Vose, John Davis, George Crosby, Thomas Bowman, Peter T. Vose, Samuel Cony, Henry W. Fuller, William Brooks and Samuel Howard. The meeting adjourned for one hour, at the expiration of which the committee came in and reported the following preamble and resolutions :

EMBARGO RESOLUTIONS.

The Constitution of the United States, as well as of the Commonwealth, guarantees to the people the right of meeting in a peaceable manner to consult upon the common good and to petition for a redress of grievances; and whenever the republic is in danger the exercise of this right becomes a duty of the first magnitude. A degree of watchfulness and jealousy of our rulers is a virtue in republicans, and is the only check to prevent encroachments upon the rights of the people. The awful crisis has arrived when it becomes necessary for the friends of our independence to make a firm and decided stand; when it becomes all-important to throw aside minor considerations and unite for the common good; when a sense of common danger draws us together to meet the approaching storm; and when we are impelled by the duty we owe ourselves and our posterity to speak of the conduct of our rulers in the language of freemen. Therefore;

Resolved, That the restrictions and impositions on our trade and commerce are too great and ruinous any longer to be borne, and that the great distress of our country demands immediate relief.

Resolved, That to the ruinous policy in the rejection of the British treaty is justly attributable the calamitous condition of our country and its impending ruin; that circumstances justify a suspicion that the hand which moves and controls the machine of state is foreign, distant, generally unknown, whose influence is contagion and whose touch is death.

Resolved, That from the exposition of all the public documents, there is not sufficient cause to warrant a war with Great Britain; that she is fighting not only for her own rights and liberties, but for the preservation and security of the brave Spaniards and of every other oppressed people on earth.

Resolved, That we view with indescribable horror the raising a standing army of fifty thousand men in time of peace, with the unprecedented power in the President of appointing its officers, without any ostensible object; while we have too much reason to fear its real one is the destruction of our republican form of government, which has cost our fathers so much blood and treasure in the acquisition, and to which we are so strongly attached from inclination, feeling and habit, and which appears designed to prepare the way for *Monarchy*, which has been unquestionably proved to have long been the favorite and chosen system of the *man* who for the next four years is to govern the destinies of the nation.

Resolved, That no friend to the liberties of his country will accept a commission in an army that is to rivet chains on his countrymen, destroy the inestimable names of Citizen and Civilian and render America a military despotism.

Resolved, That we view with the most painful apprehensions the additional Embargo law which has just passed both houses of the national legislature—a law which threatens all we hold dear in society; which no longer permits us an asylum at our firesides from pillage and murder; which totally destroys even the coasting trade; consolidates the Union; is subversive of the first principles of civil liberty; and which if carried into execution with all its contemplated oppression will bring on a civil war, and must inevitably terminate in a separation of the States.

Resolved, That with our brethren of Hallowell, we view with equal detestation the lawless and wanton acts committed by the hirelings of power in the pretended execution of the duties of their office; and that the channel of direct information is so often impeded or diverted from its course by those who occupy the *Post office department*.

And whereas we have heretofore petitioned Congress, but without effect; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the legislature of this Commonwealth, unfolding to them our distresses and misery, and assuring them of our determination to defend the cause of liberty and real republicanism; praying them to adopt such measures that Massachusetts may again, as in the days of '75, *dash in pieces the shackles of Tyranny and Oppression, and open the door to Freedom*.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Moderator and Town Clerk and published in the Kennebec Gazette.¹

These high toned and spirited resolutions, which reflected the federal sentiment of New England at the time, and foreshadowed the remedy for “evils too grievous to be borne,” are in the hand writing of John Davis, with corrections and amendments by Solomon Vose. They were adopted by a vote of eighty-five to twenty-three, as was also the following lengthy memorial to the legislature, which accompanied the report and formed a part of it.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and the Honorable the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled January, 1809:

The Inhabitants of Augusta with diffidence approach the presence of their Rulers. Inconsiderable in consequence and interior in situation, it has seemed peculiarly proper that they should rather imitate than emulate their brethren of the commercial seaboard towns in expressions of patriotism and confidence in their State legislature. The momentous crisis, however, of our public affairs, paramount to all considerations of etiquette, irresistibly impels them to the adoption of a Constitutional right for a redress of grievances, unequivocal in their nature and incalculable in their extent.

¹Original Resolutions in MS.

With submission amounting almost to criminal apathy, we have suffered privations and restrictions, never before expected of or endured by a free people. We have seen our commercial consequence mouldering into ruin, and permitted the sacrifice of almost the whole capital of our fortunes. Our Emporiums exhibit nothing but the *sickly, spasmodic* estate of the American nation; and we are at a loss which most to admire, the moderation and forbearance of the people, or the *cruel* and *unnecessary* exactions of their rulers, but now that even the means of subsistence is at hazard, and the sacred asylum of our dwellings no longer held inviolable, silence would be crime, and resistance may become a virtue of the first magnitude.

With mingled emotions of pride and regret, we reflect on the blessings we enjoyed in the just and dignified administration of the immortal Washington. Our national character rose to the highest point of elevation; civil and religious liberty was considered the birthright of an American, and a spirit of commercial enterprise was aroused and maintained, productive of public wealth and individual prosperity; but the full tide of philosophical experiment arrested our high career, and has almost obliterated the name of America from the catalogue of nations; our national honor is at the point of *derision*; our Treasury, both in capital and resource, exhausted; foreign commerce annihilated, and home trade gone to decay; a Standing Army raised in a time of peace to enforce the laws of a Republican Government; the voice of complaint and distrust vociferated from Georgia to Maine, and we have little in the prospective but national bankruptcy and military despotism.

The meeting of our national legislature we had fondly anticipated as the period of these our unnecessary trials; and that the trident of commerce would again have gladdened our western shores. In the supplicating language of distress, we describe our grievances, full in the belief that our prayers would not have proved unavailing; but this our confidence has been our folly; from hope we have passed to disappointment and from disappointment to despair, almost beyond hope; and we are compelled by *imperious necessity*, in the face of Heaven to declare, that our confidence in the present administration of the national government is at an end; and that they seem fatally determined to drive us to the dreadful alternative of yielding up our Republican form of Government and submitting to the basest tyranny and oppression, or seeking safety and protection in an Union and Solemn compact of the Northern States.¹

We view with utter abhorrence and detestation the measures pursued by an Imperial Majority in our National Legislature; new and more arbitrary restrictions are imposed upon us, and though the cup of degradation and distress was already full to the brim, the point of the bayonet is to take the place of the cheerful, willing obedience of a free people; the constitution we had vainly concluded interposed a barrier against a standing army in a time of peace; but the instructive lesson of experience has taught us that Constitutions and laws, precedents and doctrine, form no adequate security against the inordinate desire of power in ambitious men.

¹This was first written "New England States," and altered by Solomon Vose to Northern States.

We have long seen with deep concern the blind and ruinous predilection of our Democratic Administration in favor of one Belligerent to the injury and prejudice of another; the smallest errors of Great Britain have been magnified into the most outrageous aggressions, while to France there has been a marked, mean, cowardly and cringing disposition, a justification of the basest measures, and a blind system of favoritism unworthy the Rulers of a Great and Free People; and we tremble lest the liberties and Independence of America are to be immolated at the shrine of the Mighty Tyrant of Europe, whose insatiable ambition and thirst of power disturb the peace and happiness of every State, pervert the sacred name of liberty, and threaten to establish an universal system of usurpation and tyranny.

And what, under heaven, is the security of America against the enormous strides of the mighty Mammoth of Europe? The wooden walls of the British Nation. Yes, impressive truth; remove this barrier, and America becomes a Colony to Imperial France. On the issue of the unequal contest in which Great Britain is now engaged, depends the welfare and existence not only of this country, but every civilized society upon earth.

With the deepest concern we recognize that a Standing Army, fully adequate to rivet the chains of despotism, is now to be the portion of America. We view it as the portentous precursor of the requiem of our liberties. It is in vain to talk of freedom, where the arbitrary will and daring assumption of power in our Rulers are to be justified and enforced at the point of the bayonet. Our case is indeed critical in the extreme; but, thank heaven, the remedy is yet in our power; the National Government was created and instituted for our use and benefit; if perverted or misused we have only to recall our Agency, reassume our inherent and unalienable rights and authority, and institute some other fiction more congenial to our interests and national honor. We indulge the hope that whatever differences have hitherto subsisted in the minds of the inhabitants of the Northern States upon abstract questions or political sentiment will be absorbed and lost in the general danger; and that a spirit of unanimity will pervade and animate every rank and description of persons. Common interest should now induce us to unite for the preservation of Liberty, Independence, and everything dear to us as Americans.

We earnestly solicit the early attention of your Honorable Bodies to the alarming condition of our public affairs, and the common distress of our Country. Too severe and extensive are the grievances complained of to be much longer endured; and never was the saving help of Legislative interference more absolutely necessary. We would not presume to dictate the path of duty; but look with unshaken confidence to the wisdom and patriotic exertions of our State Legislature for the adoption of measures and remedies commensurate to the evils and danger of this awful crisis. If our condition admits of no relief, no amelioration; if a weak or wicked Administration of our National Government has so far precipitated us into ruin that we think it better to go on than recede, and we are to be driven to the last point of desperation, the calamitous consequences are known only to Him "who measures years and days and fortunes." In every event, however, of public exigency we owe to you, the Guardians of our Constitution and rights, the most unequivocal

declaration of our determined resolution of support, with our lives and fortunes; and that we will resist with firmness every attempt that may be made, from whatever quarter, whether foreign or domestic, to subvert our Constitution, our liberties and Independence, or perish in the attempt.¹

SOLOMON VOSE,

JOHN DAVIS,

GEORGE CROSBY,

THOMAS BOWMAN,

PETER THATCHER VOSE,

SAMUEL CONY,

HENRY WELD FULLER,

SAMUEL HOWARD,

WILLIAM BROOKS.

The new condition of affairs in the South parish, arising from the incorporation of the Third Religious Society, and the provision which required members of the former who should join the latter to pay not only the dues but all assessments for building made within the year, led to an informal conference resulting in an arrangement to unite on terms which are stated in notices of the subsequent action of each parish. At a parish meeting held April 17th, Joseph North, Solomon Vose and Seth Williams were appointed a committee to join with "Mr. Stone and his church" in sending for ministers and delegates to meet in council, "for the purpose of dissolving the pastoral relation between the Rev. Daniel Stone and his parish."

The committee was instructed "not to proceed in this business until the Third Religious Society lodge, in the hands of such persons as shall be agreed on, a bond made by James Bridge, Esq., and two or four others, conditioned for the payment of \$1,000 to the Rev. D. Stone, and to be delivered to said Stone on the dissolution of his pastoral relations with the parish." The said religious society was also to give assurance in writing that they would unite with the parish on the dissolution of the ministerial relation. Soon after, May 8th, the Third Religious Society met at Joseph Burton's, who still kept the Kennebec tavern, and agreed to unite with the South parish upon the dissolution of the pastoral relations of Mr. Stone, and James Bridge, Benjamin Whitwell and John Eveleth were chosen a committee to petition the legislature to repeal the act incorporating the society; and Bridge, Whitwell, Eveleth, Cyrus Guild and Samuel Titcomb were appointed to "confer and agree with" a committee of the South parish "upon the principles and manner by which a union shall be effected."

Bridge, Whitwell, Eveleth, John Davis, William Robinson, Geo.

¹ Original Memorial in MS.

Crosby and Samuel Howard were requested to execute the \$1,000 bond to Mr. Stone. A few days after, May 18th, the South parish held a meeting and chose a committee of conference on the subject of union with the Third Religious Society; and the building committee was directed to "determine on the time and arrangements for the dedication" of the new meeting-house; and a committee was chosen "to express the sincere regard the parish entertain for the Rev. Daniel Stone, the unshaken confidence they have in his integrity and his moral and christian virtues," and their "regret that the members of the parish are so few" that they are unable to provide an adequate salary for his support; and that "they will ever cherish a cordial and affectionate wish that his future days may be useful and happy."

The necessary preliminary measures having been adopted, the ecclesiastical council convened June 13th, and advised as matter of form what had been previously agreed to, the dismissal of the Rev. Daniel Stone from the pastoral charge of the South parish and church in Augusta.

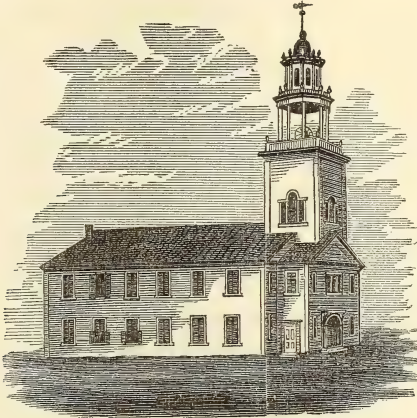
The measures necessary to unite the two parishes were now adopted, and the first meeting of the re-united South parish was held at the old meeting-house, July 24th, at which three hundred dollars were raised for preaching, and James Bridge, Daniel Cony, John Davis, Solomon Vose and William Brooks were chosen a committee to "procure a preacher."

Measures were first taken in April, 1806, to erect the new meeting-house. During that year the site was selected, a building committee chosen, a plan agreed upon and adopted in parish meeting, and the building committee directed to proceed with the erection whenever a fund arising from the sale of pews should amount to ten thousand dollars.¹ This sum must have been soon obtained, for we find Peter T. Vose and Solomon Vose as agents advertising, January 13, 1807, for underpinning "to be well hewn and square edged" for the "new meeting-house, to be delivered near the grammar school house previously to the first of May," for which they promised to pay cash on delivery. On the fifth of March they, with Samuel Cony, advertised for proposals for framing and raising the house, glazing, finishing the outside and painting, to be received to the first of April. With these early

¹ Ante, p. 334.

preparations the frame was raised in July, and the work on the house was prosecuted under contract with John Hartwell and Stephen Jewett, carpenters.

The divisions in the South parish, and the organization of a "Third Religious Society," together with the persistent effort of



MEETING-HOUSE, 1809.

some to dispense with the services of their minister, must have embarrassed the parish in its great effort to erect and finish so expensive a house of worship; but they who had it in charge were men of enlarged views and determined spirit, and with unfaltering perseverance they pushed on against every obstacle to final completion in 1809. The separation into two societies during the prosecution of the enterprise instead of paralyzing only stimulated exertion. It was insisted that it was but just and right that the members who had left should pay their proportion for building and finishing the meeting-house. The legislature agreed in this, and gave a power of taxation which brought the seceders trooping back into the fold of the mother church.

The reunited parish dedicated the new meeting-house on the twentieth day of September 1809. The Rev. Ichabod Nichols of Portland preached the sermon on the occasion, and Pitt Dillingham provided a "dedication dinner," for which the parish paid him fifty-five dollars. The meeting-house was eighty-four feet long, sixty-two wide and twenty-eight high. The tower and steeple to the vane was one hundred and twenty-five feet.

Inside, wide galleries supported on large wooden columns were placed on two sides and one end, with two tiers of pews in front and rising seats in rear. On the floor were four tiers of pews divided lengthwise of the house by three aisles; the broad center aisle separated the pews to the right and left of the main entrance; the side aisles were under the galleries and accommodated pews against the wall; each side of an elevated pulpit reached by winding stairs of nine steps was a block of pews end to the wall, which opened upon an aisle passing from wall to wall across the house. The pews were large and numbered about one hundred. On the end gallery front over the broad entrance, was a large clock in a gilded circular case; a golden eagle with extended wings perched on top held in his beak a golden wire ornamented with gilded balls, which passed in a circular form to the sides of the clock. On the white dial was printed in letters that could be read from distant parts of the house, "*Presented by Hon. Daniel Cony, Esq., August 14, 1809.*" The clock gave warning of the lapse of time at the end of each hour by a peculiar tinkling sound. It was an expensive as well as valuable time keeper.

The Rev. Andrews Norton, afterwards a distinguished professor at Cambridge, Mass., commenced preaching for the parish August twentieth of this year as a candidate for settlement, but did not continue long. At a parish meeting held December sixteenth, Benjamin Whitwell was chosen to fill the place of Solomon Vose, deceased, on "the committee to procure a preacher," and John Eveleth and Thomas Bowman were added to the committee, which was instructed to procure a minister as soon as they "conveniently could." Various clergymen now officiated. Mr. Stone was employed nine Sundays, and furnished a minister occasionally by way of exchange. Rev. William E. Channing of Boston preached twice, and Rev. Messrs. Greely, Cogswell, Batchelder and Goodwin officiated occasionally, when on the fifteenth of September 1810 the parish directed the committee to procure preaching "to expend no more money for that purpose until further order."

At the annual meeting April 3, 1810, five hundred dollars were raised for "preaching and other parish charges," and Benjamin Whitwell, John Eveleth and Cyrus Guild were chosen a committee "to procure preaching." James Snow was elected sexton, and on the twenty-fifth of June, Jonathan Bond, Reuel Williams and Church Williams were appointed to settle with the building

committee. From the report of this committee made July nineteenth, the actual cost of the church appears as follows :

REPORT, JULY 19, 1810.

Expended.

Amount paid on account of meeting-house;	\$11,872 60
For pulpit trimmings,	210 00
Outstanding accounts,	598 62
	<hr/>
	12,681 22

Received.

Amount received from sale of pews,	\$11,342 44
Orders paid by parish treasurers,	815 34
Apprentices' dinners at dedication,	6 00
Ladies' subscription towards pulpit trimmings,	141 00
Notes for pews, &c., due,	160 56
	<hr/>
	12,465 34

The Betterment Law, enacted early in the past year, was not viewed by the settlers as an adequate measure of relief. They still continued in Balltown, Whitefield and Malta to band together to prevent the service of precepts and to drive off surveyors. At Warren, in the county of Lincoln, it became necessary at this time to call a military force to assist Col. Thatcher, the high sheriff, in the discharge of his duty, in suits in which some of the Balltown settlers were parties. In the night following the mustering of the troops for this purpose, and as a measure of intimidation, an open coffin was placed on the front doorsteps of Thatcher's house, intimating thereby that he proceeded at the hazard of being its occupant.¹ However, the troubles were adjusted and the military force not used.

In the town of Malta, now Windsor, in Kennebec county, one of those acts of resistance to a surveying party, by settlers disguised as Indians, resulted in loss of life and occasioned a great excitement. Aaron Choate, who lived upon a lot of land which he had agreed to purchase, had employed Paul Chadwick of Malta to act with Jonas Pratt as chainmen in assisting Isaac Davis to make the survey. The party were proceeding, on the eighth of September, with their survey, which they had nearly completed, when they were surprised by the sudden appearance of armed men disguised as Indians. At this time the surveyor was taking the topography of a brook, and Pratt and Chadwick were chaining, Chadwick

¹ E. Rowse, who was at Warren at the time.

leading. Choate had proceeded a few rods in advance, to the corner of the lot, where he sat down waiting for the chainmen to come up, when a noise in the bushes discovered the Indians, one of whom sprang forward, presented a pistol at his breast and extorted a promise of silence on pain of instant death. Just then Chadwick made his appearance, with chain in hand, on a spot which had been flowed by the brook and where he could be distinctly seen. The Indians hastily formed in a line, and one of their number passing behind gave the words "fire low," when three guns were discharged and Chadwick fell. Davis and Pratt fled; Choate remained. The Indians gathered around their victim to ascertain the extent of his injuries, and some of them made unfeeling and taunting remarks, and then dispersed. Choate immediately went to his assistance, and having found that he was severely and probably mortally wounded, obtained help and conveyed him in a blanket, on a bier, to the house of David Leman, his wife's father, where languishing of his wounds he died in great distress two days after. The men who committed this outrage were nine in number, disguised by cloth caps of blue, red and party-colors running up, conelike, to a peak and descending about the neck, with a veil over the face perforated for the eyes and mouth. Some wore blankets; all were armed, one or two with a staff with a piece of scythe in one end; the others had guns. Notwithstanding their disguise two of the party were known to Chadwick, one to Choate, and the others were pointed out by strongly suspicious circumstances.

The excitement which this occasioned was great, and increased as rumor of the affair magnified and spread it over the country.

The suspected persons were David Lynn, Jabez Meigs, Elijah Barton, Prince Cain, Nathaniel Lynn, Jonas Proctor, Ansel Meigs, Joel Webber and Adam Pitts, all of Malta.

Barton and Jabez Meigs were accused by the dying declaration of Chadwick, and David Lynn was identified by Choate. Major Abner Weeks, who lived near by, interested himself in bringing the offenders to justice, and James Brackett, a neighboring magistrate, issued warrants for their apprehension, which were delivered to Capt. Nathaniel Stanley, a deputy sheriff and commander of a militia company, with the request that he would call in aid his company to make the arrests. This Stanley resolutely declined and proceeded without them. Some of the accused were secured and arraigned before Brackett and discharged for want of sufficient

evidence.¹ The suspected persons were concealed in the woods, where their friends, who were in communication with them, supplied their wants. It was soon perceived that this state of affairs on the part of the accused could not long continue, and it became the "general opinion" of their friends, "that they should come forward and give themselves up." To this course Reuben Fairfield, father-in-law to Barton, advised, and Dr. Randall, one of their friends, had a lengthy conference with them in the woods, offering advice to the same effect. Accordingly on the fifteenth of September, about a week after the murder, all but Webber, who had absconded, appeared before Justice Brackett for examination; and Thomas A. Hill appeared as counsel for government.

The prisoners had now become repentant, and some of them were affected even to tears. The justice, after cautioning them as they stood around him, asked Barton "if he was *present* when Chadwick was shot." He feelingly answered "I was present to my very great shame and confusion." The same question was then put to each of the others, who severally confessed that they were present.² This was considered sufficient to hold them, and on the same day they were committed to jail, in Augusta, to await the action of the grand jury at the ensuing October term of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Now that the alleged murderers of Chadwick were safely lodged in jail, and the third day of October, the day on which the court was to sit, was slowly but surely approaching, their friends in Malta began to regret their hasty action in inducing them to surrender, and to view with alarm the preparation making for their trial and the strictness with which their place of confinement was guarded inside and out. These things appeared ominous of a felon's fate. Sympathy was excited, and a rescue contemplated. Rumors of movements to that end reached and excited the vigilance of the civil authority; and alarming reports were circulated and believed. It was said that a large number of armed men, disguised as Indians, had been seen in the woods between Augusta and Malta, who were prepared to rescue the prisoners from confinement, burn the county buildings, and destroy the dwellings of obnoxious landed proprietors or their agents. All this appeared probable from the known disposition and previous conduct of the settlers, now grown desperate from the impending fate of some of

¹ Merrick's report of trial.

² Brackett's testimony in report of trial.

their leaders; and preparations were made accordingly. A cannon belonging to the old fort, mounted on cart wheels, loaded with musket balls, and under command of Moody Thurlow, was planted on the west end of the bridge. The patrol was enlarged and active; sentinels were posted at night, and the citizens, each by himself, kept a vigilant watch at their dwellings; but nothing of importance occurred until the evening of the twenty-ninth of September, when a sudden alarm was raised that the Indians were coming. Great excitement ensued, followed by a sleepless night, which passed, however, without further disturbance than was created by the false alarm.

The citizens had now become anxious and nervous from excitement and watching, when about midnight of the third of October, the day on which the court sat, about seventy men, some disguised as Indians, approached on the east side of the river to the foot of "Malta hill," within a hundred and fifty rods of the bridge. They were preceded by a spy, who came so near some posted sentinels at the corner of what are now Bangor and Cony streets, that three of them seized and bore him away; when a party of the insurgents rushed forward and rescued the prisoner, and in the affray which followed they seized and hurried Major Weeks, who happened to present, to the woods.¹ Seldom had town threatened with sudden seige or sack exhibited wilder commotion than arose. Alarm guns were fired, the court house bell was rung, the Light Infantry turned out, the streets were filled with people and a general uproar ensued.

General Sewall within an hour after the alarm, upon the hasty requisition of John Chandler, sheriff of the county, "for an armed force" to secure "the prisoners in the gaol" who were "threatened to be liberated by a body of men" then "in arms in the vicinity," issued his orders, at one o'clock in the morning, directing "the two companies commanded by Capts. Shubael Pitts and Reuel Howard to be immediately assembled, completely armed and equipped for actual defence," and "specially appointed" Major Samuel Howard "orderly officer"² for the occasion. Howard's company, however, only came into service upon a more formal requisition made later in the morning. Many citizens passed the remainder of the night in continued watchfulness, under arms, but without further disturbance from the "insurgent force."

¹ 2 Williamson. ² Div. Orders, dated "Oct. 4, 1809, one o'clock, morning."

Early in the morning of the fourth, upon a written requisition of Sheriff Chandler and Judges North, Cony and Dummer, Gen. Sewall detached from his brigade three hundred men "for the protection of the gaol," and "for the suppression of a dangerous combination and insurrection," which it was apprehended "would be excited to obstruct the course of justice and the due execution of the laws." The order directing this detachment was printed. It contained the requisition, referred to the law under which it was made, and required six companies, one in each of the towns of Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Winthrop, Readfield and Sidney to march immediately to the jail in Augusta, "completely armed and equipped with twenty-four cartridges and balls to a man, and with knapsacks and blankets and three days' provisions." At Augusta they were to be subject to the orders of Gen. Chandler as sheriff, but under "the immediate command of Maj. Samuel Cony of Augusta."¹

These orders were dispatched in great haste, and some of the troops arrived in town in the evening of the same day and took position near the jail. Capt. Page of the Hallowell artillery had been requested "to send up one of his field pieces properly manned, in aid of the detachment." This had not arrived, and Gen. Sewall wrote Maj. Cony at half-past seven in the evening "to send an express to hasten it."² It seasonably came, and was planted so as to command the entrance to the jail. Cannon still guarded the passage over the bridge, and sentinels were posted at prominent points in the town, who could not be passed after nine o'clock in the evening without the countersign. Thus prepared, and with a vigilance usually attending a state of active war, the night of the fourth passed without hostile demonstration from the lurking foe. On the fifth the remainder of the troops arrived, and Gen. Sewall informed Gov. Gore of his proceedings. The governor immediately issued his orders, "expressing his extreme regret at the occasion," and commending the "promptitude and alacrity displayed by the major general" in detaching the requisite force "to prevent an apprehended obstruction to the course of justice and a due execution of the laws."³

The grand jury, at the October term of the Supreme Court, found a true bill for murder against the prisoners, and Joel Web-

¹ Printed Division Order, Oct. 4th.

² Letter, Sewall to Cony.

³ Gov. Gore's General Orders, Oct. 14th.

ber who was still at large. Those in custody were now arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and a special term of the court was ordered to be holden by adjournment for their trial on the sixteenth of the following November.

The forces now consisted of Capt. Reuel Howard's company of Augusta, Capt. Stephen Lovejoy's company of Sidney, Capt. Spencer Fenno's company of Hallowell—displaced after a few days by Capt. Benjamin's Prescott's company of the same place—Capt. Levi Johnson's company of Readfield, a Winthrop company under Lieut. Elijah Snell, and Capt. John Stone's company of Gardiner, and were encamped in barracks hastily erected in the fields in rear of L. W. Lithgow's house, State street, and the Gen. Sewall house (William S. Badger's) on the same street, then owned and occupied by Samuel Titcomb. To increase the efficiency of the soldiers they were daily drilled. Sentries continued to be posted at prominent points, and sentry-boxes were built for their protection in stormy weather, and the town assumed the appearance of a military post during actual war.

Spies were sent into the enemy's territory to discover their movements. These were Charles Sewall and Capt. Stephen Jewett. They entered the hostile town of Malta from Pittston in the evening, called at the houses on the road, representing that they were from Wiscasset at one time,—for they went several times,—that they were in pursuit of cattle; and again that they wanted a mill privilege to manufacture lumber. The men were generally from home, and the women, probably under instructions, were reserved in relation to the troubles. Yet the wife of one of the Meigs who was in jail, gave Gov. Gore the unbridled application of her tongue for sanctioning the call for the military force. They passed through the town, but were unable to discover any movement or gathering of the settlers, and to avoid suspicion passed out by way of Vassalborough.

On the 10th of October the fears of a rescue were so far diminished that "the authority of the county" authorized the "guard for the protection of the gaol" to be gradually diminished to one hundred men, and the companies from Winthrop and Readfield were permitted to retire, "following each other by the space of two hours." They were required to return after a stated period, and in the meantime to hold themselves in readiness for instant service. The next day the Hallowell and Gardiner companies

were permitted to return home on like terms. This left the town until the fourteenth in charge of the Augusta and Sidney companies, when in pursuance of a plan of rotation these companies retired and a Vassalborough company, under Capt. Jonathan Low, and a Winthrop company, under Capt. Elijah Davenport, were detached for the service. They retired on the twenty-first and the Readfield company returned, accompanied by a Fayette company under Capt. Benjamin Palmer, which gave place on the twenty-eighth to the returning companies from Hallowell and Gardiner. They, on the 4th of November, were succeeded by the Augusta and Sidney companies, which were relieved on the eleventh by the companies from Vassalborough and Winthrop. The Readfield and Fayette companies returned upon the Vassalborough and Winthrop companies retiring on the eighteenth. The trial of the prisoners was now progressing, and these companies remained until it ended on the twenty-fifth, when they were permitted to return upon the condition of "holding themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning in case of alarm."¹

To return to the prisoners, whose time of trial was rapidly approaching, and whose friends were making preparation for their defence assisted by eminent counsel. The counsel for the prisoners were Prentiss Mellen, Samuel S. Wilde, Thomas Rice and Philip Leach. Solicitor General Daniel Davis conducted the prosecution.

Jonas Proctor, one of the accused, to secure immunity had turned State's evidence; and such was the apprehension of some of the witnesses who testified before the grand jury that they remained at Augusta until the trial rather than return to "their homes at the supposed risk of their lives."²

Great solicitude was manifested by the public as well as the prisoners, as the time for the sitting of the court drew near. Landed proprietors and their agents were not indifferent to the importance of the trial in which a number of lives were at stake and the supremacy of law securing their rights was to be vindicated.

Upon assembling of the court, Thursday, November 16th, a large concourse of people appeared. The court was held by four Judges, Theodore Sedgwick, Samuel Sewall, George Thatcher and Isaac Parker. The prisoners, David Lynn, Jabez Meigs, Elijah

¹ Original detachment orders of above dates.

² Judge Parker's charge, in Merrick's report.

Barton, Prince Cain, Nathaniel Lynn, Ansel Meigs and Adams Pitts, were brought into court, and after pleading the counsel whom they had selected were assigned by the Court for the defence. The Rev. Mr. Gillett then "made a solemn, appropriate and impressive prayer." The accused were now permitted to challenge peremptorily twenty of the persons returned to serve as jurors, but after sixteen challenges a jury was empanelled.¹

The trial now proceeded, witnessed by a crowded assembly, whose presence and interest continued undiminished during the lengthy proceedings. Many witnesses were examined. Much of the testimony related to the confession of the prisoners and their identity with the persons in disguise who shot Chadwick. This was somewhat contradictory, and an attempt was made to impeach some of the government witnesses. However, the testimony was sufficient to show that the prisoners were present, in disguise, at the time Chadwick was killed, intending to injure him, which was felony, and death having ensued it became murder; but whose guns were discharged did not appear. Some of the witnesses testified with great reluctance, adding, after giving their testimony to important points, that they would not state it under oath; and Jonas Proctor, who had turned State's evidence, declared, when put upon the stand, that he knew nothing about the murder, and that he did not see either of the prisoners on the day it was committed.

It was currently reported at the time, and is handed down by tradition, that Chadwick was one of a band associated as "Malta Indians," who were bound by "an oath written and signed with blood" to prevent surveys and resist proprietors in enforcing claims to their lands, and that it was infidelity to this oath that caused his murder. No allusion is made to this in a report of the trial. Solicitor Davis endeavored to establish, as a distinct point, "premeditated malice," and would not have neglected so important testimony had it existed. However, from some cause the feeling may have been stronger against Chadwick than others engaged in the survey, as when in pursuit of the surveying party the "Indians" inquired for the "surveyor and Chadwick," and

¹ This jury consisted of Samuel Elkins, *Cornville*, foreman; William Doan, *Green*; Moses Dow, *Vassalborough*; Joseph Gifford, *Fairfield*; Moses Hastings, *Sidney*; James Lawrence, *Fairfield*; Daniel Lothrop, Jr., *Leeds*; Samuel Mason, *Industry*; William Mower, *Green*; Samuel Smith, *Avon*; Jeremiah Wyman, *Farmington*; and Robert Willy, *Mercer*.

said "Chadwick had crooked eyes and they meant to straighten them." Some testimony also was adduced in relation to a difficulty which occurred some three years previously between him and one of the Meigs, but however this may be, their main object doubtless was to prevent settlers yielding to proprietors' claims, and the order to "fire low" shewed an intention not to inflict the extreme penalty of death in accomplishing it.

After the testimony was closed, Wilde first addressed the jury in defence of the prisoners in an argument noticeable for forensic ability, felicity of expression, nice discrimination and candid consideration. He was followed by Mellen on the same side in a more massive but less captivating argument, in which no point of discrepancy in the testimony was unnoticed, and no suggestion of doubt was not fully enforced. So lengthy were these efforts that the solicitor general said to the jury, as he commenced his argument, "For the last three days, gentlemen, you have been wholly occupied in attending to the solicitations of mercy." He then reminded them of "the more severe duty of administering justice to the accused," and forcibly arrayed the testimony against them; prominently presenting the dying declaration of Chadwick as to the identity of two; the positive testimony of Choate to the same effect; the testimony of a number of persons who saw the prisoners in disguise inquiring for the surveyor and Chadwick and moving towards the place where he was shot; and the confession of all to Justice Brackett.

Judge Parker fully summed up the evidence in his charge to the jury, and apparently left no escape for the prisoners. But the lengthy trial, which had now continued eight days, and the mass of testimony and weighty arguments were too much for the feebly discriminating powers of a jury formed after challenging peremptorily the most intelligent men who were called; and the "reasonable doubt" which the prisoners' counsel urgently claimed for them led the jury after long deliberation to come into court without agreeing. The foreman inquired if they "were agreed as to some of the prisoners" but not "as to the rest," would the verdict be received so far as they were agreed. The court replied declining to receive a verdict unless it should include all the prisoners. They again retired and after nearly two days deliberation in the whole returned a verdict of not guilty.¹

¹ Report of trial by John Merrick, pp. 196, printed by E. Goodale, Hallowell.

This surprising result was thought upon the whole to be a favorable ending for the peace of the county, and the militia, as already noticed, were dismissed with the command to be ready at a moment's warning in case of alarm. The expense of the militia called into the service of the State was now to be adjusted and settled. The selectmen of the various towns from which the companies were taken, had furnished them with supplies, which amounted to \$2,768.54,¹ as subsequently allowed.

In looking into the accounts we find that the "town's stock" of munitions of war was not seriously "damaged" by the warlike operation. Augusta furnished sixty pounds of balls at ten pence per pound, and twenty pounds of English powder at six shillings; forty of the former were returned and ten of the latter; Gardiner had expended twenty-five pounds of powder to ten pounds of balls; Vassalborough fifteen of powder to ten of balls; Readfield charged "damage to town's stock of ammunition" eight dollars and fifty cents; Fayette charged twenty dollars for the same.

The commissary department of Capt. Low's company, of Vassalborough, supplied his fifty men, which were out sixteen days, with three barrels of pork at twenty-four dollars per barrel, fifty-nine gallons of rum at eight shillings, seventeen and a half gallons of molasses at four shillings six pence, twenty-eight pounds of chocolate at forty cents, twenty-two and a half bushels of potatoes at two shillings, eight hundred pounds of ship bread at thirty-six shillings per hundred, fourteen hundred and sixty pounds of beef at thirty shillings per hundred, besides codfish and sundry small articles. Twenty-four gallons of rum was deducted from this account upon settlement, as were also nineteen and a half gallons from forty-eight and a half charged by Fayette as furnished Capt. Palmer's company. This article, according to the custom of the times, was liberally furnished to all the companies. Souchong tea was charged at six shillings per pound and coffee at two shillings and sixpence, which was the customary price at that time.

Gov. Gore, in his message in the following January, informed the legislature of the force of three hundred men called into ser-

¹ This was distributed as follows: to Augusta, \$311.28; Sidney, \$438.33; Vassalborough, \$369.27; Pittston, \$46.92; Winthrop, \$354.69; Readfield, \$355.66; Monmouth, \$29.09; Hallowell, \$339.22; Gardiner, \$286.83; and Fayette, \$237.25.*

vice "for the suppression of the apprehended insurrection," and complimented "the officers and men who were detached" for "the promptness with which they obeyed the call of their country, and the order and discipline which they evinced on duty," and asked the legislature "to make such provision for defraying the expenses incurred as justice requires."

On the 16th of February, 1810, a committee of both houses, to whom this portion of the governor's message was referred, reported a "resolve establishing the pay of the officers and soldiers." Fifty dollars per month were allowed a major, as wages, with one dollar and fifty cents per day for rations; forty dollars for a captain and two extra rations at fifty cents per day; thirty-six dollars for a lieutenant and one extra ration at thirty cents per day; thirty-two dollars to an ensign, and one extra ration at thirty cents per day; to a sergeant seventy-five cents per day as wages, corporals, drummers and fifers seventy cents per day; and to privates sixty-seven cents per day. To the artillery officers a somewhat larger sum was allowed, and on the twenty-eighth of the same month, the "pay roll of the several companies" was made out and allowed, amounting with incidentals "for barracks and other quarters for the troops, firewood, doctor's bills, horse hire, reconnoitering parties and other matters" to \$8,187.24. This, with the bills allowed the several towns for supplies, and seventy dollars paid Gen. Sewall, made the whole cost of the war to the State eleven thousand twenty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents.¹

During the progress of this famous war the following "mock-heroic" poem appeared in the *Kennebec Gazette*. It was composed by Dr. Hunton, a cousin of Gov. Hunton, and was dated Augusta, October, 1809.²

THE MALTA WAR.—*A Poem.*

There are two companies come down,
And at this place are met—
One of them came from Readfield town,
The other from Fayette.

The reason of their coming here
Is to keep Augusta snug,
And keep the Malta Indians clear
From breaking the stone jug.

¹ Resolve of Feb. 28, 1810.

² Daniel Sewall, Esq., of Farmington, who furnished the poem.

The great Stone Jug of Kennebec
 Has cost us many a crown,
 Yet Malta Indians do expect
 To tear the building down.

Or else to draw the stopper out
 And liberate their friends,
 But they will find that we're so stout
 They'll not obtain their ends.

For we have nearly eighty men
 Already in the field,
And if it's true what I have pen'd
They'll make a thousand yield.

We'll let them know that we are men
 That mean to do what's right,
 And if the rebels do come on
 We'll have a bloody fight.

The Malta men do nought but brag
 And tell how stout they are,
 And think that by their numerous hosts
 The soldiers they will scare.

But they will find out their mistake,
 If ever they come here,
 To break the Jug of Kennebec,
 Whilst we are kept so near.

PETER EDES, the pioneer printer and newspaper publisher at Augusta, was a son of Benjamin Edes a well known printer and newspaper publisher at an early day in Boston. He came to the Fort Western settlement, in Hallowell, in 1795, and commenced the publication of the Kennebec Intelligencer in the fall of that year, in the Ezekiel Page house in which he lived. This house stood where Wendenburg's shop stood previous to the fire of 1865, at No. 64 Water street. From this building he removed to a large store built by Col. North on the bank of the river, just below where the Meonian building now stands, and which was burnt down a few years after; thence he went into a large three-story house built by Gershom North, which stood in rear of Arch Row, which he purchased, and which was long known as the Edes house. Here he printed his paper until his removal to Bangor in

1815. The "Kennebec Intelligencer" was printed under that name till October, 1800, when it was changed to the "Kennebec Gazette," and retained that name till February, 1810, at which time it became the "Herald of Liberty," which name it retained until it was discontinued in the autumn of 1815, upon the removal of its proprietor from town. Edes was an ardent federalist, and in high party times was threatened with personal violence for the manifestation of his zeal in the cause. The threat he did not fail to properly notice in the Gazette. He was spirited, energetic and industrious, small in stature, with spindle shanks, his legs being quite deficient of calves, and as he dressed, according to the fashion of the time in small clothes with long stockings to the knees, this defect was quite noticeable. When he removed to Bangor he took his types and press with him. They were moved by Ephraim Ballard with a team of six oxen. The load is said to have weighed four tons, and on account of the weakness of the Kennebec bridge it was taken across a part at a time. The journey to Bangor proved quite difficult, occupying the team three weeks in going and returning. The "expense of removal was only \$143," which Edes considered quite moderate. At Bangor he commenced the publication of the Bangor Weekly Register, a paper which was considered of doubtful politics, but he probably did not so regard it, as he enquired of an Augusta correspondent "what do the people say of my Bangor *democratic* paper?"¹ He seems to have been pleased with his new situation, and thought he could "make out to live if nothing more," while he says at Augusta he had "sunk property by tarrying so long with so little encouragement." Yet he confessed to "disappointment in not receiving a larger number of subscribers" to the Register. "Owing to jealousy and rivalry," he remarks, "we get no assistance from Buckstown, Belfast, or Castine, from which places we expected two or three hundred subscribers, but have not more than seven or eight single ones. But," he continues, "they say if I will remove to Buckstown they will procure six or seven hundred subscribers for me." He says, again, "we are noticed by the most respectable people of the place, we receive and return civilities, and have company enough."

He evidently was considered of more importance at Bangor, where he had just established their first paper, than at Augusta,

¹ Letter to Judge Fuller, Dec. 26, 1815.

where he had grown familiar by twenty years labor. Yet he had a remembrance of the good things he had left behind, and requested to have sent him, "by Mr. Gilman, the Post, five or six hams of good *bacon*, as," he remarks, "I have not seen any since I have been here," and he subjoined a request for "two or three good *cheeses*." He had an apprentice, James Orrock, who strolled out of a Sunday. He soon found this was not permitted at Bangor, and writes, "you must know the people are very strict on this day and will not let men walk out, much less boys. James was strolling about and was ordered home by the tything-men, but he would not obey them; a complaint was lodged against me on the next day, and I should have been obliged to pay a fine had not Judge Dutton pleaded in my behalf that I did not approve of such conduct, and so got clear."¹

Edes published his paper about two years at Bangor, when, after a suspension of some months, it was revived by James Burton, Jr., and has been continued to the present time under various names. At the present writing—1864—it is the "Whig and Courier," published by two scions of the Kennebec Journal, William H. Wheeler and John H. Lynde. The veteran editor and pioneer publisher in the largest cities of central and eastern Maine, removed to Baltimore, Md., and lived many years with Benjamin Edes, his son. He afterwards returned to Bangor and lived with a widowed daughter until his decease March 29, 1840, at the age of eighty-three years.

SOLOMON VOSE was a son of Col. Joseph Vose, of Milton, Mass., a revolutionary patriot, who entered the army as captain of a company of infantry at the commencement of the war, and left it after seven years service with the rank of colonel. He was in some of the warmly contested battles, and had his horse shot under him twice in one engagement, but escaped death on the battle field to die, at an advanced age, on his farm in Milton, which is still in possession of the family, being improved by the widow of his son Josiah H. Vose. Solomon was educated at Harvard University where he was graduated in 1787; read law at Worcester with Levi Lincoln, senior, and soon after was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Northfield, Mass. From Northfield he removed

¹ Letter to Judge Fuller, July 24, 1816.

to Augusta in 1805, at the age of thirty-seven. Here he was successful in the practice of his profession during his brief career. His arguments to court and jury, it is said, "were plain, perspicuous, brief and direct." He was of good size, well proportioned, a noble figure with an impressive presence and martial bearing. His voice was deep toned and commanding, and altogether he fitly represented, in the military line, for which he had a taste, the high toned military spirit of the day.

He married, September 11, 1796, Eliza Putnam Chandler, daughter of Rufus Chandler of Worcester. Chandler was a graduate of Harvard University, and a lawyer of some note; he was trained under the celebrated James Putnam, whose daughter he married. Putnam was attorney general for the crown prior to the Revolution, during which on account of his loyalty he retired to England, and at the end of the war was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Bancroft in his history says he was considered to be the best lawyer in the Colonies.

The career of Solomon Vose was suddenly ended, on the 11th day of August, 1809. When passing up "jail hill," on his way to dinner, apparently in perfect health, he fell and immediately expired from an attack of apoplexy. His death was a loss to the town in which he was making himself useful, and fell with a heavy hand upon his stricken widow, who was left with four young children, all boys, from the age of three to eleven years. He was buried with military and masonic honors, from the meeting house, in presence of a large concourse of people.

The following lines are taken from a tribute to his memory written at the time of his death by a young man, a clerk in John Davis' office, and afterwards published with other effusions in a small volume :

—with fun'ral song,

In sad procession, mov'd the band along.
 Slow, to the mansions of the Dead, they bore
 The Man of Worth, whom men of worth deplore.
 Deep, in the cell of Death, his form they laid,
 And painful tributes to his mem'ry paid.
 Low, on their arms, the Soldiers bend in grief;
 Think of the man they lov'd, and mourn their chief.
 Masonic rites, Masonic Brothers paid,
 And strew'd their laurels where their Brother laid.
 Come Virtue, Love and Pity hither bend,
 In mournful silence, o'er a fallen friend;
 Come Worth, and Honor, to the soldier's grave,

And mourn the early exit of the brave.
 "Ye Brethren of the mystic tie," draw near;
 An honor'd Mason claims an honor'd tear.
 Religion, and Benevolence Divine,
 Brings tears of sorrow to your vot'ry's shrine;
 Come Friendship and Affection, close the train,
 And prove terrestrial happiness in vain.
 Behold your friend cut down, in all his prime,
 Ere yet one lock was silver'd o'er by time.

MRS. ELIZA P. VOSE, wife of Solomon Vose, now—1861—fifty-two years a widow, and retaining her faculties remarkably at the advanced age of ninety years, is a fine specimen of the noble women of former days, and a connecting link between the past and the present. She was born June 1, 1771, and sat at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, when a girl of sixteen years, under the preaching of Rev. Jacob Bailey of Pownalborough, of ante-revolutionary memory. She was, at that time, in the family of her grandfather James Putnam already mentioned, and attended with him Mr. Bailey's meetings. She says his sermons were remarkably short, rarely exceeding ten minutes, a merit which was attributed to his indolent habits. The late Judge Bridge used to say of Mrs. Vose that she was a remarkable woman, and this was evinced among other things, by her bringing up in good habits and well educating a family of boys, a task in which many men fail; and he might have added that these boys were seldom excelled in filial regard for their mother.

Mrs. Vose retains her eyesight remarkably, never having used spectacles, and is now able to see as clearly as in her younger days. Her children were Rufus Chandler, George Howe, Richard Hampton and Edward Joseph.¹

BENJAMIN VAUGHAN was the eldest son of Samuel Vaughan of London, a merchant engaged in commerce with the American Colonies, who came occasionally to Boston, where he married Sarah, eldest daughter of Benjamin Hallowell, a merchant of that place in extensive business and holding the office of navy agent under the British government. Mr. Vaughan was born April 30, 1751, studied at Cambridge, England; imbibed whig principles, and became a member of Parliament. He married Miss Manning,

¹ Mrs. Vose died June, 1862.

daughter of a wealthy London merchant, who at first refused his consent to the union because Mr. Vaughan had not an independent fortune, or business or profession by which he could acquire one. To obviate this objection he went to Edinburgh and studied medicine. Having prepared himself for that profession he returned to England and was married. His father-in-law then received him as a partner in his business.

During the French revolution Dr. Vaughan was a member of Parliament, and became compromised in some political movements and fled to France, from whence he was invited to return by the English government, which was disposed to overlook what he had said or done and suffer him to resume his seat in Parliament. But he would not trust them, and came to America, directing his family to follow him under the care of John Merrick, who was employed as a tutor, and who subsequently married his sister. Charles Vaughan, his brother, was in Boston when he arrived in 1796, and persuaded him to proceed to Hallowell and settle on the land derived from his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Hallowell, for whom the town was named.¹

At Hallowell he engaged in agriculture, and prepared a large nursery of fruit trees, from which they were distributed over the adjacent country. To him the county of Kennebec is indebted for much of her early progress in agriculture and the cultivation of fruits. He practiced his profession to some extent but always without pay. "He was a man of varied and extensive learning, was a good classical scholar, and familiar with the best English and French writers." He was a philosopher, and corresponded with some of the most eminent writers of England for many years after he came to America. His library was extensive and valuable, embracing many choice and rare works. The medical portion of it he gave to the Insane Hospital at Augusta. Dr. Vaughan was honored by Harvard University with the degree of LL.D. in 1801, and by Bowdoin College in 1812. He was benevolent and kind; and was greatly beloved and respected by all classes of citizens for his great usefulness, exalted worth and many virtues. He died December 8, 1835, aged nearly eighty-five.

CHARLES VAUGHAN, a brother of Benjamin Vaughan, was born in London, England, June 30, 1759. He was educated for mercantile

¹ Mr. Gardiner's sketch in Hist. Soc. Coll.

pursuits; resided several years, in his youth, in Jamaica in the West Indies where his father owned a plantation; he came to Hallowell at the age of thirty-one, in 1790, and settled on land which was part of the estate of his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Hallowell. He was enterprising, public spirited, social, genial, of a kind and obliging disposition, and entered into business operations of large magnitude with the greatest enthusiasm. He built a large and expensive flour mill on the Bombahook stream in Hallowell, which was in operation in 1793; and was concerned with John Sheppard in an extensive brewery which the latter built at the same place in 1796. A wharf, store and store house were also erected upon the land at Sheppard's point, on the patrimonial estate of Mr. Vaughan. John H. Sheppard, a son of Mr. Sheppard, says in Willis' Courts and Lawyers, that his father emigrated to America in about 1793, went first to Philadelphia and then to Hallowell. We find he was in Hallowell in 1792, when he was taxed with a house with a store in it, wharf, warehouse and one thousand dollars stock in trade. He must have been there as early as 1791, when he was but twenty-two years of age. Mr. Vaughan may have built the wharf and buildings before the arrival of Mr. Sheppard, but the probability is they were built by Sheppard after his arrival under Mr. Vaughan's direction.

Mr. Vaughan, in company with others, of whom Jonathan Bowman of Pownalborough was one, conceived the project of building a commercial town at Jones' Eddy, on the Kennebec, about four miles below Bath. In pursuance of their plan they built wharves, store houses and dwellings, intended as a nucleus for a large commercial place. What particular business they proposed to accommodate is not known; but probably shipments of lumber to England, receiving in return cargoes of merchandise, a business which was largely and successfully pursued at Wiscasset for many years. Their enterprise, whatever may have been its object, failed, and Mr. Vaughan becoming embarrassed by this and his operations at Hallowell, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against him in 1802. John Lowell, Jr., of Boston, in a deposition given April 7th of that year, says he had known Mr. Vaughan for more than ten years, and "during the greater part of that time he was a merchant and got his living by buying and selling in gross." He did not know whether he had wholly given up the business of a merchant at that time, "though he presumed that his embarrass-

ments had prevented his engaging in new speculations." Mr. Lowell knew of a "pretty considerable contract" made by Mr. Vaughan since the first day of June 1800 on his own account, and that he had "acted as *factor* or agent for sundry persons, more especially for this deponent, for James Odier, and for Joshua Grigby, Jr." After this Mr. Vaughan applied himself to the cultivation of a farm at Hallowell on the estate assigned to his brother Benjamin to pay for advances he had made to him to carry on his enterprises. In this new field of labor he displayed his wonted vigor and activity in the introduction of improved stock selected by a skillful English farmer from the herds of England. He stocked his orchard with the choicest engrafted apple trees, and his garden with a select variety of small fruit and choice vegetables and ornamented his grounds with beautiful and rare shrubbery. All these stores of animals, fruits, vegetables and shrubbery he distributed with a liberal hand to the great benefit of the agricultural interest of the State. It was his greatest pleasure to do good, and never was he more happy than when he conferred happiness upon others. He married Miss Apthorp of Boston, an amiable and accomplished lady. He died May 15, 1839, aged eighty years.

JOHN MERRICK, long a citizen of Hallowell, was a son of Samuel Merrick of London, where John was born the 27th of April, 1766. His father died in the year following his birth. The family is said to be of Welsh origin and of great antiquity. Mr. Merrick received his academic training in the grammar school at Kidderminster, and studied divinity at a "dissenting academy for theological training" at Daventry. After completing his studies he preached as a *licentiate* for two years, but was never ordained. He became a tutor in Dr. Benjamin Vaughan's family in England and came with him to this country in 1796. He soon relinquished the clerical profession, returned to London in 1797; married in April 1798 Rebecca Vaughan, sister of Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, and returned in May of the same year and settled in Hallowell. He was elected to the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College in 1805; was a trustee of Hallowell Academy, held town office, and was first selectman "for many years" and overseer of the poor for ten years. In 1809 Mr. Merrick attended the trial of the alleged murderers of Paul Chadwick at Augusta in November of that year, and reported the trial in short hand. This was published, making an

octavo pamphlet of one hundred and eighty-eight pages. In 1810 he was commissioned by Gov. Gore with others to reconnoiter a route for a road from the Kennebec to Quebec, by the way of the Chaudiere, and report upon its feasibility. On this examination he was engaged six weeks, during which he camped out twenty-one nights, seventeen of which it rained. He was cashier of the second Hallowell and Augusta Bank at Hallowell, chartered in 1812, which post he held until the bank failed in 1821. Mr. Merrick in about the year 1830 came into possession, in right of his wife, of the unsold land in the township of Dover, in Piscataquis county, and he applied himself for many years to the sale and settlement of these lands. This brought him for ten years into the agency for the owners of wild lands in the town of Harmony.

Mr. Merrick was a gentleman of thorough education, refined tastes, high intellectual and social culture, benevolent, public spirited, kind, courteous and gentle. He was just in all his dealings, of excellent judgment and practical good sense, a good citizen highly esteemed and beloved by his neighbors and friends; few if any are remembered with more affection and regard by all classes of his fellow citizens. Mr. Merrick was tall, erect and moved with a quick easy motion. We recollect seeing him at the Kennebec dam, a few years before his death, pointing out to a companion the various points of interest where the Kennebec had swept around its barrier and cut for itself a new channel on the western shore. His form, then at over the age of ninety years, was erect, his step elastic, and his flowing long locks of a snowy whiteness resting upon his shoulders gave him an imposing and venerable appearance. He died at Hallowell October 22, 1861, aged ninety-five years. Mrs. Merrick died in July 1851. He left at his decease six children:

1. Sarah Harriet, married to John A. Vaughan of Philadelphia.
2. Samuel V. Merrick of Philadelphia, married and has two sons, four daughters, and eight grand children.
3. John Merrick died in 1832.
4. Mary Harrison Merrick married John P. Flagg of Hallowell.
5. George Merrick of Northumberland, Pa.
6. Thomas B. Merrick, merchant of New York City, has three sons and four daughters.¹

¹ Rev. Dr. Goodwin prepared a Memoir of Mr. Merrick for the Me. Hist. Society, published in 1862, pages 39, to which we are indebted for most of the foregoing facts.

CHAPTER XI.

FROM 1810 TO 1820.

The town of Augusta at this time was federal in politics, but the democrats prevailed in the county and State. Elbridge Gerry was elected governor, with a democratic House and federal Senate. The national government was also democratic, under the administration of James Madison, who had the previous year attained to power. The troubles which existed with the belligerent European nations under the administration of President Jefferson were now increased and aggravated until, in 1812, war was declared with England, with the general consent and approval of the democrats and against the vehement denunciations of the federalists. The reactionary measures incident to a state of war fell upon the country, already crippled in its industry and commerce by the blighting influence of embargoes and non-intercourse, with a heavy hand. The streams of prosperity were dried at their source, and in the general depression which followed Augusta had her full measure of distress; her wheels of industry in a measure stopped, her navigation dwindled, and her trade nearly ceased; and for many years her prosperity and growth were greatly retarded.

The town this year, for the first time, decided by a majority of nineteen votes, to send two representatives to the legislature, and elected Samuel Howard and Jonathan Bond. With the exception of two years, 1815 and '17, two representatives were elected until separation, when, under the first apportionment for Maine, the town was entitled to but one. Seth Williams, Beriah Ingraham and Lewis Hamlen were reelected selectmen. This was the seventh consecutive year of Williams' election, the sixth of Ingraham's and fifth of Hamlen's.

Measures were taken, at the May meeting, to provide a town house. The town meetings had latterly been held in the court house. The old meeting-house was out of repair and ruinous in appearance, and since it ceased to be occupied was regarded as

an incumbrance on the street, in which it partly stood. The Court of Sessions, in laying out Winthrop street, had excepted the building "from being a nuisance, and from liability to be indicted as such, so long as it shall be made use of and considered a public building." The parish having completed and dedicated their new house of worship voted unanimously, "that they would not use the old meeting-house for public worship or for any other public purpose, and that they no longer considered it a public building."¹ This was a finishing blow to the fate of the old structure, which was taken down by Jason Livermore, highway surveyor,² and the materials sold to Lewis Hamlen, to pay the expense of its removal. The town now voted to purchase the materials of Hamlen for one hundred and seventy-six dollars, and with them erect a town house on a lot on "Winthrop road, near the pound," purchased of Joseph North for fifty dollars. Direction was given to have the house erected "in as cheap manner as can be done." The house was erected on the lot now owned by Joseph Anthony, at the corner of Elm and Winthrop streets. A floor was put in level with the galleries, and the upper part, which was used for town meetings, was reached by stairs in the porch, which in its new location was in the rear of the building. The house was first occupied by the town, for a special meeting, December 25, 1811, and continued to be occupied for municipal purposes until it was sold and removed from the lot on which it stood, in 1848.

The 4th of July was celebrated this year by both the democrats and federalists. The democrats assembled in the front yard of Capt. Joshua Gage's house, now the residence of I. D. Sturgis, on Grove street, where Judge Weston delivered an oration from the circular balcony which then was over the front door.

The federalists formed a procession at Hamlen's tavern, and under the escort of the "Augusta Light Infantry, in complete uniform, commanded by Capt. Josiah H. Vose," moved up Water, through Bridge and down State streets to the court house, where an oration was delivered by Benjamin Whitwell to "a crowded house," after which the procession re-formed and passed down State and up Grove streets, past the place where the democratic

¹ Parish Records.

² Livermore gave notice in the Herald March 10, 1810, that he would remove it on the twentieth, it having been complained of as a nuisance.

orator was speaking, courteously suspending their music as they passed. At the Kennebec tavern "they partook of an excellent entertainment served up in style for the occasion." According to the Herald of Liberty, which had an eulogistic account of the celebration, seventeen regular toasts were drunk to which the "artillery" loudly responded. The Herald did not mention the democratic celebration, but admitted to its columns a lengthy account of an evening festival held by the federalists at Hallowell, who decorated the hall in Kidder's tavern, in which they dined, with seventeen united circular wreaths of evergreen, emblematic of the federal union. The wreaths representing the States of Delaware and Connecticut were distinguished by white roses, probably on account of the purity of their federalism. In the Virginia wreath was hung a *hornet's nest*, representing the stinging nature of her democracy, and a list of American vessels captured by France. It is mentioned as an incident of the occasion that the nest accidentally caught fire, from a candle, and liberated the hornets as the sixteenth toast was drunk. This toast was "One hundred and thirty-three American ships piratically seized to furnish the expenses of the imperial wedding. May our administration feel the necessity of 'fighting for interest' if they will not 'for honor.'"

The population of the town by the census of this year was 1805, an increase of nearly seventy per cent. during the ten previous years. The polls numbered 311; dwellings, 168; barns, 155; shops, 39; offices, 6; saw mills, 11; grist mills, 3; fulling mills, 1; carding machines, 1; horses, 145; oxen, 228; cows, 389; steers and heifers one and two years old, 266; swine, 210; pleasure carriages, 37; money at interest, \$2,755; money on hand, \$6,075; shares in banks, 330; shares in toll bridges, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$; stock in trade, \$7,595; tons of shipping, 282 $\frac{1}{2}$; acres of tillage land, 347; mowing, 810; pasturing, 527; and unimproved land, 18,485; non-resident real estate, 9,572 acres; making a total returned in the town valuation, from which these statistics are taken, of 29,741 acres, an amount much less than the actual quantity. The resident real estate was valued at \$122,650; non-resident at \$21,247; personal property at \$34,167, making a total valuation of \$178,064.

The tax assessed on the valuation for this year was for

Highways, payable in labor,	\$1,500	
Schools,	1,000	
Poor and other necessary charges,	1,500	4,000 00
	<hr/>	
State tax,	\$202 66	
Representatives' pay,	118 00	
	<hr/>	320 66
County tax,	706 75	
	<hr/>	1,027 41
		<hr/>
		5,027 41

This gave a large percentage on a low valuation of the average amount of one hundred dollars to an inhabitant.

The business men of this period appear by the assessments for stock in trade, and their comparative business by the amount assessed to each, as follows :

TRADERS.

Eveleth & Child, who traded in the old Gage store,	\$1,400
Bartholomew Nason, in Hamlen's store,	800
Vose & Wales, in Kennebec tavern store,	600
Eben Dutch, in Robinson & Crosby's store,	600
Samuel Howard, east side the river,	500
John H. Hartwell, east side the river,	400
Joseph Ladd, in Hamlen's store,	400
Robinson & Crosby, retired,	300
William Babcock, in "old Hamlen store,"	300
Isaac Cowan, Jr., in Robinson & Crosby's store,	300
Josiah H. Vose, in store south of Kennebec House,	200
John Soule, in old court house,	150

Others were assessed for "stock in trade" on account of stock in mechanical and manufacturing business, as follows :

Seth Williams, in tanning business,	\$200
Church Williams, " "	200
James Child, " "	200
Jonathan Bond, cabinet maker,	100
C. & D. Randlet, saddlers,	100
Frederic Wingate, watchmaker,	100
Hosea Kingman,	300
Benjamin Pettingill,	100
Benjamin Burbank, innholder,	100
Ichabod Chadwick,	100
John Couch, baker,	75
Ebenezer Hovey, tanner,	70

Shipping was at this time owned in amount as follows: by Vose & Wales, 202 tons; Eveleth & Child, 40 tons; James Child and Nahum Wood 20 tons each. In 1808 the shipping owned in town was 430 tons, and stock assessed in trade \$9,575.

The thrifty housewives of the town gave at this time a good account of their labors by their products. They manufactured this year 7,680 yards of cloth on 54 looms. The cloth manufactured in six or eight neighboring towns was 98,511 yards. The looms in the same towns numbered 588.¹

The name of Edes' paper, the Kennebec Gazette, was, "by request of a large number of respectable patrons" changed to the "Herald of Liberty," February 13th of this year, its "principles," however, "remaining the same." By "Herald of Liberty," says the editor, "we mean the true import of our political creed," and in a lengthy article written with much ability and many classical allusions, probably from the pen of Benjamin Whitwell who occasionally wrote for its columns, defined "true civil liberty," which was then considered in danger, and pointed out "the way to preserve it."

The Togus Mineral Spring now so celebrated in Chelsea, was "brought into public notice" by "the popular rage for mineral waters" at this time. It was called the "Gunpowder Spring," and its water had been tested by comparing it with that of "a famous spring" in Bowdoin, situated like it, in a meadow.

A mineral spring then recently discovered in Augusta, "opposite the dwelling house of H. W. Fuller, near the river, was "daily visited by a great number of people," and it was said "of all the lately discovered mineral springs this has the preference."² Fuller at this time lived in the house on Water street, opposite Laurel street, now the ell of the "Charles Williams' house."

The western stage, at this time, left Augusta early in the morning, in season for the passengers to breakfast at Brunswick, dine at Freeport and reach Portland in the evening. The next day it started sufficiently early from Portland, to breakfast at Kennebunk, dine at Portsmouth and lodge at Newburyport. The following morning it left Newburyport at two o'clock, arrived at Salem about daylight, and reached Boston early in the forenoon.³

Nathaniel Backus advertised as post-rider from Augusta and

¹ Census 1810.

² Liberty Herald.

³ Sewall's Diary.

Hallowell to Farmington, and that he performed the journey in twelve hours.

It appears by the Herald that William Babcock and Thomas W. Smith dissolved the partnership of Babcock & Smith, May 5th, and that Smith formed a copartnership with B. Nason, June 26th, under the name of Nason & Smith; and that Isaac Cowan, Jr. kept opposite to the store of Capt. Josiah H. Vose, in the store lately occupied by Ephraim Dutton; but before the year ended we find Cowan in business with Dutton, in the north tenement of the Robinson and Crosby stores. Joseph Ladd advertised largely "new and cheap goods," and William B. Johnson kept boots and shoes in the building lately occupied by Moody Thurlow.

Joseph T. Wood of Wiscasset, advertised to sell at auction Merino sheep of full blood, direct from Spain, selected by William Jarvis, American consul at Lisbon, from the flocks of the Prince of Peace, of the Paulor breed. It is said that during the invasion of Spain by the French in 1809, some of the valuable crown flock were sold to raise money, and that Jarvis purchased fourteen hundred head of them and sent them to this country, and this was the origin of the immense flock of fine wool sheep in the United States at the present time. Williamson says, however, that David Humphrey, ambassador to Spain, imported in 1801 one hundred merino sheep from that country.¹ Specimens of the wool were left with John Davis, Augusta, and Joseph Wingate, Hallowell. About this time commenced the "Merino fever," which had a run of some four years. It was a captivating speculation in which considerable money was made and lost. Gentlemen carried with them specimens of the different grades of wool, which were exhibited, examined and discussed at places of gathering as the merits of fancy stocks upon "change" are by capitalists in our day.

John Davis, with John S. Kimball, Jesse Robinson, Dr. Ellis, Nathaniel Robinson and others purchased the farm on Bolton Hill, on the east side of the river, where Nathaniel Robinson formerly lived, for a sheep farm, and stocked it with Merinos costing, upon an average, fifty dollars per head. Robinson was shepherd.² The speculation, however, proved unsuccessful. The loss incurred reached from sixty to seventy per cent. of the amount invested. John Davis was deeply interested in sheep culture and kept a large flock on his farm on Burnt hill. Some of his bucks are re-

¹ See ante, p. 320.

² Benjamin Davis.

ported to have cost the fabulous price of \$1,500. The finest grades of Merino wool had reached the extraordinary price of two dollars per pound in 1813, when wool of native breeds was at three shillings and sixpence. The tenderness of the sheep and the difficulty of rearing the lambs proved serious drawbacks, and peace in 1815 let in the finer grades of foreign cloths ending the delusive expectation of large profits.

Notwithstanding the salutary effect which the trial of the murderers of Chadwick must have had upon the settlers, they still resisted, in the hope that they might withhold the Kennebec Proprietors from their possessions a sufficient length of time to allow the statute of limitations to operate in their favor. In order to prevent this the Plymouth Company, on the 8th of February, petitioned the legislature to "revise the Acts of Government limiting actions for recovery of Real Estate," with a view to its extension, or make such modification as would defeat the "nefarious designs" of the settlers. The petition fully states the reasons for the application, and is interesting for the historical matter which it contains.

They allude to the efforts of "the late Colony of New Plymouth," of whom they purchased, in commencing settlements on the Kennebec, and for their protection building a fort at Atkins' bay, near the mouth of the river, and their being driven off by the savages, as were all the white inhabitants to the eastward of the town of Wells. The proprietors were not able to re-commence the settlements until the year 1750, from which time they used the most active exertions for settling and improving the patent. In the year 1752 they imported, at great expense, a number of German families from Holland, set them down upon their tract, gave them lands, advanced them money and provisions, and built a stockade fort, called Frankfort, within the town of Dresden, "and supplied it with several pieces of cannon and one hundred stand of small arms for their protection against the savages." They also built "another respectable fortress near Cushnoc falls, called Fort Western, consisting of two block-houses and a musket-proof barrack one hundred feet in length, forty feet in breadth¹ and two stories high, and supplied the same with artillery and small arms."

"At the treaty of peace made with the Norridgewock and other eastern tribes of Indians, in the year 1753, the original Indian

¹ It was and now is but thirty-six feet wide.

deeds of the proprietors were produced, and made the ground of treaty which established the peace of that part of the State with the native Indians." On their petition the county of Lincoln was incorporated, and the first court house and jail was erected and "supported for a number of years," at their expense. They had "given away to actual settlers not less than three hundred thousand acres of these lands, and had expended not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars" in promoting settlements on their lands, by which they increased the population and taxable property of the State. In meeting the conciliating disposition of government, they had lately made great sacrifices in quieting great numbers of persons, for trifling considerations, who had illegally set down upon their lands.

At this time "almost the whole of their tract was held in severalty, leaving only a small portion thereof for a final division, and for the liquidation and payment of their just debts." In this state of their affairs, they say "it is with great grief and reluctance your petitioners find themselves constrained to represent that their endeavor to close their affairs, and to settle and divide their small remaining estate, has been and still is greatly obstructed by persons who have illegally and unwarrantably set down thereon, who have threatened their persons, interrupted their surveyors, pursued their agents, and even offered all manner of violence to persons who shall acknowledge their legal title, refusing either to purchase themselves or to suffer others to do it, with the declared view of holding by force and violence the tracts or parcels of land on which they are set down, in order to avail themselves of the acts of government limiting the recovery of real estate until such time as they shall be able by law to exclude the rights and claims of your petitioners to the property for which your petitioners and their ancestors have devoted so much time, labor and expense."

"Your petitioners, therefore, in behalf of themselves and for their grantees, most humbly pray your honors to revise the acts of government limiting actions for recovery of real estate; that they may be so modified as to prevent persons of the aforesaid description from iniquitously availing themselves of the law to favor their nefarious designs, not less hostile to the rights of individuals, than destructive to the first principles of civilized society."¹

An extension of the time limiting actions for the recovery of real

¹ Company Records, Feb 8, 1810.

estate would have been the only modification serviceable to the company. The General Court probably concluded that lengthening the time would prolong the contest between proprietors and settlers, which it was desirable for the peace of the country should be speedily settled, and that the object of the proprietors could be more effectually accomplished by providing for the enforcement of existing laws; and on the 6th of March we find a stringent law was passed "for the more speedy and effectual suppression of tumults and insurrections in the commonwealth." This act provided for the employment of a military force in the service of writs and precepts and in making surveys under orders of court; and made it highly penal for any person to disguise himself in the likeness of Indians, or in any other manner with the intention of resisting the execution of the laws; and any soldier refusing to perform the duty required of him under the act was made liable to indictment and heavy fine. The law appears to have been framed with a view to the exigency of the case, and doubtless had its effect in deterring the settlers from further violence in asserting their rights.

The Plymouth Company proceeded to close their affairs, but the final adjustment was delayed for some years. In 1816 they advertised to sell at public auction the "rest and residue" of their lands, which were finally sold, on the 22d day of January, to Thomas L. Winthrop of Boston, who afterwards sold one half of his purchase to James Bridge and Reuel Williams of Augusta, which they held in equal shares. Thus ended the connection of the Plymouth Company with the settlements and land titles on the Kennebec, after sixty-three years from the incorporation of the company, and one hundred and fifty-five years from the time of the original purchase from the colony of New Plymouth.

The Kennebec country was fortunate in the men who held the title to its lands. They were men of elevated character, enlightened views, and of a liberal spirit. We are favorably impressed with the liberal and enlightened policy which guided their efforts in settling the country. They assisted the government in its early struggles with Indians incited and assisted in their hostility by the French, and led the way in territorial defence with their forts. They gave large tracts of land to settlers to induce them to occupy and hold the country, and promoted the cause of religion and education by provisions in their grants for the main-

tenance of both. The class of settlers which the influence of the proprietors sent upon the river has not been surpassed in any section of the State; and the thrift for which the inhabitants on the Kennebec have been noted is attributable, in a large measure, to the character of its early settlers. The records of the Plymouth Company remained with Reuel Williams at Augusta, until after his death, when in accordance with his ~~pre~~viously expressed wish they were deposited with the Maine Historical Society at Brunswick, where they will remain increasing in historical interest as they grow old in years.

It was thought at this time that a road from the Kennebec to Quebec, by way of the Chaudiere, would be an important avenue from the Atlantic ocean to Canada, and be the means of settling the public lands on the upper waters of the Kennebec. Nathan Dummer and others of Hallowell petitioned the General Court to appoint commissioners to explore and lay out a road in the general direction indicated. In response to this, the General Court, on the third of March of this year, authorized Gov. Gore to appoint three commissioners to explore and lay out "a road four rods wide in the most convenient and direct route from Kennebec river to the north boundary of this commonwealth, in a direction to the nearest settlements on the river Chaudiere." The commissioners were empowered to employ surveyors and other assistants, and directed to "return a correct plan, with a particular description" of the road.¹

The governor appointed on this commission Lothrop Lewis of Gorham, Joshua Cushman of Winslow and John Merrick of Hallowell. Subsequently Charles Turner of Scituate and James Stackpole of Waterville were substituted for Lewis and Cushman. The commissioners took with them one surveyor, and several hands to carry provisions, utensils and instruments, and an Indian guide. Mr. Merrick took a young man, David Morgan, as his private attendant. Fully equipped they started, and having reached their point of departure from the Kennebec entered the wilderness, camping and sleeping on a bed of boughs at night. They reached the Canada line without incident of note, when two of the commissioners, Turner and Stackpole, alleged that they had completed the work assigned them by the General Court and would proceed no further. Mr. Merrick, the other commissioner, having letters

¹ Resolve March 3, 1810.

to Sir James Craig, Governor of Canada, was desirous of proceeding and interesting him in the construction of the provincial part of the road. The other commissioners with the surveyor and assistants having left on their return, Mr. Merrick with Morgan and the Indian guide and with a small quantity of provisions proceeded on to Quebec, where he was courteously received by the Governor who highly approved of the object, and ultimately through his influence the road in Canada was completed.

After a week at Quebec, Mr. Merrick with his Indian guide and Morgan started to return. When they reached a place where the commissioners who had returned were to deposit provisions for their use they found to their dismay that none had been left. At this time they had a few cakes of portable soup and a few beans, and had yet to undergo a tramp of several days through the wilderness. The Indian refused to partake of their scanty supply of provisions, and soon after left them to look out for himself, saying: "Give me fish-hook; me Indian."

During this expedition Mr. Merrick met with "picture-writing" in Indian hieroglyphic figures. It was drawn on a chip with charcoal, and represented a birch canoe with two Indians in the attitude of exertion, a squaw with a pappoose and bundles of baggage; over all was a bird on the wing. This was firmly fastened in the cleft of a stake from which hung a bag of dried beans. Mr. Merrick described this to an Indian pilot as he was crossing the St. Lawrence. He said it was called "Awickheegan," and must have been left by a party of Indians for the information of their friends. He gave him the interpretation. The attitude of exertion showed that they were going *up stream*. They intended to remain during the hunting season, because they had their family and furniture in the canoe. The bird, he was satisfied from the description, was a loon. "That bird expressed the intention of the party to go to the place agreed upon *without stopping* anywhere before they arrived; as the loon, from the shortness of its legs, walking with great difficulty, never alighted on its way." Mr. Merrick was about six weeks on this journey.¹

It appears that this road was not made in 1817, although the commissioners for the sale and settlement of the public lands gave notice, in that year, of an intention to lay out two townships on the "great thoroughfare road from Kennebec to Quebec." The

¹ Memoir of Mr. Merrick, by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, 1862.

road was eventually made from the forks of the Kennebec to the Canada line, and a mail established on the route, and a custom house at the boundary ; but the expectations of great benefit to arise from it were never realized.

The South parish, at its annual meeting this year, raised \$1,300 for preaching and other parish purposes, and exempted, by a unanimous vote, the Rev. Daniel Stone from the payment of parish taxes. The last year's committee for procuring preaching, Whitwell, Eveleth and Guild, was continued.

The Rev. Benjamin Tappan, a young man who was then a tutor in Bowdoin College, and son of the then late Professor of Divinity at Harvard University, supplied the pulpit so acceptably for a number of Sabbaths in the early part of this year that, on the third day of June, the parish gave him a call to settle, at a salary of seven hundred dollars. His answer accepting the call was read to the parish Sunday August 11th, at which time eighty dollars were collected by contribution for the relief of the sufferers by the then late fire at Newburyport.

October sixteenth was fixed for the ordination of Mr. Tappan, at which time six of the ten clergymen invited attended and officiated. The Rev. W. E. Channing of Boston made the introductory prayer ; Rev. Dr. Appleton, President of Bowdoin College, preached the sermon from John ix. 39 ; Rev. Ebenezer Jenks of Bath made the ordaining prayer ; Rev. Hezekiah Packard of Wiscasset delivered the charge ; Rev. Freeman Parker of Dresden gave the right hand of fellowship ; and the Rev. Mr. Bailey made the concluding prayer. A person who was present records that "the weather was wet above, but the scene was solemn and delightful within." The Liberty Herald, in commenting upon the event, remarked that "the solemnity of the occasion, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, drew together an immense concourse of people, who behaved with the greatest decorum and order, and bestowed during the whole of the exercises the most fixed attention. It was a grateful sight to the christian philosopher to see so many men, on a common business day, turn aside from the perplexing cares of this world to the more weighty concerns of another, and to observe a whole parish, heretofore disunited in religious sentiments and institutions, unanimous in conferring all their pastoral charge on a man who, under Providence, seemed destined to *cause brethren to dwell together in unity.*"

The new minister entered upon his pastoral duties with praiseworthy diligence. To his Sunday services he added a weekly lecture at private houses; and prayer and conference meetings, alternating weekly, were held at the dwellings of a number of the members of the church. Contributions were steadily taken for the poor, and in April of the next year a committee, consisting of the pastor, John Eveleth and Joshua Gage, was chosen by the parish to disburse the funds thus collected. The parish continued to prosper and was strengthened under the faithful services of their new pastor. The "liberal" element, however, manifested itself after a few years in obtaining an act to incorporate "a union religious society," under which no proceedings except organizing were had, and it was many years before other societies came into existence.

In April, 1813, the parish declined to "take measures to procure stoves for the purpose of warming the meeting-house;" and as late as 1818 services one Sunday in January and three in February were held in the court house on account of the cold weather, means not having been provided to warm the meeting-house.¹ Soon after this, the Rev. Mr. Tappan and Reuel Williams provided a stove for the purpose.

An account for twenty-seven boxes of glass for the meeting-house, amounting to \$421.79, settled with Peter T. Vose, who had failed, was found to be unpaid, and judgment was recovered against the parish for the amount, which very naturally created some feeling as well as difficulty in payment; but Mr. Tappan, to assist in the latter and help quiet the former, very liberally proposed to relinquish one hundred dollars of his salary if the parish would raise by tax an amount sufficient to pay the judgment, to which they thankfully acceded.

This year the democrats prevailed in the State, reëlecting Gov. Gerry and each branch of the legislature by a decided majority. They now felt themselves so strong as to commence works of reform, and the legislature passed the "religious freedom bill," which gave to unincorporated religious societies the same powers and privileges as those made corporate by law, and established the Circuit Court of Common Pleas to take the place of the District Court.

One of the three circuits established in Maine, called the Second

¹ Sewall's Diary.

Eastern Circuit, embraced Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset counties. The district judges now went out of office, and Nathan Weston, Jr., of Augusta, Benjamin Ames of Bath and Judah McLellan of Bloomfield were appointed for this circuit. The first two were democrats, the last a federalist; McLellan, however, declined, and Ebenezer Thatcher was appointed. The Court of Sessions was reestablished, and the governor and council were authorized to appoint clerks for the courts in each county.

A State bank was created, having William Gray and other Boston capitalists for incorporators, with a capital of three millions of dollars in addition to such sums as the Commonwealth might subscribe. The legislature was to appoint directors of the bank in proportion to the capital subscribed by the State. Wholesome and restrictive rules and regulations were provided for its management, to which all banks upon the renewal of their charters became subject. It was thought that the State had been exclusive in its favors in relation to bank charters, and the democrats did not hesitate to say "that hitherto banking had been a federal monopoly."

A new districting of the State for Senators, under the recent census, was very annoying to the federalists, who charged their opponents with so arranging it as to unfairly favor the election of democratic senators. They particularly ridiculed the division of Essex county, which was portrayed as resembling an animal which they named, from the democratic governor, *Gerrymander*.

The representatives to the General Court were, till this time, paid for their attendance by the towns sending them; now it was provided by law that they should be paid out of the public treasury.

By these measures of reform, some of which were wholesome and necessary, the democrats became a party of progress; yet so acrimonious was party feeling that the federalists could see in them only party measures, adopted to increase and strengthen party power. The democrats, however, lost power the next year, and did not regain it while Maine was united with Massachusetts.

The block of three brick stores on the north side of Market square previous to the fire of 1865 was built this year by Benjamin Whitwell, Bartholomew Nason and Joshua Gage. This was the second brick block built in town. The ownership of the tenements was assigned by lot. The center became Nason's, and was occupied by him; the western Gage's, and was leased to

Joseph Ladd; the eastern or corner store Whitwell's, and was occupied by Thomas Sargent.

Peter Gilman informed the public at this time that he had contracted to carry the mail from Augusta to Bangor, to leave Augusta Tuesday morning and arrive at Bangor Wednesday night. Returning to leave Bangor Thursday morning and arrive at Augusta Friday night.¹

Governor Strong, federalist, was elected by a small majority over Gerry this year. The house of representatives continued democratic, but the senate was federal. Paying the representatives from the public treasury increased their number. The year before, six hundred and sixty-four members were returned, of whom one hundred and sixty-nine were from Maine; this year the number was increased to seven hundred and forty-five, with two hundred and fourteen from Maine.

John Davis and George Crosby were elected to represent Augusta, but Davis, after serving one session, was appointed clerk of the courts, an office which he had held from the organization of the county till the appointment of Joseph Chandler, by Gov. Gerry, under the new law of 1811. Davis was now reappointed by Gov. Strong and returned from the General Court with his commission in his pocket. Henry W. Fuller was chosen representative in September to fill the vacancy at the October session created by Davis' appointment.

England continued her aggressions on our commerce, impressing our seamen and insulting our flag. Bonaparte had receded from his "predatory policy," which had the intended effect of complicating our difficulties with England, who still viewed our forbearance "as weakness, and our small navy with contempt."

The administration of President Madison, in view of impending war, on the 4th of April laid an embargo, for ninety days, on shipping. This was followed on the 18th of June by Congress declaring war to exist with Great Britain. This event, so long delayed as to justly arouse the indignation of an insulted and outraged people, was violently denounced by the federalists, who said it was iniquitous, ruinous, and not to be tolerated, and when the news reached Augusta some of the federalists manifested their party feelings of abhorrence by hanging Madison, in effigy, on the wharf. The American flag, according to the Herald, was

¹ Advertisement in Herald Oct. 22, 1811.

displayed at half-mast, and "while the inhabitants were at dinner, the United States soldiers stationed in town marched from their rendezvous in battle array and razed" the staff from which it floated "to the ground." As soon as this was known, the citizens assembled, erected it, and set the flag again at half mast. The soldiers again formed and marched to the flag-staff, threatening its destruction, "but discovering the invincible spirit of the citizens dared not cut it away." There would probably have been "blood shed," said the Herald, had not the "civil authority interfered." The flag was kept flying, "as a proper expression of feeling for the space of two days."¹

The Herald, in mourning and bitterness of spirit declared, "with agony of soul we are compelled—reluctantly compelled—to announce the melancholy and overwhelming tidings of a Declaration of WAR," a war without adequate object or prospect of an honorable result. "Alas! Alas!" it exclaimed, "a dark day has commenced—sorrow, gloom, and deep distress are visible in the countenances of our wisest and best citizens," and pointing to "yonder flag as it passes"—the glorious flag, triumphantly borne on the land and the sea, the emblem of liberty and honorable warfare—declared, "it is not the ensign of war—it is the Herald of Despair."²

Independence was celebrated, July 4th, by the "federal citizens" forming a procession at Burbank's tavern—now Cushnoc House. They proceeded, escorted by the Light Infantry under command of Capt. Henry W. Fuller, to Hallowell, where they were joined by the "federal citizens" of that place at Kidder's hotel and marched to the academy, where Thomas Bond delivered an "excellent oration." Returning, the Augusta procession marched to the town house, where Judge Cony presided, and toasts, interspersed with high toned federal sentiment, were drank.

A fast, appointed for July 23d, on account of the war was observed in town by "a very general" attendance upon public worship.³

There was a fever, at this time, for manufacturing and banking corporations, incited as respects the former by the enhanced prices arising from the embargo, non-intercourse and war, and in

¹Herald of Liberty, July 1, 1812. The stump of the flag staff, in digging a culvert was unearthed in 1866 in Market square.

²Herald of Liberty, July 1st and 8th, 1812.

³Sewall's Diary.

relation to the latter by the large profits which it was supposed accrued to the fortunate stockholders. The bank charters, with the exception of those recently granted, expired by limitation in October of this year. They were renewed, subject to the rules and regulations established for the State Bank, and with a uniform limitation expiring October, 1831, and were subject to an annual tax of one per cent. on their capital stock, payable to the State.

One of the thirty-two banks chartered June 23d—most of which were renewals—was the Kennebec Bank, the first banking institution located in Augusta. It in reality was a Hallowell bank, under Hallowell management, and in Hallowell interest. It could not have been chartered to be located in Hallowell, for the second Hallowell and Augusta Bank at that place was chartered at the same time, and more than one bank in a town of the size of Hallowell was not permitted. The latter bank was federal and the new bank democratic. The capital stock of the Kennebec Bank was fixed at \$100,000. Its incorporators were John Chandler, Benjamin Dearborn, Ariel Mann, E. T. Warren and Joshua Gage. The first meeting for organizing was required to be called by notice published in the "American Advocate printed in Hallowell." E. T. Warren was the first and only president. Joseph Chandler the first cashier was soon succeeded by Jesse Robinson.

A brick banking house was erected on Court street opposite the old court house, and near where the steps from Court street ascend to the present court house. In it the bank transacted business until 1816, when upon petition to the legislature representing the Kennebec Bank to be a Hallowell institution, its removal to that place was authorized February 8th of that year. The bank building was afterwards sold to the county and taken down when the present court house was enlarged in 1851. Previously it had been long used as a dwelling. The bank failed May 1, 1826; Warren, its president, having become at that time deeply involved in speculations in western lands which carried him down.

An unusual snow storm prevailed May 6th. The snow was thrown by a violent wind into drifts. The amount that fell was "differently estimated at from six to eighteen inches on a level." The ground was previously much frozen. John Gilley, that old man, the "oldest inhabitant," and the "oldest man then living in New England," according to the Herald, "who had lived in three

centuries, did not remember colder or more severe weather in the month of May."

Capt. Josiah H. Vose, of the Ninth Regiment of United States Infantry, was recruiting on the 29th of May, at a rendezvous near the court house. He enlisted a company of one hundred men which he marched to the northern frontier, proceeding out of town on the Winthrop road over Burnt hill. He was in the affair of Sackett's harbor, in Col. E. W. Ripley's regiment, and while the colonel was conversing with him a cannon ball passed between them carrying away Ripley's sword. Captains Isaac Carter and Edward Springer, both of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, each recruited a company in Augusta this season.

In June, the Augusta Light Infantry chose Henry W. Fuller captain, Benjamin Burbank lieutenant and Nahum Wood ensign.

August 1st, Hon. John Chandler was appointed Brig.-General in the United States Army, and Samuel Howard was, December 5th, appointed sheriff of Kennebec.

The "Friends and Advocates of Peace" issued a call for a meeting at the town house for the seventeenth of September, "to consider and deliberate upon the perilous state of our affairs," and to nominate a person to represent the District in Congress. At the time appointed a "meeting large and respectable" assembled, of which Judge Dummer of Hallowell was chairman and Henry W. Fuller secretary. A long address was issued to the electors, and Thomas Rice of Winslow nominated for Congress. This was the first nomination in the District by convention. Dr. Parker of Gardiner was run in opposition. Rice, however, was elected on the second trial.

The Herald of Liberty was published this year by Benjamin Edes, Jr. He commenced January 1st with Vol. 1, No. 1, and Peter Edes, who had published the paper the two previous years, continued "the publication of books, blanks, &c." From the Herald it appears, January 13th, that B. Nason "had quitted business for the present," and was closing his accounts in the counting-room of center brick store directly over T. W. Smith's; January 15th, William B. Johnson had taken "the store lately occupied by Maj. E. Dutch, No. 1, Merchant's Row,"¹ for a "boot, shoe and hat store;" Benjamin C. Good, boot and shoe maker, was in No. 2, Merchant's Row; T. Sargent, in March, was "selling off rare

¹Robinson and Crosby's store.

bargains at his cheap cash store corner of Water and Winthrop streets;" May 6, Whitwell & Emmons gave notice of copartnership in law business.

The federal Gov. Strong was this year reelected by an increased majority, and the legislature was decidedly of the same politics, but the District of Maine and the county of Kennebec were democratic. The federalists now repealed the law paying the representatives from the public treasury, as they thought it favored an increased representation from the country towns, which were mostly democratic, and made it penal to "choose and return" more than the constitutional number,¹ and districted anew the State for senators to remedy the injustice alleged to have been done by the *Gerrymandering* of their opponents.

The "Sons of Peace," who were federalists, were opposed to the war, and did, according to the democrats, what they could to discourage and embarrass the national administration in its prosecution. Maine was not in sympathy with this feeling, and furnished more troops by enlistment, it is said, than any other State in proportion to her population, and "paid with patriotic spirit" the various direct taxes levied upon her by Congress.

Towns having one hundred and fifty ratable polls were entitled to one representative, and to an additional one for every additional two hundred and twenty-five polls. Yet Augusta, having three hundred and thirty-two polls, this year decided by a large majority to send two representatives, and elected George Crosby and Seth Williams. At a meeting held in August, one of the articles for consideration was to see if the town would petition the legislature to call a convention of the people to amend the constitution so as to diminish the number of representatives. A committee was chosen, consisting of George Crosby, Pitt Dillingham and Joshua Gage, to report a draft of a petition for this purpose at an adjourned meeting, to which it was presented and adopted. In the petition they say "they have seen with regret, for some years past, an increase of the number of representatives beyond all reasonable bounds, increasing the public burdens, as well as opposing obstacles to the despatch of public business." Their effort however, for a change was unavailing.

The price of all commercial articles and domestic productions was greatly enhanced by the war. In 1811 and '12 the retail price of

¹ See Act Feb. 27, 1813.

flour was \$11; corn, \$1.17 to \$1.28; coffee, 20 cents per pound; tea, 75 cents to \$1.33; sugar, 17 cents; starch, 50 cents; raisins, 37 cents; calico and American gingham, 42 cents per yard. In May of this year, the price current at Boston quoted corn at \$1.70; rye, \$2.30; flour, \$17.00; oats, 75 cents; beans, \$2.20. The coasting trade was seriously interrupted by the enemy's cruisers. Vessels, stole along the shore, from point to point, but were not always successful in avoiding them. On the seventh of June, sloop *Mary* of *Augusta*, Capt. Moody Thurlow, with a cargo of merchandize valued at \$5,000 belonging to the captain, John Soule and Alexander Orrock, traders at *Augusta*, sailed from *Boston*, and on the next day when off *Cape Neddock*, was captured by the English schooner *Retaliation* of five guns with thirty-four men, and sent to *Liverpool, N. S.* On the next day Capt. Thurlow and his men were put on board the sloop *Ranger* and landed at *Bath*.¹

A privateer, named "*Dart*," owned by a company of citizens, was built at *Bond's brook* this year. She was armed with a swivel and muskets, and was designed to seize merchantmen. She made one trip to the mouth of the river for that purpose, and espied a noble craft there awaiting capture, but while she was ascertaining the character of the vessel, a friendly privateer approached and secured the prize, taking her to *Bath*, where, it is said, this mode of introducing goods paid well.² The *Dart's* career was short. She was employed as an armed merchantman, and was after the war cast away on *Rye beach* while in command of Capt. Thurlow in the ignoble business of carrying potatoes to *Boston*.

In the spring of this year, the town valuation showed a number of persons to have been engaged in trade. John S. Kimball and Joseph Chandler were each valued for \$600 in trade. Kimball had formerly kept a small store in Judge Weston's office, at the foot of Court street, but just before the declaration of war had united with Chandler in purchasing a large stock of goods, which were opened in the store vacated by Vose & Wales, in *Kennebec tavern*, where they were sold at a large profit, having been greatly enhanced in price by the war. Samuel R. Nason & Co. were assessed \$300. Alexander Orrock, and the firm of Soule & Thurlow were each assessed \$200; but probably their trading ended with the capture

¹ Herald of Liberty, and Capt. Abishai Soule, who was on board.

² John Means and Frederic Wingate, who were owners in the *Dart*.

of their goods on board the Sloop Mary. Thomas W. Smith was assessed \$200; John H. Hartwell, \$150; Joel R. Ellis, \$100; William Babcock, \$100; William B. Johnson, \$75. Eveleth & Child had dissolved the previous year, and were engaged in purchasing cattle; they were assessed \$200.

The amount of stock in trade, including the small sums assessed to those engaged in mechanical and manufacturing business, was \$4,750, about half the amount of 1810. But the valuation does not furnish reliable data by which to judge of the amount of capital employed in trade; for instance, Eveleth & Child formed a copartnership in 1807 with a small capital, and dissolved in 1812 with nominally \$35,000 to divide, yet their highest valuation in any year was but \$1,600.

At this time a number of those who were in trade in 1810 had retired; Samuel Howard temporarily, Robinson & Crosby and Eben Dutch permanently. Josiah H. Vose had gone into the army; Vose & Wales had dissolved, and Peter T. Vose, the senior partner, had failed in 1811, and did not again resume business in Augusta. In the fall of this year Kimball & Chandler's was the only store not closed in the place.

The traders in Augusta had been largely engaged in the purchase of timber, which found its place of shipment at Wiscasset, and they were seriously crippled by the first and fatally by the second embargo and the war. The town presented at this time a desolate appearance. The five brick stores were closed, and, it is said, not a store was owned in town with the exception of Joshua Gage's. The Robinson & Crosby stores, wharf and old castle were owned in Baltimore; the Kennebec House and connecting store in Newburyport; the old Gage store in Readfield; the Craig store in Fayette; the Nason store by Samuel Titcomb in Belgrade; and the Whitwell store by some one whose name has passed from recollection.¹

Capt. Smith of Belgrade died in town January 20, in consequence of a casualty which befell him in the rear of the meeting-house. Driving on State street in a dark night he missed the way, passed out of the road, which was not fenced, near to the meeting-house and "over the precipice" in its rear; horse, sleigh and man went over the abrupt declivity, which then existed from digging away the bank to form Bridge street.

¹ Benjamin Davis, Esq.

The records of the county were kept in the wooden court house until this year, when, for their better security, a brick "fire proof building," with four fire proof vaults, was erected at the southwest corner of the present court house lot. This building had brick floors, with brick partitions to the vaults, which had iron doors, and was doubtless very secure against accidental fire from within, but many years afterwards, when it was taken down, much to the surprise of the county authorities, it was found that the brick flooring and covering to the vaults rested upon *wooden flooring*, and that the building could not have burned without consuming the contents of the vaults.

Uneasiness in parish affairs was manifested in the spring of this year by some parochial changes. John Davis, John S. Kimball, Joel R. Ellis and Joshua Heath had certificates filed that they were members of the Episcopal Society at Gardiner; James Burton, James Burton, Jr., Marshal Edson, Isaac Carter and a number of others had joined the Baptist Society in Hallowell; and Japheth Beale and Elihu Robinson, a committee of the Methodist Society in Augusta, certified that Nathaniel Hamlen, Theophilus Ladd, Benjamin Piper, John Reed, Stephen Winslow and seven others were members of that society.

In September, John Davis and fifty others of Augusta and Hallowell petitioned the legislature to be incorporated as "The Union Religious Society in Hallowell and Augusta." They stated in their petition, which was served upon each town, "that they experience many inconveniences in regard to their parochial connections in their respective towns; that they have associated together and subscribed to a fund for the purpose of supporting public worship, and for erecting a suitable meeting-house." This meeting-house, in order to accommodate the residents of both villages, was to be erected on the "Betsey Howard lot," the lot numbered one in Augusta. Corporate powers were granted June 13, 1814, with authority to assess its members to create a fund for the support of a minister of "piety, religion and morality." The society organized May 1, 1815, at a meeting called at the court house for that purpose, by warrant from Nathaniel Perley; when John Davis was chosen moderator; Robert C. Vose, clerk; Joseph Chandler, Gideon Farrell and Thomas B. Cooledge, assessors; Jesse Robinson, treasurer; and Francis Norris, collector. John Davis, E. T. Warren and Joel R. Ellis were chosen "a prudential committee to

consider generally the concerns of the parish, and to report at the next meeting of the society.”¹ It is not known that the “next meeting” was ever called. The society “fell through,” probably from the impracticable nature of the undertaking.

The commencement of this year was gloomy in the extreme; all imported articles continued extravagantly high. Breadstuffs were scarce and difficult to obtain, and a spirit of speculation was rife, induced by exorbitant and fluctuating prices. Congress, in March, repealed all restrictive laws, which, however, did not prove an adequate measure of relief to commerce, as in April the British Admiral declared the coast, which was infested by the enemy’s cruisers, in a state of blockade. President Madison, at this juncture, made a requisition upon the States for “provisional detachments from the militia for purposes of defence,” to be placed under officers of his appointment. This was disregarded by Gov. Strong, on the ground that under United States officers they could be marched beyond the limits of the State and thus leave it unprotected.

The British fleet hovering on the coast seized upon Eastport, June eleventh, and opened trade there. This was followed, September first, by the enemy taking Castine and ascending the Penobscot to Bangor. The Adams, a United States vessel of war in the Penobscot, escaped up that river and was burned by Capt. Morris, her commander, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Her crew retired through the woods to the Kennebec, causing alarm by the rumor that the enemy were approaching in that direction.

On Saturday, September 10th, a special town meeting was called “to take into consideration the alarming situation of the country, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as the town in their wisdom should think fit.” At this meeting a committee to consider the subject, consisting of George Crosby, Joshua Gage, John Davis, Thomas Rice, Pitt Dillingham, Williams Emmons and Joseph Chandler was chosen, who reported the following vote: “That the selectmen be empowered and directed to procure forthwith two hundred pounds of powder, such quantity of materials for tents, and such number of camp kettles and small arms as in their judgment may be necessary and proper.” This was passed unani-

¹ American Advocate, May 6, 1815.

mously, and five hundred dollars appropriated for the purpose was raised by a special tax.

On Sunday, the day after the meeting, while in attendance upon public worship, Gen. Sewall received a dispatch by express from the "Committee of Safety" at Wiscasset, requesting a reinforcement of one thousand men, and communicating information of an expected attack by the enemy, whose movements threatened a descent upon the coast. He immediately ordered two regiments of militia, Col. Stone's and Col. Sweet's with the Hallowell Artillery to march forthwith, by companies, for Wiscasset. These orders were promptly executed, and some of the companies arrived at Wiscasset the next morning at seven o'clock. He also ordered four other regiments to move to the banks of the Kennebec, there to await further orders, and proceeded himself to Wiscasset on the fifteenth and took command of the troops. Here he was met on the nineteenth by Col. Sumner, aide-de-camp to the governor and agent for the commissioners for the defence of the seaboard.¹

The troops had crossed the river and encamped in Edgecomb, opposite to Wiscasset, when, on the twenty-third a vidette came in with information that an English man-of-war was in the river evidently preparing to land troops. Immediately Capt. Edward Swan with his rifles from Gardiner; Capt. Benjamin Dearborn with his Light Infantry from Hallowell; Capt. Benjamin Burbank with the Augusta Light Infantry, with the company under Capt. James L. Child from Winslow, formed under command of Maj. Samuel Howard, and proceeded some six or eight miles to a point where it was anticipated the enemy would attempt a landing. Here they slept on their arms at night, and no enemy appearing during the following forenoon the detachment returned to camp.² The alarm having now subsided, a draft was made of a portion of the troops of the two divisions which had been called out, the Fourth under Gen. William King and the Eighth under Gen. Henry Sewall. These were to remain forty days at Wiscasset and Bath. The alarm proved to be groundless, and the detachments were discharged at the expiration of their term of service.

The enemy retained Castine and attempted to establish between New Brunswick and the Penobscot a Province, with a government over it in their interest. They made Castine a port of entry, invited

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² J. L. Child's MS.

trade there, and allowed all ports at the eastward the same privileges as ports in the British Provinces. On the third of November a merchant fleet arrived at Castine, where provisions and lumber were exchanged at high prices for merchandise. An extensive illicit trade sprung up in defiance of the efforts of the United States officers to stop it. In one instance an agent of the collector at Hampden seized a sleigh loaded with goods crossing the river on the ice at that place. He was complained of for highway robbery, before a magistrate selected by the smuggler, and sent to jail at Augusta, where he was kept in close confinement until liberated on a writ of habeas corpus. Cattle which were seized while being driven to the enemy were rescued by force.¹

The "Craig store," at the west end of Kennebec bridge, was made a place of deposit for goods, and was occasionally filled with boxes and bales of goods which came in through the "English port of Castine." They were taken to Boston in long wagons, drawn by teams of four and six horses. The business of thus forwarding goods continued about a year. Duties, probably at low rates, were paid on the goods as they were not disturbed by the authorities, although most of the goods sold on the river at this time were said to have been smuggled. Rum and all liquors came from Castine, and at one time the cellar of the Craig store was well filled with choice brandy awaiting a transit to Boston.²

In May, the sloop *Friendship*, John Row, master, was advertised to run from Portland to Harpswell, Brunswick and Bath, by way of New Meadows river to the "Turnpike Bridge," and would thus continue "until she could have permission to go round Small Point, and then she will run to Hallowell and Augusta as usual."³

With the exception of some small traders who sold "rum, tobacco and cigars but no goods," Kimball & Chandler's was the only store in town this year. They dissolved their partnership in September. Chandler took the Whitwell store, but soon relinquished business. Kimball remained in the store connected with the Kennebec tavern, and continued business until he sold out to his clerk, Benjamin Davis, and removed to Belfast in 1816.⁴

In October of this year Samuel Titcomb sold his dwelling house on State street and about fifty acres of land, for eight thousand dollars. The westerly twenty-five acres of the lot was sold to

¹ Williamson 2, p. 655.

³ Hallowell Gazette, May 13, 1814.

² Benjamin Davis, Esq.

⁴ B. Davis, Esq.

John Davis for three thousand dollars, and the front twenty-five acres to Gen. Sewall, for himself and Rev. Benjamin Tappan, for five thousand dollars. Sewall took the house and north half of the land at thirty-four hundred dollars, and Mr. Tappan the south half at sixteen hundred. On this lot Mr. Tappan built his house, which he moved into November 29, 1816. The two lofty elms which now ornament State street in front of the Sewall house were set out by the General, April 21, 1826.¹ In a congenial soil for rapid growth they have developed large proportions.

The Augusta Bank, an institution which contributed to and was long identified with the prosperity of the town, was chartered January 21st of this year, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Its corporators were James Bridge, William Robinson, Reuel Williams, John Eveleth, Bartholomew Nason, Samuel Howard and James Child. To promote the interests of agriculture and manufactures, which the legislature had heretofore regarded and were at this time attempting to foster, the bank was required to loan one tenth part of its capital to persons engaged in these pursuits, on their personal bond secured by mortgage of real estate, in sums not less than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars, and on time not less than one year. The time, one would think, was not auspicious for the establishment of a bank; the existing war, depression of business, and deficiency of capital seeking investment were obstacles which would have deterred less courageous men than those having it in hand from embarking in the undertaking. But a portion of the subscription to the capital stock was satisfied, for the time being, by stock notes, and the anticipation of large profits arising from banking, as well as the local accommodation required, induced an unexpected subscription in excess of the capital within thirty days from the date of the charter. The corporators acted promptly; met with their associates at Kennebec tavern, kept by Theophilus Hamlen, on February 22d, and chose Pitt Dillingham moderator, and Henry W. Fuller secretary, when seven directors were chosen, James Bridge, Daniel Cony, John Davis, Benjamin Brown, Jr., John Eveleth, Samuel Wood and Thomas W. Smith.

The directors were then authorized to purchase a lot of land, build a banking house, and procure the necessary means to put the

¹ Sewall's Diary.

bank in operation. After apportioning the stock to the subscribers, and directing a percentage to be paid and deposited in the Kennebec Bank, the meeting dissolved. The directors now chose James Bridge president, and George Crosby cashier, and purchased of Judge North a lot of land on Water street, on which they erected a substantial brick building, two stories high with a hip-roof after the fashion of the times. Two secure stone vaults were constructed, and the floors of the banking rooms and offices over them were laid with brick. The stockholders held their first meeting in the new building October 3d, and chose the same board of directors with the exception of Samuel Wood, in whose place Hartwell Williams was elected. The bank now went into operation with the president and cashier first elected, and soon acquired a high reputation as a sound and well managed institution. Discounts were made at this time almost exclusively on accommodation paper, and with the expectation that the amount would be paid in installments of twenty-five per cent. at each renewal, unless the borrower happened to be a depositor when so large a payment was not required. Discounts were made only on the regular weekly discount day, and then upon a vote of the directors taken with black and white balls—and they were careful that each should not know how the others voted. One black ball prevented a discount.

Judge Bridge continued president of the bank for twenty years, until his decease in 1834. During this long period he managed its affairs with great credit to himself and with profit to the stockholders. He was assisted by George Crosby, as cashier, who had rare qualifications for the place, and was an accomplished accountant. In Judge Bridge's estimation integrity of character, industry and correct habits entitled the young men of the town to moderate discounts. Spring and fall they were accommodated with an accustomed sum apportioned to the extent of their business. This they could depend upon. Business was fostered, young men encouraged, and a foundation laid for that commercial integrity which soon placed the credit of Augusta merchants above reproach. Daniel Williams, son of Capt. Seth Williams, an early settler, succeeded Judge Bridge as president, which office he held to 1841, when Thomas W. Smith, who had resided thirty-five years in town, and had been for twenty-seven years a director, was elected and held the office until his decease in 1855; when Samuel

Cony, son of Gen. Samuel Cony and grandson of Dr. Daniel Cony a "prop" and stay of the town in its early days, was elected and continued in office until the bank surrendered its charter in 1864.

Mr. Crosby, the first cashier, was one of the early merchants of the place. He retired upon his removal to Baltimore, Md., and was succeeded by George W. Allen, who continued until January, 1849, when Joseph J. Eveleth, son of Dea. John Eveleth, an early merchant of the town and one of the first board of directors, was elected, and held the office until the affairs of the bank were closed. In 1848 the bank sold its banking-house and lot to Reuel Williams and George W. Stanley for four thousand dollars. On its site they erected the Stanley House, and provided a banking-room in the building for the accommodation of the bank.

News of the treaty of peace, signed at Ghent December 24th of the last year, was received in this country February 11th, with the liveliest demonstrations of joy. Bells were rung and bonfires kindled, and illuminations and festive demonstrations testified the general joy of the people. In sixty hours the gratifying news reached Augusta from New York, having come by express to Portland, and from thence by mail February 14th, when the overjoyed citizens mounted a boat on a sled, drawn by oxen, manned by young men in sailor costume, and with flags flying and instruments of music playing national airs, moved through the principal streets. This was rudely emblematic of the return of commerce as one of the blessings of peace. On Wednesday, the twenty-second of the same month, the citizens generally assembled in the forenoon in the meeting-house to devoutly offer their thanksgivings to the Ruler of nations, who had vouchsafed to them the return of unnumbered blessings after the severe chastisement of war. The Rev. Benjamin Tappan led the devotional exercises and addressed the meeting. On the 13th of April a national thanksgiving was observed at the same place on account of the same event.

The stores in Augusta, now that the arts of peace were resuming their sway, began to be filled, trade revived, and all articles of necessity and many of luxury, which had for a number of years been purchased at the better supplied stores of Hallowell, were now obtained in town. Joel R. Ellis had taken Robert C. Vose

as a partner, and they were selling goods at the old Bond store opposite the factory. Hartwell Williams, a brother of Reuel Williams, and Joseph B. Bridge, a brother of Judge Bridge, had formed a copartnership, and were trading in the old Craig store at the west end of the bridge, where "they sold a large amount of goods," and failed after a few years. William Bridge, another brother of Judge Bridge, traded in the office formerly occupied by the Judge, but he soon closed his affairs and removed to Baltimore.

Amos Nichols, who was in company with John Davis, traded in the brick store occupied before the great fire by John Means, under the name of Amos Nichols & Co. In a short time they retired, and sold their goods to Bartholomew Nason, who continued business many years in the same store. Charles Williams, who commenced business during the war, now traded largely in the store built by Isaac Carter which stood on the south side of Winthrop street where the railroad now passes. Thomas W. Smith was also extensively engaged in trade in the store on the east side of Water street next south of the old Titcomb house, as was also John S. Kimball in the store connected with the Kennebec House. William B. Johnson, in the north tenement of the Robinson & Crosby store, had largely increased his business, and soon received Pitt Dillingham into a short copartnership. Thomas and Abner Elmes were manufacturing hats and "beaver bonnets," which were much in fashion with the ladies at this time, in the building which stood on Winthrop street west of the Kennebec House. Dr. E. S. Tappan had opened an office and kept a small drug store at the foot of Court street; and Rev. Daniel Stone kept a few books and the post office in a store next south of the Kennebec House.

Although the war was ended, taxation to pay its heavy expenses continued. This was by a direct tax on lands and dwelling-houses, and specific taxes on household furniture, watches and stamps, on retailers, manufacturers and carriages. A note of hand was not valid without a stamp, which cost from twenty-five cents to a dollar and a quarter, according to the amount of the note.

Daniel Evans, father of the Hon. George Evans, was collector in the fourth collection district. He certified to the amount of internal duties imposed by the United States in this year on

the following residents of Augusta, "excepting on household furniture, on watches and on stamps:" James Child, \$22.98; G. C. Child, \$37.50; Daniel Cony, \$2.00; Isaac Cowan, Jr., \$1.00; John Davis, \$6.00; Pitt Dillingham, \$31.00; John Eveleth, \$2.00; Joel R. Ellis & Co, \$37.50; Timothy Goldthwait, \$2.00; Cyrus Guild, \$1.00; Joshua Heath, \$30.00; Theophilus Hamlen, \$39.50; John S. Kimball, \$37.50; Joseph Ladd, \$2.00; Samuel R. Nason, \$37.50; Amos Nichols & Co., \$37.50; Amos Partridge, \$1.00; Joseph Partridge, \$19.00; Thomas W. Smith, \$37.50; Church Williams, \$36.46; Williams & Bridge, \$37.50; Reuel Williams, \$2 00; and Nathan Weston, \$1.00.

Judge Cony commenced a building, this year, at the corner of what is now Bangor and Cony streets which had the appearance of being intended for a dwelling, yet "what could the Judge want of a house in that location?" was the inquiry; no one could answer as no one ventured to ask him. Shortly, as the work progressed, a tower began to appear. Then it was said, "the building is intended for a meeting-house." But what could he want of a meeting house? However, under this delusion the curious labored until seats and desks began to go in, when they came to the conclusion that it was a school-house. Still mystery hung around it, and conjecture could not satisfactorily solve the problem of its use. At length the Judge, after he had completed the building, satisfied curiosity by declaring it to be for a Female Academy. He had of his own conception, and at his own expense, planned and erected a building which he proposed to dedicate to the education of females, and this was at a time when his own children, all daughters, had completed their education. The foundation and endowment of a seminary was for the benefit of others, a beautiful tribute, one can but think, to the ripening virtues of his own daughters.

On the 25th of December Judge Cony conveyed the academy and lot upon which it was situated to Samuel S. Wilde, Nathan Weston, Samuel Cony, Reuel Williams and Daniel Stone in trust, "to occupy, manage and improve the same, for the use and support of a Female Academy." In a letter to these gentlemen, requesting them to accept the office of trustees to which he had appointed them, he said, "The importance of female education has for a number of years been a subject of my most serious and anxious solicitude," and he felt confident that he had confided

the interest of the infant seminary to worthy hands, who would "infuse into its government and instruction a catholic spirit—chaste, liberal and ennobling principles." He recommended "instruction *gratis* to such number of orphans and other females, under sixteen years of age, as shall be certified by a committee "of their board as worthy the bounty." The gentlemen addressed accepted the trust and organized January 5, 1816, by choosing Judge Wilde president, and Reuel Williams secretary. A committee was now chosen who employed Miss Hannah B. Aldrich as preceptress, and the school went into operation. On the first Wednesday of July, a day appointed for the annual examination and visitation by the trustees, Rev. Hezekiah Packard of Wiscasset delivered in the academy an address on the subject of female education. Judge Weston on the same day and occasion in the following year addressed the young ladies of the seminary.

It was now thought advisable to have the institution incorporated, and upon application to the legislature the trustees, on the 10th day of February, 1818, were incorporated by the name of "Cony Female Academy." They, with their successors, were made "visitors, trustees and governors" of the seminary. Upon their organization under the charter, the officers previously chosen were elected to the same offices. At a meeting of the trustees held July 22, 1818, Judge Cony addressed to them a communication enclosing certificates for ten shares of the Augusta Bank, which he asked them to accept on condition of applying five-sixths of the income to "aid and assist in the instruction of orphans," the remaining one-sixth to be expended in "medals or books" to be conferred on "meritorious pupils." He also informed them that he placed at their disposal a bell for the academy building, and maps and charts for the instruction of pupils. Judge Wilde delivered the address at the annual visitation in July, 1819, and resigned as trustee upon leaving the State in 1821.

The academy had been so successful under the "approved and experienced preceptress," Miss Aldrich, that it had become self-sustaining, and in July, 1820, had a sum of money on hand in excess of expenses. As Miss Aldrich was now about being married to Pitt Dillingham, a committee of the trustees was directed to procure a preceptress when she "shall find it necessary to leave," and Miss Bancroft of Worcester, Mass., was employed

and taught in 1821, but was succeeded by Mrs. Pitt Dillingham in 1823. Miss S. A. Farnham taught in 1824, and was followed by Miss Harriet Green in 1825.

In order that the usefulness of the institution might be increased, the legislature was now petitioned for a grant in aid of its funds. Objection was made to the grant on the ground that the institution was not subject to the control of the legislature, whereupon the corporation on the 21st of January, 1826, consented to such an alteration of their charter as should give the legislature the right "to grant further powers, and limit or restrain any of the vested powers, as may be judged necessary to promote the best interests of the institution." On the twenty-second of the following February the legislature granted, by resolve, a half township of land to the academy, which was sold in February, 1832, for six thousand dollars.

In the fall of 1826, a lot was purchased on the corner formed by Bangor and Myrtle streets, for a boarding house for academy students, and in the following season the present brick building was erected at an expense of some four or five thousand dollars. The same year Benjamin Bussey of Boston, gave a tract of land in Sidney to the Academy, which was afterwards sold for five hundred dollars.

The institution in 1828, again came under the management of Mrs. Pitt Dillingham, who was assisted by her sister Miss Mary A. Aldrich, and so continued, in a prosperous condition, under their instruction for five consecutive years. Its real estate, personal securities and furniture amounted at this time to \$9,785, and its library numbered twelve hundred volumes.¹

Miss Susan Bowen was preceptress in 1833 and the two following years. She was succeeded by Miss Farnham in 1838 and '39. Miss Townsend taught in 1840; and Mrs. Dillingham and Miss Aldrich resumed instruction in 1843; Miss Aldrich, Miss Irish and Mr. J. Edwards in 1844.

The school had now become so large that the small academy building was insufficient for its accommodation, and the trustees, "to give full effect to the benevolent intention of the founder and the grant of the State," voted, on the 16th of November, 1844, to provide "improved accommodation," which was accomplished by the purchase of the Bethlehem church for \$765, and the same was

¹ Return to the State for 1829.

altered and formed into the present commodious academy building. The old building was sold to Rev. John H. Ingraham for \$500, and finished for a dwelling. In 1845, Jonathan and Newton Edwards taught at the academy; in 1846, Newton Edwards; 1847, Miss Hall; 1850, Miss Bailey; 1852 and '53, Milton Welch; 1854, E. T. and D. C. Ingraham; 1855, D. C. Ingraham; 1856 and '57, Mrs. Arthur Berry.

The feeling in favor of separating Maine from Massachusetts was increased by the events of the war just ended, and renewed efforts were made this year to effect it. The General Court, by a resolve of February 10th, provided for ascertaining the sentiments of the people by meetings to be held May 20th, at which the yeas and nays given upon the question, together with the whole number of legal voters in the district, were to be returned to the Secretary of State. Upon an examination of these returns it was found that 10,393 had voted for separation and 6,501 against it, and that the whole number of legal voters was 37,828. The vote of Augusta was strong for separation, two hundred and forty-five in favor to twenty-four against.

The senators and representatives from Maine now petitioned the legislature for its consent to separation; and a law was passed prescribing the terms and providing for taking the sense of the people on its "expediency" on the first Monday of September, and authorizing towns to send delegates to a convention to be held in Brunswick to frame a constitution if the convention should find that a majority of *five to four* of the votes returned were in favor of the measure. Augusta, at the September meeting, determined separation to be expedient by a vote of two hundred and fifty-eight to thirty-nine, and elected John Davis and Nathan Weston, Jr., delegates to the Brunswick convention, which assembled on the last Monday of September, and on canvassing the returns found 11,969 yeas to 10,347 nays, not the majority required by the act. But a large majority of the convention being in favor of immediate separation, found the aggregate *yeas* in towns giving a majority in favor, compared with the aggregate *nays* in those giving a majority against, was a larger affirmative majority than five to four, and decided that the requisite majority was given, and on the strength of this dodge, which was called the "Brunswick arithmetic," the convention chose a committee to frame a constitution, and one to apply to Congress for admission into the

Union, and then adjourned to the third Tuesday of December; but the General Court convened in the meantime, and not approving of their proceedings dissolved the convention.

The town this year, at its annual meeting, chose a strong committee, consisting of James Bridge, John Davis, Lewis Hamlen, Nathan Weston, Jr., and Williams Emmons, "to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the town and ascertain the cause of the greatly increased expenses, and report a full statement of facts, and devise some system of reform whereby the expenses of the town shall be brought within the ability of its inhabitants."

The Kennebec bridge, which had now stood nearly twenty years without covering, had become so decayed as to be unsafe to cross with carriages. The eastern arch had settled on the south side, giving warning of its weakness, yet persons passed on foot till Sunday June 23d, when, as part of the congregation had assembled in the afternoon for public worship, some of whom had just crossed the bridge and as others were about stepping on, it suddenly fell with a loud crash, which brought many in the meeting-house to their feet, and some to the windows from which the bridge could be seen. It was soon ascertained that no casualty had attended the fall, and the excitement which arose quickly subsided. A ferry was now put in operation at the town landing and continued till the bridge was rebuilt two years after.

The season of 1816 was the coldest and "most disastrous on record." Frosts occurred in every month in the year. A snow storm prevailed April 12th, which made sleighing for a number of days, and May 24th rain froze on the fruit trees then nearly ready to blossom. Again, June 5th and 6th, the weather was wintry with squalls of wind from the northwest accompanied by snow and hail. The ground froze, corn and potatoes were cut down, and workmen put on their coats and mittens. This weather continued for some days.

On the 8th of June Samuel Howard, sheriff of Kennebec, wrote to Henry W. Fuller, then at Boston as representative in the legislature, that "yesterday and to-day the weather has been so cold that a large fire has been kept up in court all day—great numbers of birds have been found dead in consequence of it, and others so benumbed that the boys caught them about the fields. Many fell into the river and perished. It snowed last evening and this morning." Again, on the 8th and 9th of July, as corn was being hoed

the first time it was again cut down by a frost. Spots on the sun were observed at this time which attracted universal attention; and on the 19th of September, Gen. Sewall records “a fast, on account of the extraordinary cold and dry season and the decay of religion, observed by neighboring ministers and churches;” and on the 7th of October he notes “a small fall of snow last night.” At the end of his diary for this year, he sums up as follows: “The year past has been remarkable—the season of vegetation was uncommonly dry and cold, not a single month without frost! The crop of *Indian corn* almost entirely cut off, those of *hay* reduced one half, and of *grain*, particularly rye, very considerably diminished. Remarkable *events* have also taken place in this county. The *Register of Deeds* went out of office in April, after seventeen years continuance. The *Kennebec bridge* fell down in June. The *sheriff* was removed in December. Brunswick *Convention* sat in September—the mountain bro’t forth a —.”

The Register of Deeds who “went out of office” was the General himself. He made room for John Hovey of Mount Vernon, and the sheriff removed was Samuel Howard, who was succeeded by Chandler Robbins. The removal was made by Gov. Brooks, “with the advice and consent of council,” and was certified to Howard, before his successor was appointed, under the great seal of the State.¹

The season was remarkable for a severe drought accompanied, in the autumn, by the prevalence of extensive fires in the woods, which were attended, in some sections of the State and in the British Provinces, by loss of life and great destruction of property. In this region so severe was the drought that water is said to have been carried three miles from the river to extinguish fires.² The atmosphere for weeks was thick with smoke from the burning woods, and became very dense on foggy mornings. On one occasion as Reuel Williams and Judge Mellen, who usually stopped with Mr. Williams when in town, were crossing in the ferry-boat to attend a court the Judge was holding, the ferryman, unable to see scarcely a boat’s length ahead, became completely befogged, and after a long pull landed them, without crossing, on the same side of the river from which they started.³

The spots on the sun were very remarkable. Its disc for more

¹ Original document now before me.

³ Reuel Williams.

² *Hallowell Gazette*, Sept. 11, 1816.

than a year was seldom seen without them. During the months of April and May they were more numerous and of greater magnitude. Some of them suddenly burst forth in clusters, and appeared for a day or two and then as quickly disappeared. On the 29th of May there were six spots of magnificent proportion, varying by estimate from ten to fifteen thousand miles in diameter.¹

The "Ohio fever," as the infatuated spirit of emigration to the Western States was called, commenced in the previous year, induced by the depressing influences of the war and the gloomy aspect of affairs at its conclusion, together with the captivating representation of the richness of western lands, the mildness of western climate, and the cheapness and abundance of food in the far off land. Many sold their possessions at small prices, stowed their families with a few valuables into covered wagons, and started upon the long and tedious journey to the Ohio.

As the cold and dry season of the present year advanced the emigration increased, notwithstanding the discouraging accounts of some who had returned disappointed, sick and poverty-stricken. The severity of the following winter and the backwardness of the succeeding spring tended to keep the tide at its full flood. It was ridiculed in the public prints, which published cuts representing those "going to the Ohio" with good wagons, drawn by sleek and fat horses, driven by robust men surrounded by healthy and smiling families; while the carriages with "I have been to the Ohio" were rickety, with tattered coverings, attached to skeleton horses, drawing a haggard, distressed and ragged-looking company. A favorable change in the season, giving luxuriant vegetation, promising an abundant harvest, and truthful stories of the distress of the emigrants, related by those who had returned, checked and finally ended the swelling tide.

Augusta was this year a rallying point for the emigrants from the northern and eastern sections of the State. They started in companies after purchasing their supplies for the journey. Numbers of covered wagons remained for some days at a time in Market square during their preparations, from which no little business arose. The exchange of their paper money for silver was also made here at a profitable premium.² Maine is estimated to have lost from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants by this exodus.

It was generally believed that Friday, February 14th, 1817, was

¹ Portsmouth Journal.

² Benjamin Davis.

“the coldest day ever known in this region of country.” The winter had been the coldest experienced for many years over the continent. The St. Lawrence was frozen over at St. Valliere, where it is three miles wide, and lower down than it had been frozen over for half a century before. All the harbors from Halifax to New York, except Portsmouth and Newport, were blocked with ice; and even at Annapolis, Maryland, some German emigrants were prevented by the ice from landing. At Savannah newspapers were frozen in the mail. Large spots again made their appearance on the sun.¹

Grain was so scarce, in the spring of this year, that it was difficult for the husbandmen to procure sufficient for seed. The town came to the relief of those who had not the means of procuring it, by raising, at the May meeting, two hundred dollars “to enable the selectmen to furnish seed to such persons as can not get it for themselves, upon their giving security that it shall be sowed or planted, and paid for after harvest.” In May, by the prices current in Boston, beans were \$4 to \$4.50 per bushel, corn \$1.80 to \$1.85, rye \$1.65 to \$1.70, oats 65 to 70 cents, flour \$14.50 to \$15, yet so productive were the crops this year that, at Augusta in December, wheat was but \$1.25, corn \$1.00, and beans \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

This year the town, probably from a regard to their previously expressed opinion in 1813 as well as from motives of economy, elected but one representative, Pitt Dillingham. But in the following year they elected two, and Gen. Sewall the town clerk in making a record of the meeting wrote with red ink to mark their inconsistency, that “*the said inhabitants having previously decided to elect two representatives*” did then and there elect “*Pitt Dillingham and Robert Howard*,” underscoring the names with the same glowing color. The selectmen were authorized to purchase a hearse for the use of the town this year, which was probably the first hearse used here in burying the dead. The bier had been uniformly used for short distances, and sleighs and wagons in their season, for longer ones.

The ferry boat, which plied at the town landing, was drawn across, when the river was not swollen, by means of a large rope attached to the shores. This passed through trucks, fastened to the railing of the boat, which kept it in place. As the boat was

¹ Hallowell Gazette, Feb. 19, 1817.

crossing from the western shore, on the 26th of September, with a number of foot passengers and a carriage with a span of horses driven by George Evans, who had with him two young ladies from Hallowell, the horses became restive and backed, throwing Marcia Paulina Cony, a young and beautiful daughter of Gen. Samuel Cony, into the water. She floated off buoyed up by her clothes but at length sunk and was drowned. Much indignation was felt at the time that no effective effort was made by the ferryman and others in the boat to save her, but this arose, probably, from their confined condition in the boat and want of presence of mind. Immediate but unsuccessful efforts were made from the shores to recover the body. It was not found until the tenth day of October following, and then at the mouth of Eastern river in Dresden.

Proposals were issued December 12, 1816, by James Burton, Jr. for publishing the *Augusta Patriot*, in which he said, "personal invective, political rancor, and sectarian heat, shall be rigidly excluded from its columns." Burton had been an apprentice of Peter Edes, and had started the *Hallowell Gazette*, a federal paper, in company with Ezekiel Goodale in January, 1814. The *American Advocate*, a democratic paper, had been at that time published in Hallowell, by Nathaniel Cheever, since January, 1810. The first number of the *Patriot* was issued March 7, 1817. Both the republican and federal nominations appeared conspicuously in it. It probably was not sufficiently partizan for the times, and died a year or two after from want of patronage.

From advertisements in the *Patriot* it appears that the new firm of J. & G. Hamlen traded next door to the post office, and had a large amount and variety of goods for sale, as did also Johnson & Dillingham, who traded in the north tenement of the Robinson & Crosby store. John H. Hartwell, auctioneer, was to sell at auction "an entire stock in trade," at the store formerly occupied by Whipple & Burton. In April, Offen B. Palmer informed the public that he had opened that spacious house, lately occupied by Hon. Nathan Weston, Jr., opposite the court house, as a hotel. This was the Mansion House before its enlargement. Some complaint in a May number was made of the neglect of Maine by Massachusetts, and a call made to have the contemplated road to Quebec laid out and opened; and in August, the commissioners for the sale and settlement of the public lands gave notice

of an intention to settle two townships, "on the great thoroughfare road from Kennebec to Quebec."¹

The first Millinery establishment was opened in town, this year, by Miss M. M. Cox, who kept a good assortment of fancy articles in a shop which was opposite the lot on which the Franklin house stood.

Peleg Sprague, attorney at law, advertised his removal from Augusta to Hallowell, in the *Advocate* in March of this year.²

The great local event of this year was the rebuilding of the Kennebec bridge upon an improved model. The proprietors, on account of loss by the first bridge, were dilatory in rebuilding. The receipts from toll furnished so small encouragement for the purpose that the legislature authorized them to raise by lottery the sum of twelve thousand dollars, which, however, was not productive from the little encouragement given at the time to such enterprises. The lottery had reached its second class in May 1819. This class it was advertised would be twenty days in drawing.

The western arch of the old bridge was removed in March, by cutting most of the leading timbers at the abutment and pier; small fires were then set under the remaining supports, which gradually became weakened, until the arch fell with a loud crash upon the ice. The new bridge, under contract to Benjamin Brown and Ephraim Ballard for about ten thousand dollars, was vigorously pushed forward and completed late in August. It was the same in structure as the present bridge which replaced it upon its being burned in 1827.

The toll-gatherers seem to have had some influence upon the receipts from the bridge. Nathaniel Thwing was first appointed, upon rebuilding, and continued two years, when he was succeeded by Theophilus Ladd, who continued one year, during which the first dividend of \$1,140, since the rebuilding, was made. The receipts, of about \$1,200 per year, not being satisfactory to the proprietors, the bridge was let for one year to Buffum & Jones for \$1,800. The next year, Deacon Packard was appointed toll-gatherer, and the receipts were but \$1,520; this not meeting the reasonable expectation of the proprietors, William Branch was appointed, and held the place two years, accounting for the diminished sum of \$1,000 a year. In the spring of 1826, Alexander

¹ Ante, page 402.

² *American Advocate*, March 15, 1817.

Kincaid, the now veteran toll-gatherer, was appointed. He accounted for \$3,300 as the result of the first year's tending. The following year the bridge was burned and rebuilt, and Kincaid continued to tend to 1867, forty-one consecutive years.

The first Sabbath School was established in town May 7th 1818. It was under the direction of a sabbath school society, organized with president, vice president, treasurer, secretary and twelve directors, who superintended two schools, one for males in the morning and another for females in the evening. They were not continued through the winter, probably on account of means not having been provided for warming the meeting-house. In the next year, it is recorded that they "closed for the season," October 24.¹

A barn on Hinkley's plains was fitted up by "a detachment of the Boston company of Comedians" for a theater, which went into operation July 21. Tickets, box 75 cents, pit 50 cents, were sold by B. Davis, Augusta. Two or three creditable performances a week, for a number of weeks, were well patronized. A performance August 26th, for the "destitute poor of Hallowell," realized over expenses fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, which sum was paid to the overseers of that town.²

The renewed agitation of the often tried question of separation was finally successful this year. This time the measure was initiated by its friends, at meetings held in Boston during the winter session of the legislature. They chose a committee of fifteen gentlemen from the several counties in Maine, whose address to the people brought the subject into prominent notice and discussion in the public prints. The federalists took ground in opposition to the movement for fear, as the democrats said, that they would be in a minority in the new State; and the democrats were accused by the federalists of "an inordinate ambition to rise into power," as democratic politics, which were in a minority in Massachusetts, were in the ascendancy in Maine.³ However, the views entertained of the expediency and policy of the measure were mainly influential in deciding it.

At the May session of the legislature petitions were presented from numerous towns for separation; and on the 19th of June an act passed for that purpose prescribing the terms, and became a

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² Hallowell Gazette, August, 1819.

³ Williamson 2, p. 672.

law. It was passed, not without opposition, but by considerable majorities. This act required a vote of the people, which proved to be largely in favor of the measure. The vote of Augusta was two hundred and ninety-three yeas to forty-nine nays.

The town, in September, chose Daniel Cony, Joshua Gage and James Bridge delegates to a convention to assemble in Portland on the second Monday of October to form a constitution for the State. The constitution prepared by this convention was submitted to the people and by them approved on the first Monday of December. The vote of Augusta for approval was eighty and a solitary one in opposition. Application was now made to Congress, and the State of Maine, by the act of the third of March, 1820, was admitted to the Union "from and after the 15th" of that month.

The winter of this year was as remarkably warm at the north, as that of 1817 had been cold. For a succession of weeks, prior to February 10th, the weather had been as mild as is "usually experienced at the south," where, however, they happened to have this winter an unusual quantity of snow, it having fallen in different places from six to eighteen inches; while upon the Kennebec but little had fallen, and that had at this time wholly disappeared. The thermometer ranged from 5° to 50° above zero, and on the 9th of February stood at 54°.¹

AMOS STODDARD was the first lawyer at the Hook in Hallowell. He came in 1792, and remained six years in town, during which he was town agent for one year and representative the year the town was divided. He was in the army of the Revolution three or four years, and was commissioned Major in the United States Army in 1798 the year he removed from town. At one time he was in command of Upper Louisiana, and Fort Stoddard was named for him. In 1813 he was wounded at the battle of Fort Meigs, and soon after died at the age of fifty-four. Although a man of education and talents, he probably did not have much business as a lawyer in Hallowell.

¹ Hallowell Gazette, Feb. 10, 1819.

NATHANIEL PERLEY. The first lawyer who settled permanently at the Hook, in Hallowell, was Nathaniel Perley, a native of Boxford, Mass. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791, immediately after commenced the study of law, and came to Hallowell in 1794. He was the only practitioner at the Hook, excepting Amos Stoddard, until Samuel S. Wilde removed there from Walldoborough, in 1798, about the time Stoddard removed. Mr. Perley's practice was at first extensive, but his free social habits, and the business outside of his profession in which he engaged and by which he ultimately became involved in pecuniary difficulties, caused it to decline and finally to be wholly lost. He represented Hallowell in the General Court in 1804 and 1816. He possessed varied and vigorous powers of mind, sound common sense, quick perception, unusual colloquial powers and great wit. One who was well acquainted with him says, "A marked characteristic of his mind was a sort of natural wit, or gift of repartee," which he used in a manner "highly injurious to his influence," rarely saying anything "which could worthily be rescued from oblivion."¹ A cotemporary at the bar says, "He was distinguished for his wit and broad humor—for his jokes and cutting repartees."² Many of these are recollected and repeated at the present day. The few that will bear repetition do not sustain his great reputation as a wit. It may be that the attendant circumstances, which are difficult to transmit, gave special pith and point at the time to his sayings, many of which do not exhibit a mind of refinement or a cultivated taste.

On one occasion in court an associate justice, very moderate in his movements and not very profound, by his tardiness kept the court in waiting, and as he hurriedly took his seat remarked, "I believe there is no member of the court less absent than myself." "True," responded Perley, "and none less present." In the trial of a case before Judge Weston of the Common Pleas an important witness had been long examined by Mr. Perley when the court adjourned for dinner. On resuming the case in the afternoon he requested that the same witness might take the stand, when Judge Weston remarked that he had been fully examined, adding, "Brother Perley, what further do you expect to obtain from him?"

¹ Charles Dummer, Esq., in Willis' Courts and Lawyers.

² F. Allen, Esq., Me. Hist. Soc. Col., vol. 6, p. 62.

“The truth, your honor,” responded Mr. Perley, “I have obtained everything else.”¹

Mr. Perley married a sister of Nathaniel Dummer and died in 1824, leaving two sons and three daughters.

BENJAMIN WHITWELL was born in Boston, June 22, 1772; was graduated at Harvard College in 1790; studied law with John Sprague, a distinguished lawyer of Lancaster, Mass., whose daughter he married. He came to the Fort settlement in Hallowell in 1796, the year before Augusta was incorporated, and was the third lawyer who established himself in the town. Mr. Whitwell was a gentleman of cultivated mind, fertile imagination, “poetical temperament,” a ready writer in an easy flowing style of clearness and purity, and a graceful speaker. He was more distinguished for literary taste and talent than for legal acquirements. He wrote for Edes’ papers, both poetry and prose; was the orator selected on anniversaries and other occasions of special interest; delivered the eulogy on Washington, in the old meeting-house, on the observance of the 22d day of February, 1800, in commemoration of his death, which Gen. Sewall declared “exhibited in a masterly manner the moral, political and religious features of our departed Washington.” He delivered poems on various occasions before literary societies, and was beguiled in the more agreeable walks of literature from cultivating and exercising the higher powers of reason, judgment, discrimination and analysis, so necessary to success in his profession. Eminent lawyers have written good poetry, but as a relaxation from labors which taxed the stronger powers of mind.

Mr. Whitwell, in 1804, associated with himself in professional business Henry W. Fuller, who had read law in his office. Afterwards John Potter was his partner, and he was succeeded by Williams Emmons. Mr. Whitwell was chosen a selectman of Augusta in 1800, and represented the town in the General Court in 1804. He was an agent for some of the Plymouth proprietors, and was accused in 1808 of pursuing a course tending to increase the troubles which then existed with the settlers. This doubtless arose from an indiscreet communication which he published anonymously in the *Kennebec Gazette*, in which he bore honorable

¹ Judge Weston.

testimony to the fair dealing of the proprietors with the exception of "one or two persons," to whose "avarice," and that of "certain speculating agents," the troubles were attributed. After stating fairly the questions at issue, he noticed certain dishonorable practices on the part of the "select proprietor" and "speculators with their disputed titles." In relation to the latter he said, "Pretended bonds have been given" to convey land, with only initial signatures; the purchase money paid, deeds demanded and withheld. The settler seeks legal advice and is told he has no remedy, and that the initials "signify no more than any other two letters, take the alphabet in its course. A. B. means no more than C. D. Will they read any better backwards? D. C. means no more than B. A., and altogether are of no more consequence to you than the X. Y. Z. of our former French embassy. And what, sir, do you call this conduct? Answer—To common understandings the crime is swindling and the punishment the pillory."

He then adds, "Let due information be given of the several acts of oppression committed by proprietors and agents; let them be authenticated by oath or otherwise, and then *printed and published*, that the cruel, unfeeling oppressor may be exposed to the merited contempt of his fellow-citizens."

The communication was signed A. B. C. D. To it was appended a note, that "the writer leaves his name with the printer, and tenders his services to collect and arrange any authentic statement which may be forwarded for publication." This was regarded as "disingenuous calumny," "calculated to excite distrust and animosities," "and to encourage a spirit of opposition to the laws."

Daniel Cony, who was agent for James Bowdoin and others, remonstrated with him upon the publication, and on the 11th of October, 1809, Whitwell signed a paper acknowledging the authorship and saying "that the particulars which the Hon. Daniel Cony supposes were designed to designate and defame him" have "no foundation in truth." This was published in the *Kennebec Gazette* of December 2d, following.¹

Mr. Whitwell built the double house on Green street next to the Vose lot, in 1805. He owned at the time the Matthew Hay-

¹ A pamphlet containing the communication and recantation published in 1810, entitled "Calumny Refuted."

ward house, at the corner of Green and Water streets, which Solomon Vose, who came to town that year, hired of him at a rent of \$250 per year. In 1811 he was one of three who built the block of brick stores on the north side of Market square. His wife died and he married, in May 1808, Lucy C. Scollay of Boston, to which place he returned in 1812, and there practiced his profession. He was, in 1816, Assistant Secretary of State in Massachusetts, and in 1818 a representative from Boston in the Massachusetts legislature. Having gone south for the benefit of his health, he died at sea on his return passage, in April, 1825, leaving a widow and three children by his first wife and four by his second.

CHAPTER XII.

FROM 1820 TO 1830.

Situated in a flourishing county, on a navigable river, one of the main arteries of the commerce of the new State, Augusta became of increased importance by the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. This importance was soon enhanced by its being recommended for the seat of government of the State by commissioners appointed under authority from the legislature. In addition to this, a project of a dam across the river, by which an immense hydraulic power would be created to move the wheels of domestic industry, added no little consequence to the town, which was believed to be—in the words of an early citizen on a convivial occasion—“rich in future prospects.”

The enlargement of trade and better accommodations for prosecuting it consequent upon an increase of population and more prosperous times; the establishment of influential public newspapers; the erection of public buildings by the United States, the State, and the County; the addition of two churches of different denominations; the building of private dwellings and stores; the increased facilities for intercommunication by stages, as well as steamboats—the latter just introduced on the river;—mark this as a period of unusual interest and activity in the history of the town, and one of great advancement in its social and material interests.

Some of the various items of statistical information furnished by the census and valuation taken this year show a ratio of increase not expected from the depression attending the previous ten years.¹ They are as follows :

¹In the State valuation of 1821, Augusta is put down, polls, 494; estate, \$186,325.20. Hallowell, polls, 599; estate, \$316,046.70. Vassalborough, 457 polls; \$208,931.40 estate. Gardiner, 343 polls; \$170,692.70 estate. Waterville, 361 polls; 159,607.20 estate.

Inhabitants,	2,457	Acres non-resident land,	8,242
Polls,	365	Horses,	154
Dwellings,	235	Oxen,	126
Barns,	195	Cows,	460
Shops,	62	One and two years old cattle,	352
Mills,	11	Swine,	331
Potash buildings,	3	Pleasure carriages,	33
Bake houses,	2	Stock in trade,	\$8,081
Tan houses,	4	Bridge shares,	13
Chaise house,	1	Bank stock,	\$2,400
Wharves,	2	Shares in corporations,	5½
Acres tillage,	600	Public securities,	\$3,500
Acres mowing land,	1,148	Tons shipping,	101
Acres pasturing land,	1,361	Debts on interest,	\$3,760
Acres unimproved land,	25,533	Plate, oz.	205
Value of real estate,			\$223,560
Value of personal estate,			58,498
Total value,			<u>282,049</u>

The sum of twelve hundred dollars was raised for schools this year; fifteen hundred for support of the poor and other necessary town charges; two thousand dollars for making and repairing roads, and three hundred dollars for "opening the new road on the east side of the river towards Penobscot."



THE STATE OF MAINE having been admitted into the Federal Union, on the first Monday in April an election was held for governor, and members of the legislature, to assemble in Portland on the last Wednesday of May. Augusta chose Robert C. Vose representative, and the county of Kennebec elected John Chandler of Monmouth, Joshua Gage of Augusta and Timothy Boutelle of Waterville senators. Upon examination of the gubernatorial votes it was found that William King was chosen the first governor of Maine without opposition.

Upon the assembling of the legislature, John Holmes and John Chandler were chosen senators in congress. The elections and appointments under the new government had reference to party politics so far as to duly select the candidates from each party. The wisdom of this measure was seen in a favorable effect upon the legislation of the State, and in nearly obliterating party distinctions.

Charles Hayden, of Winslow, was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions, and Ariel Mann of Hallowell and James Cochrane of Monmouth associate justices. Jesse Robinson was, in November, appointed sheriff of Kennebec; Col. Samuel Cony was made adjutant general, and James Bridge a commissioner under the act of separation.

A reading room and social library was established at Augusta by the young men October 1, 1817, but the association was organized anew June 2, 1819, by the name of "Augusta Union Society," by which name it was incorporated June 20th of this year, by the first act passed by the legislature of Maine. It had for its object improvement in useful knowledge by means of a library of choicely selected books, magazines and public newspapers. Its first anniversary was observed November 27th, by an address delivered by Daniel Williams on the object and utility of the society, and each succeeding year an address was delivered by some one of its members. October 11, 1825, its sixth anniversary was observed in "Mr. Tappan's meeting-house," when Alfred Redington sang lines written for the occasion "with much taste," and Richard H. Vose delivered an address on "The diffusion of useful knowledge and the improvement of morality as the sure support of republican government," in which,—says the *Journal*,—"the youthful orator, his heart swelling with philanthropy and glowing with patriotic pride," denounced the continuance of slavery in eloquent and unmeasured terms. At this latter date the society's library had become large, and it had removed from the building next to the Franklin House to the Journal office building, on Winthrop street, where its reading room was supplied with the exchanges of the Kennebec Journal, by Eaton & Severance. In the same room and under the care of the same librarian was a social library owned in shares. An additional means of improvement was a circulating library belonging to William Dewey; but by far the largest library in town was that of the Cony Female Academy, which embraced a collection of valuable books, some of them old and rare, the gift, mainly, of the founder of the institution, and such as he had collected from his friends and the friends of education in Massachusetts.

The 21st of June of this year was very warm; the thermometer stood at 100°. The summer was remarkably promising in vegetation. Green corn was brought into market July 31st, which was

a fortnight earlier than usual, and August 15th wheat was threshed, "good in quality, but not great in quantity."¹ The seasons were evidently becoming more favorable for agriculture. In the fall of the previous year, Capt. Hinkley of Hallowell loaded the "Retrieve" at Hallowell, with one hundred and twenty-five hogsheads of cider and seven hundred bushels of apples.²

In 1818, the only buildings on the "flat" north of Winthrop and west of State streets were the house that Lot Hamlen built, now owned by Artemas Libbey; the Cushnoc House, built by Amos Partridge and then owned and occupied by Pitt Dillingham; the dwelling of Bartholomew Nason, built by one of the Rowells, and now owned by Joseph Baker; and the town house with perhaps one or two others. In August of that year, Col. Fuller purchased of Joseph North, Jr. this large tract, with the exception of the lots upon which buildings stood, for the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars. At this time the area from State street to the foot of "Burnt Hill" was a cultivated field. Beyond, to the end of the first mile from the river, was a pasture. Fuller, the year following, commenced improving this valuable estate, and built a large house which he occupied many years. This was centrally in the front part of the field, and is the same now owned by Dr. H. M. Harlow, and which he purchased of the heirs of the late Church Williams. The town this year laid out and established Pleasant street, passing by this house, and Bridge street west of State street. Fuller laid out streets, ornamented them with trees, sold lots and assisted the purchasers in building dwellings. So far had he progressed with his improvements that the town accepted Summer street in 1822; Elm and Winter streets in 1824; and North street, on an adjoining lot, in 1826.

Ten innholders were licensed in 1821; Benjamin Gilbreth at the Cushnoc House; Theophilus Hamlen at the Kennebec House; Susanna Heath, widow of Joshua Heath, who kept the house which stood where the machine shop of the railroad now stands at the foot of Court street; Luther Ingraham on the east side of the river; Kendall Nichols at the house back of the old court house, afterwards Snow House; Offen B. Palmer, Mansion House; Benjamin Piper at the north end of Water street; Moses Pollard, Water street, near the upper railroad crossing; John Reed on Bangor street, and James Snow at the Craig house at the corner of Bridge

¹ Sewall's Diary.

² Hallowell Gazette, Nov. 17, 1819.

and Water streets. The retailers licensed were thirteen; Mark Andrews, William Branch, Greenwood C. Child, Benjamin Davis, Joel R. Ellis & Co., Eveleth & Hartwell, Eben Fuller, Theophilus Ladd, Bartholomew Nason & Co., Samuel R. Nason, Asaph R. Nichols, Thomas W. Smith and Charles Williams. The additional names licensed in 1822 were Arthur Getchell, John Basford, Means & Brooks and James Eames, and in 1823 Caldwell & Smith, Charles Hamlen, David Pickard, Redington & Williams, Ebenezer and Erastus Jones and John Davis.

Water street, in 1785, was laid out by the town from the south line of number ten, near and back of the Piper tavern, to the present Green street *two rods wide*, except through Capt. Weston's land at the foot of Court street, where it was but twenty feet, probably the width of the bridge across the gully at that point. In 1789, the Court of Sessions attempted a county road over the same ground, extending up and down the river crossing Bond's brook at Jones' mills. This was recorded four rods wide, but was not established and opened. The county subsequently, in laying the river road from the towns above, stopped at Kennebec bridge, probably on account of the narrowness of the street below which was still but two rods, a widening of which would have involved the expense—which the county was not willing to incur—of removing the brick store at the corner of Winthrop and Water streets, built in 1811, and located to conform to the narrow street. It was now proposed to adopt an improvement much desired, by widening the street from the bridge to Market square to three rods, and eventually to cut off the store. This was done at the May meeting in this year, by commencing two feet from the southwest corner of the Craig store, at the west end of the bridge, and running "thence, south 27° west, by the corner of William Branch's shop,¹ fifty rods, to the southwest corner of the brick store formerly owned by Robinson and Crosby," thence, commencing three rods westerly, and running a parallel line to Bridge street, cutting the protruding store about nine feet from the eastern end, which, however, was to remain "till removed by decay or otherwise." Below Market square the street remained unaltered until 1860,

¹This was a wooden building which was burned down Nov. 8, 1823, and Branch erected a brick building on the foundation, which was occupied by Eaton & Severance for a printing office in Jan., 1825.

when the city laid it forty-one feet wide at the Kennebec House, and fifty-two near Green street.

The bell which hung in the South Parish meeting-house, and the second in town, was a present from the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop of Boston, Judge Bridge and Reuel Williams. It cost five hundred dollars, and was raised to its elevation May 24th, being insured against accident during the process by Robert Howard for twenty dollars. It was given with the "hope that it may long remain an accommodation to the members of the parish as well as the town of Augusta,"¹ and was used by the town and city for municipal purposes to the time of its destruction by fire in 1865.

A number of persons in the South parish interested in the improvement of church music procured the services of Mr. Holland of New Bedford, Mass., a professor of music, who opened a school in January "for improvement in psalmody," which he taught "on a new system," and on the 3d of March the "new singers" under his instruction took seats with the choir in the meeting-house. The advent of Mr. Holland, who gave private lessons on the piano, seems to have been an important event, and led to the cultivation of musical talent and taste which demanded the purchase of the first organ in town. This organ was placed in the meeting-house September 4th of this year, at an expense of five hundred and fifty dollars raised by subscription. On the following Sunday Mrs. Ostinelli played the organ. She was a daughter of Mr. Hewett, the celebrated musical composer of Boston, and had just been married to Mr. Ostinelli of that city, and was then on her marriage tour. From this time the bass viol, which had been the only instrumental accompaniment in church music, was laid aside.

On the 19th of September an oratorio of sacred music was performed in the meeting-house, for the benefit and under the direction of Mr. Holland, and another at the same place on the twenty-fifth of the same month. At the first, and probably the last, Ostinelli assisted and performed "two solos on the violin." Ostinelli was eminent for his skill in playing this instrument. He was born in Italy, where he early received a musical education, which was completed by a seven years' residence at the "musical conservatory at Paris, under some of the first masters in the world." These were first class concerts, and the only ones of the kind

¹ Mr. Williams' letter, Parish Records.

given in Augusta until nearly thirty-seven years after, when Ostinelli's daughter, Madame Biscaccianti, equally celebrated for musical talent, highly cultivated by skilful training, sang in Meonian Hall in June, 1859.

Mr. Holland remained in Augusta until September 1, 1823, when he left for New Bedford, having excited an interest and left an influence in favor of cultivated music which it is believed has been felt to the present day.

The political unanimity which prevailed at this time was as unexampled as it was gratifying. Albion K. Parris, who succeeded Gen. King as governor, was reëlected this year almost unanimously. Augusta gave him two hundred and seventy-three votes, the largest she had ever polled, to six in opposition for Ezekiel Whitman; and in the two succeeding years she gave him every vote, which, however, did not average quite half the number of this year. Reuel Williams had for the two past years been chosen representative, and was this and the following year reëlected without a dissenting vote. Equal unanimity prevailed in relation to Joshua Gage for county treasurer. According to the record of votes he had "two hundred and eighty, and none for any other person." A few scattering votes were thrown on the senatorial ticket, but Joseph Chandler at its head had the full number of two hundred and seventy-six. These were all republicans, and there was practically but one party till after the demise of Gov. Lincoln and the rise of the national republicans in 1829.

In 1824 there was no election of president by the electoral colleges. Gen. Jackson had ninety-nine votes, John Q. Adams eighty-four, W. H. Crawford forty-one, Henry Clay thirty-seven. The House of Representatives, from the three highest, elected John Quincy Adams. He received the votes of thirteen states, Gen. Jackson seven and William H. Crawford four. A virulent opposition sprung up in the country to Mr. Adams' administration and in the interest of Gen. Jackson for the next president. This extended to Maine in the canvass of 1828, when party lines were drawn and became distinctly marked under the administration of President Jackson who succeeded Mr. Adams in 1829.

At the annual meeting this year State street was extended from the crossing of Grove street to the Kennady brook, to pass in a "circular direction" around "Judge Weston's hill," to accommodate the State Capitol, which commissioners appointed by the

State had recommended to be located on that elevation. At this time the land over which the road was to pass was broken by deep ravines. Four years was allowed for constructing and opening the road, which was laid out seventy feet wide but afterwards contracted to sixty.

The town of Hallowell up to this time had been favored by an unusual degree of prosperity. She was in advance of Augusta in population, valuation and business enterprise. Her merchants were largely engaged in selling goods, of which they had heavy stocks, which continued to fall upon their hands till in the following year a mercantile crash came, under which the principal traders went down. Their bank soon failed,¹ and one of their papers suspended.² These were severe reverses from which the town never fully recovered, and although the ratio of increase in population to 1830 was large, after that period it was seriously diminished.

Cyril Searle, a teacher of music, temporarily residing in town, had a happy faculty of delineating in pencil. He boarded with Théophilus Hamlen at the Kennebec tavern, and during his stay sketched a view of Augusta from the east side of the river, standing in the field near the northwest corner of Judge Williams' house on Myrtle street. The sketch, which was well known and thought to be very accurate at the time it was taken, was lost sight of until it was recently found with the papers of the late Edward Rowse, with some of the lines in a somewhat obliterated condition. These were retouched and the sketch engraved. It was made after the separation from Massachusetts, for it is lettered "A view of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, in the State of Maine," and before November 8, 1823, for William Branch's wooden building which was destroyed by fire at that time is on it. There is other evidence from the sketch which leads to the belief that it was made in 1823. It is admirable in its outlines and generally correct in its details. The high land on the right is Burnt hill crowned on the southern end by the Davis house. The high land on the left is know as the "Betsey Howard" hill. In the foreground at the left is the fort house with a block house, and at the end of the bridge is a store in which Gen. Cony traded at an early day. Centrally in front are figures representing citizens. The

¹ Kennebec Bank, 1826.

² The Hallowell Gazette, in 1827.

second figure from the right represents Robert Howard in his characteristic attitude; the one genteely dressed at the left is supposed to represent Gen. Cony; the others are not known. The bridge is the one built in 1818 and destroyed by fire in 1827. In crossing the bridge from the east side the toll-house on the west side is first passed on the right and the Craig store next, while opposite is the wooden store of William Branch already mentioned; turning up street Judge Bridge's office is on the left with the Doe house on the right; opposite on the left is Benjamin Gilbreth's stable with a small building attached; next is the "old castle" with a poplar tree by it; further up is the Dewey house with its front yard and three poplar trees by it; a little above and back of this is the barn, finished for a dwelling, which belonged to the widow Heath's house which was burned down March 17, 1821; to the right is the Wells' house now standing at the railroad crossing; again to the left, by the horse and carriage in the street, is the Hill house, on which there was a long sign having on it in large letters "John Hill, Tailor from London."

Starting at the west end of the bridge and passing down street, on the right is the Craig house, which is seen over the Craig store, with a barn in the rear; next is the Thwing house, the roof of which is seen over the Branch store; and over the Thwing house is seen the large three-story Edes house; at the left of this is the Augusta Bank, a square building with large windows. At the left near the bridge is first the Branch store, seen over the toll-house; next to it is Jonathan Bond's cabinet shop, seen over the end of the bridge; then the roof of his house is seen at the left; then the roof of the Burton house; and over that is the Bell house and the Dickman house; and over the Dickman house is the roof of the Child house on Winthrop street. Over the center of the bridge is seen the upper story of Judge North's house, with part of the gable finish over the two front doors as they just appear above the ridge of the bridge; over this is the Hamlen house, and back of it is his barn. At the left of the Hamlen house is the Hamlen store, a large square building; and over it the Colman house, two stories in front and one in the rear. Passing down from Judge North's on the right is a small building early occupied by Miss Soule, milliner; next Moses Safford's shop; beyond is the Whitwell brick block; to the right of this resting against the Hamlen store is a hip-roofed building formerly belonging to Hamlen but

afterwards moved to the front and formed part of the Franklin House. Below Judge North's to the left is first the Chandler & Nason store; then William Hunt's shop and a small building formerly occupied by M. M. Cox, milliner, and the Flagg building next to Robinson & Crosby's brick block; between this block and the Whitwell block is seen part of the roof and a window of the Kennebec House; on the right side of the street, the fronts of two three-story stores below the Kennebec House appear; this is the Vose store, but the first front should have been represented as the north side of the Vose store. Opposite on the left is seen the square hip-roofed Gage store, long occupied by T. W. Smith, but since removed, and now Keegan's livery stable; next to it is a building in which Eveleth & Child traded, and in the second story of which Col. Fuller had his office; beyond this but hid by it was the Titcomb house; beyond is the William Pitt house, and to the left the Randlett house.

Taking the South parish meeting-house as a starting point on the hill, and proceeding north, we have first the G. C. Child house, now owned by A. Libbey; next the Robinson house, owned by Mrs. Bittues; the large house to the right and rear is the Artemas Kimball house, now owned by Samuel Titcomb; the one-story house next in front is the Lot Hamlen house, at the corner of Bridge and State streets, recently removed by William K. Lancey; at the rear and right of that is the Bittues house, now Leland house, on Bridge street; the two-story house next at the right is the Wales house on Crosby street, now owned by William Hunt's heirs, then the barn to this house; then the George Crosby house and the John Hartwell house with their rear walls of brick stand at the extreme right.

Moving to the left from the meeting-house, the first building is the Ephraim Dutton house, now owned by Dr. Cyrus Briggs; next the jail house, now remodeled and owned by Ai Staples; then the stone jail with its high yard-fence; past the fence is seen a small house on the corner of Winthrop and State streets; next at the left the Amos Partridge house, now the Dr. Folsom house; and next the Partridge barn, with more windows than should be in it; over the Partridge house is seen the top of the Nathaniel Hamlen house, which was on the corner of the court house lot; over the Partridge barn is the brick county building, which was removed when the court house was enlarged; and next

to it the brick bank building; next at the left is the old court house, with its tower and belfry; appearing at the left side of this is the large Nathan Weston house with its shed; and over the shed is the James Child house, now L. W. Lithgow's house on State street; next the Potter house, at the corner of State and Green streets; next the Rodgers house, now owned by Dr. W. L. Thompson; next and opposite is the Vose house, with its ell before enlargement; next the top of the Sewall house, now W. S. Badger's, appears; and still to the left is the top of the Dr. Tappan house, now A. B. Farwell's house; passing on to Green street is J. D. Pierce's house; next at the left is the Matthew Hayward house; next the Pitts house, on the point between Green and Grove streets; then the Hartford house, which was painted red; and to the left in the distance are seen the out-buildings of the Gage house.

The sketch represented the buildings of the color they were at the time it was taken; the brick were red, the yellow of the various shades of that color; and the others appeared of different shades of white or dark wood color, as they were unpainted or the paint was worn off.

The town, in view of the business wants of the place and in anticipation of the seat of government being established within its limits, was desirous of establishing a newspaper of which it had been for some years destitute. A meeting of the principal citizens was held in the spring of 1823, at which Judge Bridge, Reuel Williams and Robert C. Vose were appointed to engage "the proper persons to undertake the enterprise." The business of this committee was chiefly confided to Mr. Vose, who met, in the ensuing summer, in Boston, Russell Eaton then engaged in the office of the *National Intelligencer* at Washington. He induced him to visit Augusta with a view of engaging in the undertaking. Mr. Eaton was favorably impressed with the location and the encouraging prospects, and returned to Washington in the fall of that year and invited Luther Severance, then at work in the *Intelligencer* office, to join him in the enterprise. To this Severance acceded, and the copartnership of Eaton & Severance was formed for the purpose of publishing the *Kennebec Journal*. During the next year the excitement of a Presidential election was to occur and it was thought an unfavorable time to start a new paper, and its publication was postponed until the following year. In the mean time

proposals were issued and extensively circulated, and Mr. Severance arrived in town November 20, 1824, to prepare for the publication. Mr. Eaton remained behind some weeks for the printing press and materials, which arrived with him at Bath by water in December, when the river was closed by ice. Finding Mr. Potter of Wales, who was about to return from market with an unloaded team, he induced him to take them by way of his home in Wales to Augusta, where they arrived January 1st. The press was set up in the Branch brick store at the southeast corner of Bridge and Water streets, where the first number of the *Journal* was struck off January 8th, by Benjamin Davis, Esq., who was present and "gave the pull and took the paper," which he has preserved as a memento of the event. As the subscription list at this time was small, numbering but four hundred and fifty, and slowly increased, it became necessary for the publishers to practice a strict economy. They performed all the labor of composition and press work with the assistance of only one apprentice. Severance, who furnished the editorials, was in the habit of putting a portion of them in type without writing. This was done to save time, "thus uniting"—as has been remarked—"with ease and rapidity a mechanical and mental process, which gave early proof of that well digested and concise mode of thought, which subsequently distinguished him as a political writer of ready force and condensed power."¹

The salutatory address of the publishers spoke well for the future efforts of the editor. It was excellent in style and unexceptionable in matter, taking an enlightened view of their duty to the public, and stating the attention which they should give to the prominent objects of interest to the prosperity of the new and growing State. Not a word on politics, which were then in a quiescent state, was uttered. It is believed that the course of the paper while under the direction of its original publishers was singularly in harmony with their liberal professions at the start.

In October, 1833, the *Journal* was enlarged a column to the page and proportionally lengthened. This made it of the same size as *The Age*, a democratic paper started in 1831, and became necessary from the growing demand for more space to treat of themes of public interest, in the discussion of which it was taking a lead-

¹ James G. Blaine in *Kennebec Journal*, April 25, 1856.

ing part. In June of the same year Mr. Eaton retired from the establishment, leaving Mr. Severance the sole proprietor and manager for several years, until, in the beginning of 1839, he sold half of the paper and establishment to John Dorr, who had been engaged at Belfast in publishing the *Waldo Patriot*. This connection was a fortunate and profitable one to the partners, and continued until Mr. Severance was appointed commissioner to the Sandwich Islands in 1850, when the *Journal* passed into the hands of William H. Wheeler and William H. Simpson, and was edited by Mr. Wheeler. Wheeler sold his interest to his partner Simpson, and engaged with John S. Lynde in publishing a paper at Bangor. Simpson in turn sold the establishment and paper to James G. Blaine and Joseph Baker. After a short ownership Mr. Baker parted with his interest to John L. Stevens, and in 1857 Mr. Blaine was succeeded by John S. Sayward, and the paper was published by Stevens and Sayward, editors and proprietors, until 1868, when it was sold to Alden Sprague, who was publishing a paper at Rockland, Capt. Charles E. Nash of the *Hallowell Gazette*, and Howard Owen, who had long served in the *Journal* office. These persons formed the firm of Sprague, Owen & Nash. This enterprising firm commenced the publication of the "*Daily Kennebec Journal*" on the first day of January, 1870, with encouraging prospects of success. A daily paper had been started in Augusta a number of times before, but failed each time for want of sufficient encouragement.

The *Journal* was printed in the "Branch store," at the corner near the bridge, about two years; then the office of publication was removed to a new building erected on Winthrop street, near the railroad crossing; there it remained until October, 1833, when it was removed to the Citizens Bank building, and in 1857 to North's block; from thence, in 1862, it reached its present location on Water street, opposite Court street.

In the Kennebec river at Augusta, half a mile above the bridge, was a low, gravelly island, called "Cushnoc Island."¹ It was about one-fourth of a mile long and from one hundred to two hundred feet broad. A few low bushes and wild grape vines skirted its shore, with here and there a patch of water grass over its surface. It was near the eastern shore of the river, between which and the island the water was shallow. The upper end was just

¹ Samuel Goodwin's deposition on North's plan of 1751.

out of water in summer, and so broad as to fill one-half of the river, and yet so flat that a light freshet would considerably widen the river at that point, and, indeed, the whole island was so low as to be deeply submerged and apparently no obstruction in an ordinary freshet. The western shore of the river by slightly curving turned the water towards the island, and the island turned the water passing around its head towards the shore. The two currents met at about equally oblique angles with great force, sending the united currents along in a straight course, with a heavy swell at low water. The current, which continued rapid past the entire length of the island, was obstructed about three-fourths of the way down by a large rock, flat on the top, imbedded in the gravelly bottom of the river a short distance from the western shore. On the upper and inshore side of the rock the bed of the river came near to its top, while at the lower and outer side the water was deep, and in passing whirled and broke, foaming and eddying on the shore below. This was called "Coon's Rock," or "Old Coon," from the name of a person who is said to have been drowned in the whirl of its eddy. At high water in summer the rapids at the island became smooth. In freshets "Old Coon" was always noisy, but at particular stages of the water, and in favorable conditions of the atmosphere, he roared with a power of utterance altogether disproportioned to his size, making himself heard at a great distance.



CUSHNOC ISLAND
AND RAPIDS.

This locality gives significance to the Indian name Cushnoc, which has various interpretations from men learned in the Indian dialect. According to Rev. Dr. Ballard it means "The Running-down-place," of which it is aptly descriptive. According to Rev. E. Vetromile it means "The place of overtaking." Dr. Ballard in giving an interpretation in a letter February 24, 1865, in answer to our inquiries, says, after considering the various orthographies of the word, "As to the true mode I am inclined to think that *Cusenock*, (i. e. Coosenock in pronunciation) is the original; though it would not vary from usage to aspirate the

first syllable with an *h*. Farther investigation, with the aid of Râle's Dictionary, and the the Kimzowe Awikhegan, leads me to think that the meaning is 'The Running-down Place;' as *Koussihada* means *to go down the current*. In the formation of geographical and local names the Indians took parts of words, and combined the most forcible parts in the new one. Thus we have Koussi—the going-down—*n*—for euphony—*ock*—the common formation to denote locality, like *ook*, *ac*, *auk*, *og*, &c. The word would be *Koussi-nock*, pronounced *Koos-i-nock*. I have thought that the falls at Augusta might well bear this interpretation in contradistinction to the larger falls at Waterville; and that instead of 'carrying by,' the Indians could *run* the falls here in their birch canoes—though perhaps not in the lowest stages of the water. This would be a sufficient distinction. The definition given by Vetromile is from the verb *mussenok* to *catch, overtake*."

We have ventured to adopt and extend the latter definition and to suggest that it means *The head of the tide*. If Cushnoc is from *mussenock*, "to catch or overtake," the inquiry naturally arises as to what the catching or overtaking refers; we have no tradition of Indian hostility at this place that would explain it, and the locality is remarkably free from Indian remains, few if any having been found. Did any phenomenon, other than that mentioned by Dr. Ballard, exist, suggesting to the Indian mind a name for the locality? We find none but the tidal wave of the river, which is thrown back at this point, *overtaking* or *overcoming* the rapid. The rapid current was *overcome* by the reflux water. Here the waters from above and below met, each alternately overtook or overcame the other. Would not this feature more forcibly strike the mind of the natives than shooting by a rapid or fall which existed only a part of the season and then only during a part of the day? *Mussenock*, to catch, overtake, may also mean in the Indian dialect to *overcome*, the words alike imply superior power, speed, skill or strength.¹

¹ Since writing the above we are strengthened in our definition by the deposition of Col. William Lithgow, taken June 6, 1767, before Jonathan Bowman and Thomas Rice, and published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for January, 1870, in which he says: "On the eastern side of Kennebeck is a point of land called *Cusinock* by the natives, who say they give it that name because the *tide runs no higher up Kennebeck*. On said point of land stands Fort Western." The meaning of other Indian names of places on the river are given in the deposition. Having called Dr. Ballard's attention

Navigation past "Old Coon" was difficult and at times dangerous. "Long boats," which used to ply on the river, had been sunk in attempting its passage and the merchandise which they contained lost or greatly damaged. An attempt was made about 1820 to remove it with oxen. An hundred yoke were provided, and mill chains procured and fastened around it, the water at the time being extremely low so that its top, which was rarely seen, ap-

to this, he replied, January 26, 1870, that he was "very much inclined to adopt Lithgow's interpretation, which is the most natural, and which his good opportunity allowed him to learn from the best sources." He also made some interesting observations which we quote: "In Râle I find *kisekat*, 'the tide is low.' I also find, in an old pen-map, (1688—1697 supposed by Church) *Quishnock*. The *kise* of the first word and the *Quish* of the second are enough alike to present the tidal idea. I also find *oosi'kat*, the tide is 'going down.' These and other expressions, taking in the syllables *oosi*, seem enough to warrant the sense of *tide* in the syllables *usi*, in *Cusinock*." Curious to know how the Rev. Eugene Vetromile changed *Mussenock* into Cushman, we wrote him, making the inquiry and giving the tidal and other interpretations, and in reply, February 9, 1870, he says: "It is difficult to find the correct spelling of the word,"—Cushman—" *Quishnock* appears to me more natural." "If the interpretation given appears satisfactory," he remarks, "it is easy to explain the change of *K* into *C*, as they are convertible letters. *K* seems to me more correct than *C*, because if *Mussenock* was the original word, it must have been *K'mussenock*; the *K* meaning the land where the tide overtakes the rapid. The *m* must have been lost or left for off euphony's sake." He remarks the words mentioned in the letter "designate *descent*, but to convey the idea of a point reached by the tide, an expression meaning ascent appears to me more appropriate, especially as the genius of the Indian language in expressing the course of water always refers to the ascent. Hence when a river enters into another the Indians say 'the river forks in two,' having reference to the ascent." He again wrote, after further investigation, "that if the word *Cusinock* is the real name of the place" "the original and correct word must be *Kwesunweik*, and it means *peninsula*, *presq'isle*, (literally) *they who live in the peninsula*."

Still later, May 8, 1870, Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford, Conn., a gentleman learned in the interpretation of Indian names, in answer to our inquiry says he had observed the various forms of the name Cushman, and the variety of interpretations proposed for it, and that he found what appeared to him "the most trustworthy form of the name, and possibly a clew to its meaning, in the account of the mission of Father Druilletes to the Abnakis, in 1652 (in the *Relation de la Nouv. France*, for that year.) The writer mentions his meeting with an Abnaki captain, who had erected two crosses over the graves of his children, and who went from time to time to pray before these crosses, "in the sight of the English who were living at *Koussinok*, a place where these good people [the Christian Abnakis] have a *burying ground*,

peared above water. The oxen were stretched up stream upon the somewhat curved shore; the chains straightened, an hundred goad-sticks raised awaiting the word, which at length came, and with a shout and jargon of names and waving of sticks the pull was given throwing the hindmost oxen, as the chains were tightened, into the river. After much preparation it was tried again, when the mill chains snapped asunder; efforts were continued until dark,

and where *on that account they hold yearly two great assemblies*, in the spring and the fall." Of the interpretations we mentioned, he remarked, "only one seems to deserve consideration, namely, 'Peninsula,' or rather 'on the peninsula.' The word which you write '*Kwesanweik*,' is the *Kouesanoueik* of Râle's Dictionary, and means 'on the *point*,' or 'on a peninsula that runs to a point,'" and that "it is not likely to have been given to any place where there is not a well defined river *point*, not merely a headland."

"If we must look for another meaning," he remarks, "the account given by Father Druilletes perhaps gives us the clew. *Koussinok* was, in some sort, a *sacred place* to the Abanakis. They buried their dead there, and for that reason, held two solemn assemblies at the place, yearly. Now the primary meaning of *Koussi*—is 'to show reverence or respect to,' 'to pay honor to,' hence, to consecrate, or hold sacred. It is found in various Abnaki words denoting rites of heathen worship, divination or jugglery; and it was employed by the missionaries and Christian Indians, in the sense, nearly, of 'consecrated' or 'devoted.' Thus,

Koussi-gann, was a kind of divination, by which the Indian jugglers gave predictions of future events.

Koussi-tangan, was a fast, or abstinence from certain kinds of food, as a means of averting misfortune.

Koussihan, 'There is a festival, or holiday, in honor of,' (some saint, or holy season.)

Koussihout, 'on the day of the fête,' 'on the holiday,' or 'the time of solemn observance.'

Koussin-ok (the *n* giving to the prefix the form of an adjective) would denote 'the place of the celebration, or solemn observance,' or simply 'the consecrated place;' and the name would be appropriate to a *Christian* burying-ground, or to the place where heathen rites were performed in honor of the dead, and where the Indian *Meteouren* gave predictions after consulting the spirits."

Mr. Trumbull remarks that he thinks it probable that we have here the origin of "Cushenoc," but that he "had not given the subject sufficient examination to speak at all *positively*." A peninsula terminating in a sharp point at Augusta would bear the name *Kouesanoueik*, or *Quesanwiek*, "as we may write it, observing the English sounds of the letters."

As we have no peninsula or river point of note or prominence, nor Indian burying-ground, we are at present compelled to adopt the interpretation which gives to Cushnoc what appears to be its probable meaning—*The head of the tide*.

without producing any effect upon the rock, which could have been speedily removed by the use of a few pounds of powder applied with the knowledge and skill of the present day.

It was at Cushnoc island that Col. William Howard said, as early as 1785, that a dam might and probably would be built some day across the river.¹ Many years after, probably about 1818, Ephraim Ballard, the mill-wright and bridge builder, expressed the opinion that he could at this place "build a dam across the river for twenty-five thousand dollars that would stand." It was not, however, until 1825, when the subject of internal improvement was agitated, and public attention was turned to improving the navigation of the Kennebec, that "the project of making a dam" at Augusta was publicly declared feasible. Then it was by Luther Severance in the *Kennebec Journal* of July 30th. A few days previously, Severance, in viewing the rapids in the river, had, without any previous knowledge that a dam had ever been suggested, become "strongly impressed with the importance of such a work and the ease with which it might be made," and in an article advocating the construction, proposed to build it of split granite, twenty or thirty feet long, laid lengthwise of the stream, "with the up-stream ends deeply covered with stones and gravel, and the other ends raised to the necessary elevation" to form the dam; and that a lock, with one lift, be provided to let through boats and rafts. He ventured to predict that a dam would be built, and that the time was "not very distant when both banks of the river, from the bridge to the island, would be crowded with mills and manufactories."

The flattering project to which the attention of the citizens was thus publicly called, became a general topic of conversation, and opened to the imagination of some a new destiny for their favorite town of Augusta. A portion of the press did not favorably regard the project. The *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, made itself merry over it, and the *Gardiner Chronicle* in copying the *Observer's* remarks exclaimed, "a hit—a palpable hit!" but Severance declared that he did not feel the hit to be very severe, and remarked, "It has not 'let daylight through us,' and we trust there was no poison on the rapier that made so dexterous a touch." After again urging the importance of the work he closed by declaring, "Briefly, if the dam is not made it shall not be our fault. At

¹ Daniel Sewall, Esq., upon the narration of his father, Thomas Sewall.

any rate we shall not be laughed out of the project." The *Hallowell Gazette* next became alarmed, and gravely asserted that the "great accumulation of water would subtract so much from the quantity of water below the dam, and destroy the navigation to Augusta, and perhaps to other places below." A column of editorial was thought necessary by Severance to dispose of this absurd idea. Yet the *Gazette*, in answer, maintained that although the water would flow into the pond as fast as it ran out "it would not flow into the pond as fast after the dam was built as before." This, and other crude notions, gave birth to an editorial by Severance on hydraulics.

In November, Henry W. Fuller and others published a petition to the legislature asking to be incorporated by the name of the "Kennebec Mill Dam Association," for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Kennebec, with power to build and maintain a dam across the river at or near the head of the island. The *Journal*, in which the publication was made, in calling attention to it declared, "The plan, on whatever side we view it, appears to grow in importance the more it is investigated," and the "Nucleus," a debating society which held weekly meetings, announced as its question for discussion: "Will the erection of a dam," as proposed, "promote the prosperity of Augusta." Upon the assembling of the legislature Fuller presented his petition, but the time was unfavorable for its consideration, and near the close of the session it was referred to the next legislature, upon the files of which it never ceased to slumber. This action was probably owing to the influence of an overshadowing movement commenced on the river above.

Timothy Boutelle and others of Waterville issued a circular, inviting the inhabitants on the Kennebec and others interested in improving its navigation, to assemble at Waterville December 28th, to "consider the subject." At the appointed time numerous delegates from the towns on the river appeared, and in view of the attention "to the great and laudable object of internal improvement" by the general government, and the "vital importance" of removing the obstructions from the Kennebec, and that no doubt was entertained of the "practicability of the object," it was Resolved, That the improvement of the navigation of the river "is an object of the first magnitude," and "that if the waters of the river can be connected, as is believed to be practicable, with the waters of

the St. Lawrence, the northern States generally will participate in the advantages of the measure." A large committee was appointed to further the object of the meeting. The general government was called upon to assist, and the proceedings were forwarded to members of Congress. Responsive to this call Col. Abert with a corps of United States engineers, in the summer of 1826, surveyed the Kennebec from Bath to Skowhegan. From Augusta to Skowhegan they "levelled the river, and collected the requisite data for locks, dams, and partial canals." A report of their doings made to Gen. Macomb, chief of engineers, was laid before Congress; but the project fell through for want of government patronage, with other stupendous schemes of internal improvement which were knocking loudly at the door of the national treasury for assistance.

The principal improvements recommended by Col. Abert below Augusta were the removal of rocks, placing of buoys, and driving a row of piles opposite the wharves in Hallowell in such a manner as to narrow and thereby deepen the channel. The sand and gravel bars it was thought difficult to remove, permanently, without very considerable expense and danger of causing others by the removal. Between Augusta and Waterville, the removal of rocks from the channel, and the construction of a low dam at Six Miles Falls to turn the water into a narrow channel, on the western shore, was recommended. The Colonel did not favorably regard "a lock and dam navigation from the tide water at Augusta to Ticonic Bay," on account of the width of the river; the violent freshets to which it is subject; and the unfitness of the bottom, in many places, for locks and dams. The fall at Coon's rapid in Augusta, in a distance of 1650 feet was found to be 2.42 feet; from this to Bacon's rips, five miles, 10.11 feet; Bacon's rips 2.70 feet; for the next four miles 4.18 feet; the next two miles 4.69 feet; six miles falls in a distance of five-eighths of a mile 2.17 feet; Carter's rapid 2.92 feet; Petty's rips 3.68 feet. The whole fall from the foot of Ticonic falls to high tide at Augusta thirty-six feet and ten hundredths.

The project of a bridge across the Kennebec at Gardiner, which the people of that place were urging, was discussed in the Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner papers in the autumn of this year, and was followed by a petition to the legislature for a charter. But the feeling was too strong in favor of internal improvement to permit

the obstruction of so important a river as the Kennebec, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw by a large majority.

The increase of business, which at this time had become very apparent, required increased accommodations, and Arch Row, the longest block of stores then on the river, was erected in the front yards of the Edes and Thwing houses, on the west side of Water street. The lot in front of the Edes house was on a level with the street, one hundred feet long by fifty feet deep. This was purchased for four hundred dollars. The Thwing lot was of the same depth, and about half as long. The houses stood upon a terrace of four or five feet elevation in the rear. The store south of the arch in the block was built by Benjamin Brown and occupied by Watson F. Hallett & Co. The one next north of the arch was built by Eveleth & Hartwell, and was occupied by them. The next adjoining this was built by Daniel Williams and Benjamin Brown, and was occupied by Eben Fuller, who uninterruptedly continued in it forty years, to 1865, when it was burned. The two above were erected by Thwing and Parker, hatters, and Benjamin Parker, saddler, and were improved by them. The arch was left for access to the Edes house, and over it was constructed the first hall in town separate from a public house. It was sixteen feet by forty, and was used for public discussions by the debating societies; for the Augusta Lyceum, and for awhile as a conference or vestry room by the South parish society.

From a glance at the advertisements of this year, it appears that Daniel Pike and N. S. Waldron had formed a copartnership and taken store No. 3 Market square; that Benjamin Davis had taken James Bridge, Jr. as partner in business, under the name of B. Davis & Co.; that William Lambard had taken the store vacated by Eveleth & Hartwell; that Chandler & Nason traded on the bank of the river just below Oak street, in a new wooden store erected on the site of one burned the previous year; that Means and Brooks traded on the south side of Market square, next to Charles Williams'; and Redington & Williams on the north side opposite them; that William Dewey kept a book and hardware store, and William M. Ladd a bookstore; that Eben Caldwell was at the east end of the bridge, and P. & B. Crommett, milliners, on the west side just above the bridge; that Willard Snell druggist had taken the store vacated by Eben Fuller.

Debating societies became very general at this time as a means

of improvement as well as social intercourse. There were a number in town, of which the "Nucleus," and "Franklin Debating Club" were the chief. The Nucleus celebrated its first anniversary in the court house, November 14th of this year, when Pitt Dillingham, its president, delivered an address upon the advantages of such societies; after which the members and others "supped at Palmer's hotel." James Hartwell Williams was secretary of the society.

The facilities for traveling began to multiply rapidly at this time. The steamboat Waterville, built at Bath, and designed to ascend the river to Waterville was running in 1825. In June of that year she took passengers to Portland, on the occasion of the visit of Lafayette to that place.¹ It was only when the river was swollen that she could go to Waterville, and then her progress was tediously slow; but in returning, with the rapid current, she made commendable dispatch.

An unusual visitant in the waters of the Kennebec reached Augusta May 26th. This was the sea going steamer Legislator, Capt. Porter, from Boston, by the way of Portland. A great number of people from the towns on the river below came on an excursion in her. She was "a swift handsome boat" of two hundred tons burthen, one hundred and fourteen feet long, with accommodations for one hundred passengers. The Legislator attracted much attention in Maine, "so large and fine a boat having never before visited our waters." In June following she was the principal boat in the line from Boston to the Kennebec river and Eastport. The Legislator performed one trip between Boston and Bath by way of Portland and back, and one between Boston and Portland in a week. The Patent left Bath, on the arrival of the Legislator, for Belfast, and the Maine left Belfast on the arrival of the Patent, for Eastport; each performing one trip in a week between those places. The steamer Waterville, in connection with this line, plied on the Kennebec between Augusta and Bath, making three trips a week. The fare was seven dollars from Augusta to Boston; the time advertised to make the trip thirty hours.² In May of next year, Capt. Porter purchased the "Experiment," a small but neat and convenient boat, which was run daily between Augusta and Bath.

In the month of May 1827, Smith L. Gale of Augusta started

¹ Kennebec Journal, June 25, 1825.

² *Ib.* July 21, 1826.

an hourly coach between Augusta and Hallowell, and William E. Robinson of Hallowell commenced running a coach once in two hours between that town and Gardiner. The stages which left Augusta in 1827, were a daily line to Portland by way of Hallowell, Gardiner and Brunswick; a thrice weekly to Portland by way of Winthrop and Monmouth; a daily to Bangor, through Vassalborough and China; a daily to Belfast, through Palermo alternating by two routes; a thrice weekly to Waterville; a semi-weekly to Farmington; and a new accommodation line to Portland, which had just been established.

Rufus Chandler Vose formed with James Bridge, Jr., the co-partnership of Vose & Bridge, and erected a wooden store next south of the Augusta Bank. They kept groceries and dry goods, which were sold at wholesale.

Frederic Wingate erected this year the brick store, on the Ezekiel Page lot on Water street, long occupied by his son, Charles F. Wingate, and in 1828 removed the Page house to its location north of the railroad bridge, and erected on its site the store and house owned by William Wendenburg. These were consumed when the Kennebec House was burned.

The fiftieth anniversary of American Independence was observed this year with great festivity. Pitt Dillingham, Joseph Chandler, R. C. Vose and Daniel Williams were a committee of arrangements. At dawn of day the discharge of cannon and ringing of bells announced the jubilee. Early in the forenoon the Light Infantry, under Capt. Daniel Williams, repaired to the residence of Col. Joseph Chandler who addressed them and presented the company with a stand of colors, on receiving which Ensign Theodore S. Brown made an appropriate reply. The company then proceeded to Palmer's hotel, where a procession was formed of citizens and others, which they escorted under direction of Col. Chandler, marshal for the day, to the Old South meeting-house, which was decorated with festoons and wreaths of evergreens and flowers. Here the services commenced by two young ladies singing lines composed for the occasion. The Rev. Benjamin Tappan offered prayer, and Williams Emmons delivered an oration of "uncommon excellence," which was followed by a poem by Richard H. Vose, who was said to be "a young gentleman of great promise," and his poem was "spoken of in terms of high approbation."

At the conclusion of the services the procession reformed and returned to Palmer's, where dinner prepared by him was served in the court house. Hon. Daniel Cony, aged and venerable, presided at the table with dignity and spirit. "His pleasantry frequently 'set the table in a roar.'" He was assisted by Judge Weston and Col. Fuller as vice presidents. Pitt Dillingham acted as toast master. Gen. Chandler and Peleg Sprague, senator and representative in Congress, and some officers of the army and navy who were engaged in the survey of the Kennebec, were present. Amid the festivities the president remarked, "that there was present a venerable gentleman, who was with him at the battle of Saratoga, and in Gen. Schuyler's army." He called upon him for a sentiment, whereupon the Hon. Nathan Weston, father of Judge Weston, then nearly ninety years of age, arose, and after briefly reviewing the events which preceded and led to the war of the Revolution, noticing the severity of the struggle and the spirit which brought triumphant success, gave the following toast: "*The spirit of '76*—alive and unspent after fifty years." The Hon. Daniel Cony, president of the day, made a parting speech and retired early, leaving the direction of the more protracted sitting to younger men. In the evening fireworks ascended from both sides of the river, and the day ended without accident to mar the festivities.

In the night preceding Tuesday, March 21st, there was "considerable *thunder* and rain," and in the evening of Friday the 25th, the wind commenced blowing a gale from the southeast, accompanied by torrents of rain which continued till the following morning. The ice in the river was nearly two feet thick, and as the water rose it broke up early on Saturday morning, went down the river and jammed in an immense mass against Brown's island in Hallowell, so obstructing the current that the water rose on Sunday morning nearly twenty feet above common high water mark. This was higher than it had been known for "upwards of forty years."

In 1794 a jam of ice formed at Agry's point, in Pittston, and the water then rose at Augusta to within fifteen inches of the highest point reached in this freshet. And again, February 5, 1795, a jam formed between Augusta and Sheppard's wharf, when the water rose to about the same height as in the previous year. But in both these freshets the reflux flood was transient. In this freshet the river generally was largely swollen. At Waterville the west

end of Ticonic bridge was swept away, and a part of the Norridge-wock bridge met with a like fate. The mass of ice at Brown's island became so compact at twelve o'clock Sunday, that the water fell two or three feet at Gardiner. The main street in Hallowell was overflowed, cellars filled with water, and even buildings were flooded to near the second story. Capt. Wyman's sloop was driven into Mr. Elias Bond's garden, and a number of vessels were carried down and imbeded in the accumulated ice at Brown's island. A great amount of goods stored in the cellars at Hallowell were lost or damaged. The flood continued unabated till four o'clock in the afternoon, when it attained the highest point to which it reached and began to recede. The pent up waters then burst their barrier at the island, and swept by Gardiner with irresistible force, bearing along ice, trees, logs, lumber and five schooners—a compact mass, moving with majestic power. At Gardiner a large building filled with ice stood upon Gardiner's wharf, with a slip by which it had been filled, standing up stream. The moving mass met and mounted the slip, piling upon and against the building, rendering it more firm by the superincumbent weight, and formed a barrier which averted a threatened danger from vessels in the dock below. A small vessel, however, above the wharf, was caught by the moving ice and crushed in an instant. The ice stopped a mile or two below Gardiner, causing the water to rise rapidly to an unprecedented height at that place. The damage in Augusta by this freshet was comparatively trifling. On Bond's brook, Judge Bridge's mills were damaged, and on the river a number of cellars of stores and houses were filled with water, and lumber was swept away.

A severe northeast storm and freshets on the streams emptying into the Kennebec occurred April 18, 1827, by which dams, bridges and mills were swept away. In Augusta, Dr. Ellis's dam and the fulling mill connected with it, on the east side of the river, were destroyed; Judge Bridge's dam and mill on Bond's brook were considerably damaged; and Mr. Ladd's dam on the same stream was carried away.

A religious society of the Unitarian denomination was organized in April, 1825, and worshipped during the ensuing summer in the court house and female academy. The services were led by clergymen temporarily engaged. In September following, Daniel Cony, Joshua Gage, Samuel Cony, Edward Williams, Samuel R.

Nason, Joel R. Ellis, Reuel Williams, and forty-six others, published a petition to the legislature to divide the South parish, and incorporate that part of it east of the river into a parish by the name of the "East Parish in Augusta." By so doing they said, "There is reason to hope that harmony, good will and christian concord will be promoted and perpetuated in this place." The prayer of their petition was granted, and an act passed incorporating the East parish January 23, 1826.

Measures were then taken to erect a church on the corner of Cony and Stone streets, by the sale of pews, which were so far successful that the frame of the building was raised May 25, 1827, and the edifice was completed and dedicated the 18th of October following by the name of Bethlehem Church. On this occasion the introductory prayer and reading of the Scriptures were by the Rev. Dr. Packard of Wiscasset; the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Nichols of Portland;¹ the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Lamson of Dedham, Mass.; and the concluding prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Brimblecom of Norridgewock. A hymn composed for the occasion by Pitt Dillingham of Augusta was sung to the tune of *Old Hundred*. An organ was provided for the church; and it was warmed by a furnace constructed of a potash kettle inverted on a fire box of brick, which was thought at the time to be a superior and improved mode of warming large buildings.

During the year 1828 Rev. William Ford, a Scotchman of prepossessing appearance, came, upon the recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Abbott of Beverly, Mass., to preach in the parish. His pleasing manners and acceptable sermons procured for him an invitation to settle, which was accepted, and he was installed pastor on the 9th of September, 1829, on which occasion Rev. Orville Dewey of New Bedford preached the sermon.

Previous to the installation, on the 29th of March of the same year, a committee of the parish, consisting of Rev. William Ford, Daniel Cony, George Crosby, Pitt Dillingham, John Brooks, Nathaniel Robinson and Cyrus Briggs was chosen, to consider the subject of forming a church. This committee subsequently recommended to the members of the parish, who felt disposed to unite and form a church to be known as "The Christian

¹ It is noticeable that Dr. Packard and Dr. Nichols, assisted at the ordination of Mr. Tappan in 1811.

Church of the East Parish in Augusta," the following Covenant: "We profess our belief in the one living and true God. Our faith in His Son Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior. We receive and regard the Holy Scriptures as the rule of faith and guide of life, humbly relying on the mercy of God, which we devoutly implore, for the pardon of sin and for assistance in duty, that we may be guided into the right understanding of the Oracles of Truth, that we may be enabled to observe the Ordinances of the Gospel of Christ, and live together in peace, love and charity." This Covenant was accepted and signed by eight men and five women; and the church soon after received a large accession to its numbers.

Mr. Ford was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, from which country he emigrated in 1813. He resided seven or eight years in Newbury and Newburyport, and had passed a winter in Georgia. Not long after his installation "there began to be some mistrust with regard to his theological tenets." His sermons "had evidently been prepared" for a different class of hearers than those to whom they were delivered, and upon inquiry it was found that while at the south he was connected, as pastor, with a Calvinistic church. This with "other causes of dissatisfaction," resulted in his dismissal in 1831. He, however, "for a long time after" claimed to be pastor of the church, and would not acknowledge the right to depose him. The church was now feeble, and found it difficult to raise the funds necessary to supply the pulpit constantly. But the American Unitarian Association came "generously" to its aid, and the Rev. Allen Putnam of Danvers, Mass., accepted a call to settle, and was ordained pastor November 23, 1831.

As most of the parishioners lived on the west side of the river, a difficulty began now to be felt in the remoteness of the place of worship. Mr. Putnam thought it of great importance that the house of worship should be in the midst of his people, and the congregation concurring in his views a lot was purchased on State street, at the head of Oak street, where the present church edifice was erected and dedicated October 17, 1833. In January of the next year, Mr. Putnam met with a severe affliction in the death of his wife, and his own health failing, he asked and received a dismissal in June following.

The pulpit was occasionally supplied from this time till 1836.

At the latter date the Rev. Edward H. Edes was invited to and accepted the pastorate of the church. A day was appointed for his installation. The ministers invited and expected to officiate on the occasion were to arrive by the steamboat from Boston; but a storm prevented her leaving in season for the services, which were in consequence deferred and never performed. Mr. Edes, who was warmly interested in the parish, was a modest, unassuming, and "truly pious and worthy christian minister." He was of an independent spirit which prompted him to exercise his right of suffrage. This gave offence to some of his people, who thought he identified himself with party politics at a time of heated party excitement. "Finding the general harmony disturbed," he asked a dismission in 1839 and it was granted.

The parish was now, for nine months, without a resident teacher, the pulpit being occasionally supplied by clergymen, one of whom was the Rev. Sylvester Judd of Northampton, Mass., then a recent graduate of the Divinity School at Cambridge, and a candidate for settlement. A unanimous call was given him to settle, which he accepted, and was ordained October 1, 1840. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Peabody of Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Judd soon infused new life and vigor into the parish. He was young and ardent, faithful and true in enforcing honest conceptions of religious truth. He was beloved "for his artless simplicity, and the transparency and singleness of his heart and purpose."¹ He was a laborious student, and possessed originality, fullness and depth of thought; was enamored of the true and beautiful, and aimed at a high standard of elevation and purity. His "Church principles" are embodied in a declaration which he drew up for the "consideration of all the members of his congregation, and the acceptance and signature of all who should approve it;" it is as follows:

CHRIST CHURCH, AUGUSTA, ME.

Being no longer strangers, but heirs of the covenant confirmed before of God to the Fathers: We, the undersigned, Pastor and People, Parents and Children, constituting Christ Church, Augusta, of the Unitarian Church of Maine, of the church universal, express the following:

We recognize the Church, coördinate with the Family and the State, as a divine and permanent form of human society.

We confess to the authority of God's most holy word, and cherish the dispensation of grace and truth by Jesus Christ, his Son.

¹ J. H. Williams' MS.

We believe in the unity of Theology, Religion and Morality, and the harmony of Nature and Revelation.

We hold to the Christian Ministry, Worship and Rites. We aim at the highest Christian culture, spiritual birth and growth, and the perfection of our natures. We will seek to bring up our children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

We will do good as we have opportunity.

We will aid in the extension of the Kingdom of Christ on the earth. So far as in us lies, we will live peaceably with all men. It shall be our endeavor to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with our God.

Acknowledging the essential unity of the Christian body, we claim the right of private judgment and the sanctity of the individual conscience. We would live agreeably to the laws of God, and die in the hope of a glorious immortality.

This Declaration, after discussion at social meetings held at private houses, was approved by nearly a unanimous vote, but before it was signed Mr. Judd had passed away. He had engaged to deliver a discourse in Boston upon "his views of the Christian Church," and on Monday evening, January 3, 1853, after severe mental labor in condensing a series of lectures which he had delivered to his own people on the subject into one lecture for the occasion, he repaired to the Stanley House to lodge, in order to take the early train of cars, which then started some hours before day, for Boston. During the night he was attacked by a fatal disease which in three weeks ended his existence.¹

This sudden bereavement of the church of a pastor in the flower of his usefulness and the vigor of his manhood, awakened a profound emotion of sorrow. Funeral services were performed in the church, which was draped in mourning, by the Rev. Robert C. Waterston of Boston, an early friend of the late pastor. Mr. Waterston afterwards supplied the pulpit for some months, and received an invitation to settle, but controlling circumstances prevented his accepting the call.

The Sunday succeeding the burial of their late pastor the "Declaration" was brought to the church, and was signed from Sabbath to Sabbath, until the members of nearly every family worshipping in Christ Church had subscribed to it.

Rev. Loammi G. Ware of Boston was Mr. Judd's successor. He was installed pastor July 26, 1854; resigned July, 1857, and went to Burlington, Vt., where he now resides. Rev. George W.

¹ J. H. Williams' MS.

Bartlett of Litchfield succeeded Mr. Ware, and was installed October 14, 1858; resigned January, 1860.¹ Rev. Henry W. Brown of Worcester, Mass., became pastor of the church in 1860. June first he was ordained to the work of the christian ministry, and continued pastor of the church until August, 1866, when he resigned and removed to Sacramento, Cal., where he now resides. Rev. S. Curtis Beach of Marion, N. Y., commenced his ministry with the church August, 1867, and left in August, 1869, to reside in Clear Lake, Minnesota. Since December, 1869, Rev. William A. Cram of Hampton Falls, N. H., has officiated.

On Monday, the second day of April, at a few minutes past eleven o'clock in the evening, the town was aroused by the appalling cry of fire, which had broken out on Kennebec bridge, and soon wrapped that structure in one dazzling sheet of flame. When first discovered the fire was bursting through the roof on the north side near the center, and apparently over the top of a closet used for tools. So rapid was its progress that Kincaid, the toll-gatherer, narrowly escaped with his family. His wife, with a child in her arms, fell at the door of the toll-house overcome by the smoke and flame, and was seriously burned before she could be rescued. The spectacle of the burning bridge was "awfully grand." During the combustion of the light and inflammable covering the flames were fanned into the wildest fury, and with a "tremendous roaring," in a dense and waving mass high above the water, spanned the river from shore to shore, capped by rolling clouds of black smoke which ascended far into the heavens. As the flames and smoke were in a great measure dissipated by the rapid and complete combustion of the covering, a magnificent spectacle appeared of a bridge with a frame-work of fire. The glowing arches, posts, beams and braces were curtained by thin flames, which feathered and skirted them, through which, however, they could be distinctly seen in strong contrast by lines of "redder light." This "fiery skeleton of the bridge" did not last long. Within half an hour from the time the alarm was given the eastern arch fell, and the western soon followed. Both continued burning as they floated down the river illuminating the shores. One created no little alarm at Hal-

¹ Mr. Bartlett went into the service in the rebellion; was appointed chaplain of the 14th Reg. of Maine volunteers Dec. 31, 1861; resigned Feb. 1863; appointed chaplain 1st Reg. Maine Cavalry Feb. 13, 1864; killed in battle June 2, 1864.

lowell, by lodging near some shipping; the other landed on Naumkeag island, four miles below Gardiner, which place it passed at three o'clock in the morning, giving at that point the first intimation of the calamity. At the first alarm, the citizens rushed to the scene of conflagration with fire engine and buckets, but were powerless to extinguish it, as "the fire poured from both ends of the bridge as it were from the chimney of a furnace, forbidding all approach." Fire soon communicated, on the west side, to the "Craig store" on the north side of the bridge, occupied by E. & E. Jones, which was soon enveloped in flames, so that only a part of the light goods of all it contained could be removed. The brick store of William Branch on the south side, was repeatedly on fire. The glass melted in the windows, and it was only saved by great exertions. Still more distant, the old building on the west side of Water street, formerly occupied by the late Judge Bridge as an office, was repeatedly on fire, and the shop of Misses P. & B. Crommett, north of the Craig store, was preserved by means of wet blankets, and a vigorous application of water from the engine. On the eastern side of the river the stores of Eben Caldwell and R. W. Lawson were in imminent danger, but were saved by the few persons on that side, some of whom were ladies who worked with great coolness and energy in passing buckets of water up the steep bank from the river.

The people of Hallowell came as speedily as possible, with two engines, one of them a "new hydraulion, with suction hose," to assist, but owing to the bad state of the roads they did not arrive until the greatest danger to the buildings saved had passed.

It was believed at the time, that the fire was the work of an incendiary, who was seen lurking around the bridge by a person who crossed twenty or thirty minutes before the alarm was given. But the suspected person was permitted to go, while the opinion was suffered to prevail that the fire was accidental, probably from a lighted cigar thrown upon the flooring.

The loss by this fire was about sixteen thousand dollars, with no insurance except upon a few shares of the bridge held in Boston.¹

Immediate measures were taken to rebuild the bridge. Under the superintendence of Ephraim Ballard the work was pushed forward with unexampled dispatch for this region. Most of the timber of which it was constructed was standing in the forest on the

¹ Kennebec Journal, April 7, 1827, and personal observation.

fifth of June, yet the bridge was made passable for foot passengers on the third of August, and for carriages on the eighteenth of the same month. This was one hundred and thirty-eight days from the day on which it was destroyed, and seventy-four days from the time when most of the timber was standing in the woods. The bridge, erected at this time, continues to the present day an enduring monument of faithful workmanship.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. At the organization of the State government it was expected that the legislature would convene at Portland for some five or ten years, and in the meantime a seat of government would be fixed upon and suitable buildings erected. Under this expectation, individuals in Portland had prepared for the assembling of the legislature at that place. A committee of both houses, which was appointed near the close of the session in 1821, to designate a place for the meeting of the next legislature, reported, by Samuel Small their chairman, after "due investigation," recommending the town of Hallowell. This place the committee regarded nearer the center of population "than any other considerable town in the State."

They said it appeared from the pay roll of the House, at the previous session, that the aggregate travel of the members to Portland was 11,135 miles, and from "accurate calculations," it had been ascertained, that the travel of the same members to Hallowell would be but 7,985 miles. The travel of the members of the senate and executive council was found to be in about the same relative proportion in favor of Hallowell. Other economical considerations, in the general and incidental expenses of government, were presented and found to be equally favorable to Hallowell. To these was added the "satisfactory assurance" that "suitable accommodations for the various departments of government, not inferior to those enjoyed at Portland, would be provided in Hallowell, free of expense to the State." From these considerations the committee was "constrained to believe" that the public good required the legislature to hold its next session in Hallowell; for which purpose a resolve was submitted, which, however, failed to pass either House.¹ This was the commencement of the agitation of the question of the seat of government in the legislature. The subject again came before the legislature in 1822, where an able

¹ Printed report in Hallowell Gazette, April 4, 1821.

and intelligent committee, consisting of Daniel Rose of Thomaston, Benjamin Green of South Berwick, and John Chandler of Monmouth, was appointed by the governor and council, under a resolve of the legislature of February 8th, which was "authorized and directed to visit such towns as they may deem proper, and designate some central and suitable place at which the seat of government may be permanently fixed and established; to ascertain the terms upon which a convenient lot for the accommodation of the State can be obtained, and the time when it will be proper for the legislature to meet at the place thus to be designated." This committee was directed to report to the next legislature at its meeting in Portland.¹

The committee, in the course of their examination in the summer following their appointment, came to Augusta and inspected a number of sites, among which was "Weston's hill," upon which the capitol now stands. It was then a conical elevation, higher than at present, east of the then traveled road to Hallowell, and separated from the village of Augusta by a deep ravine across which State street now passes. This was a beautiful spot, of commanding prospect, pleasing to the eye, and every way suitable for the erection of public buildings. The committee in making their report say, in order "that they might be enabled more correctly to determine upon the place which in their opinion would be most central and suitable for a permanent establishment of the seat of government," they visited Portland, Brunswick, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, Belfast and Wiscasset, in each of which towns "a choice of very valuable lots was freely offered to the acceptance of the State," all of which were "capable of affording not only convenient, but eligible sites for the erection of all necessary public buildings." They did not deem it necessary or expedient to "report in detail all the arguments suggested by situation and circumstances" which were urged upon them in favor of either of the places named, but "endeavored to give every consideration its due weight." They were satisfied, however, should it be thought expedient to establish the seat of government on the seaboard, that "Wiscasset is entitled to a decided preference, on account of its more central situation, the facility with which it might be defended in case of invasion, and the safe and easy access to it by water." Should it be thought expedient to locate

¹ Vol. 1. Resolves, p. 161.

in the interior, the committee were "unanimously of opinion" that the site in Augusta, delineated on an accompanying plan, which was the Weston hill site, "is the most central and suitable," and they decided "that the town of Augusta be the place at which the seat of government may be permanently fixed and established, and that it will be proper for the legislature to meet at that place on the first Wednesday of January, 1827."¹

This report was amended, recommending the legislature to meet at Augusta in 1830, provided the citizens of that town should convey to the State, free of expense, a site for the public buildings, and as thus amended was adopted.

Individuals in Augusta, in complying with the condition imposed by the legislature, and conforming to their previous offer, purchased of Judge Weston, for a large sum, the lot of land designated by the legislative committee, and conveyed the same to the State in December, 1823. The deed conveying this lot, executed by Joshua Gage and others, was communicated by the governor to the legislature January 15, 1824, and was referred to a committee, which reported a resolve providing for the acceptance of the deed. The report was accepted in the Senate and the resolve passed.² In the House the further consideration of the resolve was postponed until 1827, by a vote of seventy-seven to sixty-five;³ but this was subsequently reconsidered and the subject referred to the next legislature by a vote of seventy to sixty-six.⁴ In this the Senate concurred.

The subject, by reference, came before the legislature of 1825, with deeds of lots conveyed to the State by citizens of Thomaston and Wiscasset, which with the Augusta deed were referred to a committee, who reported again recommending the acceptance of the Augusta deed. Thereupon a debate arose, principally on the "form and language of the deed," when, to obviate objections, another deed was obtained from the same parties in Augusta, and its acceptance recommended by a committee to which it was referred.

Upon motion of Mr. Adams of Portland, to postpone the further consideration of the subject to a day beyond the probable limit of the session, a debate arose, which was conducted principally between Reuel Williams of Augusta and Samuel Fessenden

¹ Report of committee to legislature, Jan. 17, 1823.

² Jan. 21, 1824.

³ House Journal, p. 72.

⁴ *Ib.* p. 122.

of Portland. The former urged a decision of the question of location, in order that preparation for building might be economically made, and during his remarks he considered the question of the place of location. The latter advocated delay, as it was not contemplated to locate at Augusta before 1830, and before that time arrived it might appear that Augusta was not the proper place for the permanent location. The postponement, which was carried sixty-five to fifty-four, was subsequently reconsidered, and the subject was referred in both branches to the next legislature.

In 1826 no progress was made. The subject came up on the report of a committee designating a place for the meeting of the *next* legislature, which was finally determined to be Portland.

This brings us to the year 1827. In the Senate, January 24th of this year, resolves were passed "fixing the seat of government at Augusta from and after January 1, 1830," and providing until that time for the meeting of the legislature at Portland, also accepting the deed of Joshua Gage and others of a site for the public buildings, and authorizing the governor and council to procure plans and estimate of the expense of suitable buildings. The resolves were referred in the House to a committee which reported them without amendment, and upon a day assigned for their consideration Mr. Adams of Portland proposed to amend, by striking out the resolves and substituting one providing simply for the meeting of the next legislature at Portland. He was not prepared to say that Augusta was the most suitable place for the permanent seat of government, and he did not think it expedient to legislate further on the subject than his amendment proposed.

Mr. Davis of Augusta regretted to see the resolves assailed in this manner, and if the gentleman was sincere in his declared purpose of only providing for the next legislature, his amendment was useless, as the original resolves provided for that. Mr. Evans of Gardiner was surprised to find the resolves thus attacked. Nobody supposed the next legislature was to be carried away from Portland. The object of the resolves was to fix a time for removal, "and to designate a place where the seat of government should be permanently fixed."

Mr. Goodenow of Alfred hoped they should all endeavor to ascertain their duty and "have the firmness to do it." He presumed his constituents were in favor of Portland for the seat of government. If it would be just to other parts of the State they would

be glad to have it fixed there; but they had more regard for justice than for their own private interest. He believed justice to the State at large required the passage of the resolves.

Mr. McCobb of Phipsburg hoped the amendment would not prevail; it was time the question was settled; it ought to be put at rest; he was not particular about the place.

Mr. Adams frankly avowed that he did not want to come to the consideration of the question of the permanent seat of government at this time. The treasury was empty; there was no present means for building; the boundary of the State was not settled, and we could not tell where the center would fall.

Mr. Ames of Bath considered two questions, when to remove and where to establish. The objection that the condition of the State and the center of our population are constantly changing would always remain in force, and if admitted we never should fix our seat government. He believed it was time to fix upon a permanent seat of government. He felt more embarrassed as to the place where, for gentlemen were manifestly influenced by self-interest more than by the broad principles of justice. Brunswick, Bath, or Wiscasset might accommodate his constituents better than Augusta, but it did not follow that he ought to vote for one of those towns, for either of them might not accommodate the State as well as Augusta. "From all considerations he was led irresistably to the conclusion that Augusta was the place which we ought to select." It might be said that he was prejudiced in favor of Augusta, living in a county contiguous to Kennebec. He acknowledged that Lincoln and Kennebec had a common interest, and always would have, as long as they were washed by the waters of the Androscoggin and Kennebec, but he believed there were substantial reasons for the selection, and named "its being central as to territory, population and representation; it was a place where the public records and public offices might be kept in security in case of wars; it was a place where the business of legislation might be carried on with less embarrassment and more purity than in a large town."

The question of striking out the resolves was decided in the negative fifty-one to sixty-nine. Mr. Adams moved to amend by striking out "1830" and inserting "1840."

Mr. Vance of Baring thought it not necessary to extend the time to 1840; was himself in favor of Waterville, but as there

was no prospect of going there he should vote for Augusta. He always was of the opinion that we should locate our seat of government on the Kennebec.

Mr. Swan of Portland had waited patiently to hear some good reason for agitating the question at the present time; he had heard none. A new census would be taken in 1830; the legislature would then "be better qualified" to settle the question. The State was not prepared for the taxation necessary to erect public buildings. The unsettled lands might vary the relative situation of our population. The motion was negatived, forty-one to seventy-two.

It was now moved to insert "1835." Mr. Davis was not particular about the year; 1831 or 1832 he would agree to, but thought a longer time unnecessary. He discussed the question at length, and was followed by other gentlemen. Dr. Shaw of Wiscasset made a set speech in favor of the location at that place. When the motion was put, it was carried in favor of 1835 by a vote sixty-seven to sixty-six. Mr. Carpenter of Howland then moved to insert "Bangor" in place of "Augusta." Mr. Vance opposed, and said, "in both wars the enemy had scoured the Penobscot." The motion failed. Mr. Cobb of Waterville then moved to insert "Waterville," which he and Mr. Vance advocated, but the motion was lost. After further discussion and the loss of proposed amendments, the resolves as amended by inserting "1835" instead of "1830" were passed to be engrossed, by a vote of eighty-three to fifty-six.

The resolves now went to the Senate, but on account of some mistake in relation to the deed mentioned in the second resolve, were recalled by the House, amended, and finally referred to a committee and passed in a new draft. In the Senate they were committed and reported in still a new draft and passed. When they again came up for action in the House, the "game to divide and conquer," which had been played hitherto, was again successfully adopted. The resolves were now amended providing that a committee, to be appointed, should examine some seven towns ambitious of the honor of being the seat of government, and if they should determine and report that Augusta was preferable to either of them, and the legislature should accept the report, it should settle the question in favor of Augusta.

This omnibus amendment, intended to defeat the measure by

combining all hopeful interests in opposition was carried, eighty to fifty-one, and the resolves as amended passed and were sent to the Senate. The Senate rejected them, and passed new resolves providing the place and estimate for public buildings, and that the next legislature should meet at Portland. The Senate's resolves were now rejected in the House which voted to insist on its former resolves. Conferees were appointed. They could not agree, and recommended that no further action be taken on the subject.

A resolve was then introduced into the House and passed, providing that the legislature should meet annually in Portland until otherwise ordered. In the Senate this was amended on the motion of Mr. Southwick of Kennebec, by providing that the *next* legislature shall meet in Hallowell, and as amended passed by a vote of ten to eight. In the House the Senate's amendment was adopted without debate, yeas sixty-seven, nays fifty-nine. On motion to reconsider this vote a long debate ensued, when the question was decided in the negative fifty-nine to sixty-five. The resolve was then passed and approved by the governor.

It was now perceived by those who had long opposed fixing upon a place for the permanent seat of government, that their opposition had changed the temporary place of meeting, and they came cordially into the support of a measure, which had been fully discussed in the legislature and out of it, for fixing upon Augusta as the permanent seat.

The question heretofore had been one of time, when to remove, rather than the place where. It is noticeable that no vote had passed either branch of the legislature fixing on any place but Augusta for the *permanent* seat of government.

A bill was now introduced into the House, by Mr. Vance, providing that on and after January 1, 1832 "the permanent seat of government shall be established at Augusta," and until that time the legislature should annually hold its session at Portland, and authorizing the governor and council to obtain a conveyance to the State of a suitable lot of land in Augusta on which to erect the public buildings, provided the same can be had without expense to the State, and that five hundred dollars be placed at the disposal of the governor to enable him to cause to be fenced, improved and ornamented with trees, such lot as may be conveyed to the State, and that all laws and resolves inconsistent with the act be repealed. This bill was advocated by Mr. Adams of

Portland, and opposed by Mr. Evans of Gardiner, and passed by eighty-one yeas to thirty-eight nays. In the Senate it passed by eleven yeas to seven nays, and on the 24th day of February was approved by the governor.

Thus after the report of a committee, appointed by the Governor and Council under a resolve of the legislature, recommending Augusta as the place for the permanent seat of government, and the full investigation and report of committees repeatedly appointed by the legislature in favor of that place, and after full discussion by five successive legislatures of the question of the permanent location of the seat of government, Augusta was fixed upon, with the unanimous consent of the county of Cumberland, which had been most strenuous in its opposition to the agitation of the question. The counties of York and Oxford strongly favored the decision, as did also Hancock and Washington. Kennebec was divided by the influence in favor of Hallowell; Somerset by the aspirations of Waterville, a place nearer to that county; and Lincoln by views favorable to Wiscasset, a town within her own borders.¹

At the annual meeting in March, the act establishing the seat of government in Augusta was read, and Daniel Cony, Joshua Gage and James Bridge were chosen a committee "to inform the Governor that whenever a lot of land whereon to erect the State house should be selected, pursuant to the provisions of the act afore-said, the same shall be conveyed to the State free of expense," and the committee, with the selectmen, were "authorized and requested," when the Governor and Council shall visit the town,

¹ The yeas and nays on the passage of the act establishing a seat of government are interesting, and are by counties, as follows :

SENATE.				HOUSE.			
Counties.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent	Counties.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent
York	2	....	1	York	15	5	3
Cumberland	3	....	....	Cumberland	24	....	1
Lincoln	1	3	....	Lincoln	11	10	5
Hancock	1	....	1	Hancock	11	....	5
Washington	1	....	....	Washington	4	....	3
Oxford	1	1	....	Oxford	8	2	4
Somerset .....	....	1	....	Somerset	3	6	2
Penobscot	1	....	....	Penobscot	1	4	2
Kennebec	1	2	....	Kennebec	4	11	6
	11	7	2		81	38	31

to select a site, to attend upon and show them all such situations as may be deemed suitable for the purpose.

Pursuant to previous notice, on the fifth day of June, Gov. Lincoln and his Council met at Augusta, and, accompanied by the committee, the selectmen and several gentlemen from various parts of the State, proceeded to select a site for the public buildings. After examining various places on both sides of the river, it was determined to take the lot originally selected by the commissioners in 1822. This lot, upon which the State House now stands, was, on the sixth day of June, conveyed to the State by Joshua Gage, Joseph Chandler, Robert C. Vose, Henry W. Fuller, Pitt Dillingham and Reuel Williams. It is forty-two rods wide and about one hundred and thirty rods long, reaching from the old Hallowell road to the river, and contains thirty-four acres.¹ The governor expressed his gratification that in making the selection no attempt had been made to influence him or any member of the council in favor of one part of the town over the other, and "that rival interests of individuals did not disturb the perfect harmony of the citizens."

In the autumn, Col. Edward Williams was appointed to superintend the expenditure of the small appropriation made for setting out trees upon the lot and preparing for the foundations of the buildings. Gov. Lincoln, upon the assembling of the legislature in January of the next year, called attention to the necessity of providing public buildings, and suggested the public lands as the means of accomplishing the object. This portion of his message was referred to a committee, which reported resolves providing for the appointment of a commissioner of public buildings, and appropriating certain townships of land for their erection. These resolves were opposed in the Senate by the three members from Cumberland and one from Oxford, but were passed by the votes of the sixteen other senators. In the House they passed, after "a spirited debate," by ninety-one yeas to fifty-two nays,² and

¹ Recorded in Kennebec Registry, Book 60, p. 281.

Counties.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent	Counties.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent
² York	5	16	2	Kennebec	17	....	3
Cumberland .....	....	24	1	Oxford	10	4	....
Lincoln	20	1	1	Somerset	11	....	....
Hancock	4	5	....	Penobscot	7	....	....
Washington	5	2	....			
Waldo	12	....	....		91	52	7

on the second of February were approved by the governor. In the following month William King of Bath was appointed commissioner under the resolves, and made preparation to commence the building.

The "young men" celebrated Independence this year, in an appropriate manner, under the direction of Col. Edward Williams, Alfred Redington and James Bridge, Jr., as a committee of arrangements. Luther Severance was orator; dinner was served by Palmer, at the court house, at which Daniel Williams presided assisted by Elias Craig, Jr. and Rufus Chandler Vose; William L. Wheeler acted as chief marshal assisted by Frederic A. Fuller.

The orator modestly remarked in the Journal in speaking of his performance, that, for "the attention with which it was received, more credit was due to the politeness of the audience than to the merits of the address." But Joseph J. Eveleth probably thought otherwise, as he complimented him by the following toast: "*The Editor of the 'Folio of four pages,'* like Luther of old, he fearlessly attacked the corrupt institutions of the day; may he as eminently succeed in diffusing the principles of political orthodoxy." Henry W. Fuller, Jr., in allusion to a local enterprise, gave: "*Waterville and Augusta,* twin sisters, united by interest—*dam* the Kennebec and *lock* them together."

Oak street was laid out this year, "reserving to James Bridge the right to occupy the ground where the North house stands, which is partly in said street, so long as it shall continue to be occupied as a dwelling house." This was the dwelling house of the late Judge North, which he occupied from his early settlement to within a few years before his death, which occurred in 1825.

On the night of Thursday, the 28th day of September, E. L. Hamlin of Bangor with his wife and child in a chaise crossed the Kennebec bridge, and by direction of the toll-gatherer proceeded to find Palmer's tavern, but missed his way and continued on Bridge street to a place where the road is narrow, with a precipice on one side. In endeavoring to turn, it being very dark, the horse backed the chaise over the bank, and all were "precipitated twenty or thirty feet down among the bushes." Neither the persons nor horse were seriously injured, but the chaise was much shattered, and the selectmen gave Mr. Hamlin a new one. This was at the north end of Elm street, where Daniel Woodward since built a house.

Great interest attended an active canvass for county senators this year. A convention of delegates from all the towns in the district assembled at Augusta and nominated Reuel Williams, Joel Wellington and Edward Fuller. Mr. Williams, who had been senator the two previous years, received the nomination by thirty-four out of forty-four votes thrown. The other gentlemen were not selected with so great unanimity. Opposition immediately arose. It was said the candidates were opposed to the national administration, and conventions were called and held in Waterville and Hallowell which nominated other candidates said to be more friendly, and in favor of a change of one of the United States senators from Maine, who was said to be hostile to the administration of Mr. Adams. Mr. Williams was opposed, partly on local ground, by the towns where the opposing conventions were held, and partly by leaders having views of their own to carry out.

Severance, in the Journal, endorsed the regular nomination as politically sound, and defended Mr. Williams against the attacks made upon him. The town, when it came together at the September election, polled the unprecedented vote of 541 for governor, all of which were for Enoch Lincoln. Reuel Williams had 542 for senator, and the other gentlemen nominated with him nearly the same number. In relation to them there were but four scattering. Mr. Williams had the largest number of votes of any candidate in the county which formed the district, and was elected with Nathan Cutler and Joshua Cushman of the opposing ticket. This was the first division which disturbed the political harmony in Kennebec since the "separation."

The following year, 1828, parties were forming with a view to the Presidential election. A meeting of the members of the legislature with other persons from all parts of the State "openly and decidedly friendly" to the reëlection of John Quincy Adams was called, to assemble at Portland, in January, to "consider the subject of electors," and adopt measures in favor of the national administration. At this meeting electors at large were nominated, and an address to the people and resolutions were adopted. Reuel Williams put himself on record at this meeting as a friend of the administration, by being present and participating in its proceedings. As usual, the county committee called county and senatorial conventions, to assemble on the ninth of August, at the court house, in Augusta, to nominate a county and senatorial ticket. A

number of gentlemen from different towns in the county called another convention of delegates, "of open and undoubted attachment to the national administration," to assemble for the same purpose, at the same place, on the eleventh day of August. The two conventions met at the appointed times. The same delegates were chosen from some towns to attend both conventions. Similar resolutions were passed in the conventions sustaining the administration of President Adams, and censuring John Chandler, senator in Congress, for his opposition to the administration; and both prominently recognized the fact that two senators in Congress were to be selected by the next legislature. The first convention nominated Reuel Williams, Nathan Cutler and Joshua Cushman for re-election as senators; the last nominated the two latter, and substituted Sanford Kingsbury for Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams immediately declined the nomination of the first convention "having been honored"—as he said—"with a seat in the Senate for the last three years," and "being unwilling to be the cause" of division.

Upon the assembling of the legislature in 1829, as the two conventions desired, John Chandler was proscribed, and Peleg Sprague elected in his place. This made a vacancy in the Kennebec congressional district, and Gov. Lincoln appointed the sixth day of April for filling it. Now commenced a memorable struggle the sequel of former divisions. A number of gentlemen were nominated as candidates in the public prints, the most prominent of whom were Reuel Williams and George Evans. Severance, in noticing them remarked, "we cannot oppose either; they are both able and good men;" but in contrasting their merits, he plainly gave preference to Mr. Williams, by passing a high eulogium on his character. He had previously said, "We do not seek to control, but to record the public will." He united in a circular with Joshua Gage, Williams Emmons, Henry W. Fuller, Thomas W. Smith, Watson F. Hallett and others, recommending Mr. Williams to the electors for their suffrages.

When the day of election came there was no choice, but Williams led Evans nearly five hundred votes. Gen. Jesse Robinson, the candidate of the Jackson men, had five hundred and seventy-six, Timothy Boutelle one hundred and thirty-seven, with three hundred and ninety-seven scattering. The Journal in commenting on the election remarked, that "Williams, Evans and Boutelle

were supporters of Mr. Adams' administration," and that the canvass "revived some local jealousies which had begun to pass into oblivion."

The 20th of July was named for a second ballot. In order to concentrate on a candidate to unite the "anti-Jackson strength," a call was made for a convention by four prominent men of the district who happened to be Mr. Evans' friends. This was addressed to "republicans who were openly and decidedly in favor of the reëlection of John Q. Adams." They were requested to meet at the court house in Augusta on July 9th. At this convention of George Evans' friends he was nominated, with only one dissenting vote for Reuel Williams. Fifteen towns in the district claiming to be friendly to Mr. Williams were not represented, and the six delegates from Augusta did not take part in its deliberations. The *Journal* declared that by throwing the odium of Jacksonism most unjustly upon Mr. Williams, "the friends of Mr. Evans have carried their point in obtaining his nomination." Mr. Williams, however, was nominated in the public prints and by printed circular signed by influential friends.

The canvass which followed was animated and warm, and resulted in the election of Evans by one hundred and four majority. With the exception of one hundred and one scattering the votes were divided between Williams and Evans. Augusta polled seven hundred and thirty-eight for Williams, twenty-seven for Evans, six for Williams Emmons and three for Abijah Smith—an unprecedented vote of seven hundred and seventy-four. This large vote led to the suspicion and charge, in the *American Advocate*, of illegal voting by persons at work upon the public buildings which were then being erected in Augusta. The charge was indignantly repelled by the selectmen, who published a card stating that they made two lists of voters; one comprised the inhabitants of the town, numbering nine hundred and twenty-four, of whom seven hundred and eleven voted; the other was a list of the workmen on the public buildings, numbering one hundred and thirty-three, of whom sixty-two only were found qualified and permitted to vote.

Mr. Williams had written a letter, early in January, prior to the first ballot, which found its way into the *Journal* before the second ballot, in which he declared, "I have uniformly acted with the friends of the State administration until they divided on the Presi-

dential question, and in that I could not prefer Jackson to Adams, and separated from friends whom I highly esteem. Gen. Jackson has succeeded, and I am content to judge his administration by his measures." It is not surprising that the heated contest and doubtful attitude in which some chose to place him, should have left Mr. Williams in a condition to have subsequently united with the democratic party.

Mr. Harrison of the United States Senate, reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, January 16, 1827, to establish an arsenal at Augusta, which became a law March 3d of the same year. The act required the Secretary of War "to purchase, as soon as can be effected on reasonable terms, a site for an arsenal in the town of Augusta in the State of Maine, and cause to be erected such an arsenal as may be deemed proper for the safe keeping of arms and munitions of the United States for the northern and eastern frontier."

Major Talcott of the United States Engineers was here in June following to make surveys, with a view to the selection of a site by the Secretary of War. A number of lots were examined on each side of the river, but the present location combining the greatest advantages was purchased, and in September proposals were issued for materials to construct the arsenal buildings under direction of Lieut. J. Hills.

The appropriation for the arsenal from estimates by Col. George Bomford of the Ordnance department was \$15,000, for a small depot for military stores to be supplied from the Watertown arsenal. Upon further consideration it was perceived that these posts were two hundred miles apart, and the water communication between them was liable to be cut off by an enemy, and was cut off during the last war. The Colonel reported February 20, 1828, that "a part of the country so much exposed, and liable to become the seat of war, requires that an arsenal upon a scale adequate to furnish the military supplies for its defence should be established," and he recommended suitable buildings of proper dimensions, adapted to the various purposes of an "arsenal of large size such as would be requisite for fabricating military supplies;" and for this purpose an additional appropriation of \$30,000 was made.

On the 14th of June, 1828, the corner stone of the main building of the arsenal was laid. March 27, 1829, a further appropriation of \$45,000 was made, and the buildings numbering fifteen were

erected, ten of them of blocks of unhammered granite, laid in ashler courses in the most thorough and permanent manner. The lot, embracing forty acres, was enclosed with a heavy iron fence, eight feet high, upon a substantial foundation of granite deeply imbedded, and a heavy bank wall of the same durable material was built upon the river, with a wharf of granite at which vessels drawing ten feet of water can lay in the drought of summer. Large sums were expended from time to time in addition to the appropriations, for erecting the buildings, grading the grounds and placing the post in a completed condition for the purposes for which it was designed.

The arsenal is one hundred feet long by thirty feet wide, and three stories high, with a spacious basement. It is elevated forty-five feet above low water mark, and is 211 feet from the river. In the first story 2640 boxes of national armory muskets may be stored; in the second story 2376; in the third 2112.

The larger magazine will contain 660 barrels of powder, the smaller 254. The other buildings are a storehouse eighty feet by thirty, two stories high; officers' small quarters, barracks, officers' large quarters, stable, blacksmith shop, armorer's shops and wheelwright's shops.

Lieut. Hills, in command of the station, was relieved by Capt. C. Mellen, Second Artillery, May 20, 1831. He continued in command until the last of May, 1833, when he was relieved by James W. Ripley, Captain of Ordnance, who took great interest in grading and improving the grounds. By his recommendation the lot was enlarged and fenced with iron pickets, the wharf built and other improvements made. On the 25th of October, 1834, Capt. Ripley requested "orders to perform a short tour of duty in the course of the winter at the Alleghany arsenal under the orders of Major Baker," for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of duty as Captain of Ordnance, and that Lieut. Robert Anderson might be temporarily detailed for ordnance duty, and assigned to the command of the post during his absence. This request was granted, and Lieut. Anderson relieved Capt. Ripley November 3d, and continued until Ripley's return in May of the next year. Lieut. Anderson, afterwards as Major in command of Fort Sumter, had the distinguished honor of making the celebrated defence of that fortress against the first shock of the great Rebellion.

In June, 1835, Capt. Ripley was temporarily relieved, for a few

months, by Lieut. George S. Green. Returning, he continued in command until May, 1841, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Springfield armory. Lieut. R. A. Wainwright succeeded Capt. Ripley, and was in command in December, 1846, when he was ordered to Mexico during the war with that country. In his absence, until December 1848 when he returned and resumed command, James L. Child, his father-in-law, acted as military store-keeper. Lieut. Wainwright was finally relieved, September 5, 1851, by Capt. F. D. Callender, who had seen service in the Mexican war. Lieut. O. O. Howard succeeded Capt. Callender December 5, 1855. He remained but a few months, until July 18, 1856, when Capt. I. Gorgas took command. Lieut. Howard was appointed Colonel of the Third Maine Infantry, and left with it for the South when the rebellion broke out. He was rapidly promoted, and served as Brigadier-General with distinguished valor at the battle of Gettysburg. As Major-General he led one wing of Sherman's army on its celebrated march from Atlanta, through Georgia to Savannah and from thence through South and North Carolina to Virginia. Capt. Gorgas continued in command until June 1, 1858, when he was relieved by Lieut. J. W. Todd, who was succeeded on the 25th of October of the same year by Briscoe G. Baldwin of Virginia, as military store-keeper. Baldwin was in command at the commencement of the rebellion, and was offered the charge of the State Arsenal of Virginia. When that State seceded he resigned and left for the South. June 1, 1861, Benjamin H. Gilbreth of Augusta, was placed in charge as military store-keeper, and continued to 1869, when he was ordered to and left for California. Maj. James M. Whittemore is the officer now in command.

During the Mexican war rockets were made and fixed ammunition prepared at the arsenal, and forwarded in considerable quantities. The land and buildings were valued June 10, 1855, at \$155,154, and the military stores at \$394,735.80, among which were 24,313 muskets, 1,936,300 pounds of musket powder—nearly 1000 tons—and 50,000 pounds of cannon powder, besides shot, shells and cannon. These were at the arsenal at the commencement of the rebellion, and were forwarded to the seat of war. Large quantities of fixed ammunition were prepared at the arsenal during the war; and it was made a depot of valuable military stores, amounting at times to one million and an half of dollars. When attempts were being made by rebel emissaries to burn

northern cities, it was supposed that they might reach Augusta from Canada, and try to destroy the arsenal with its military stores, and a vigilant watch was kept. One dark night, about midnight, the sentinels on the wharf discovered a boat filled with men approaching without noise. They were challenged, but failing to answer a few shots were fired at them, when they fled and were not heard from afterwards.

On the twenty-eighth of August James Dickman issued proposals to publish, at Augusta, the "Maine Patriot and State Gazette." He claimed patronage of the public on account of his "strictly republican principles," and his intention to "tenaciously adhere to the doctrines which were advanced by Jefferson and Madison, those great luminaries that shed so much glory upon the political horizon of America." Dickman had published the "Columbian Star," a paper started at Alfred, in York county, to support William H. Crawford for the Presidency. After that paper was discontinued he published the "Dover Gazette," a paper in opposition to the administration of President Adams. A number of citizens opposed to Mr. Adams, and ardently in favor of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, were instrumental in starting the Patriot. The leaders were Edmund T. Bridge, John A. Chandler, Edward Williams and Greenlief White. Wednesday, October 31st, the new paper, of a size somewhat larger than its contemporary, the "Kennebec Journal," made its appearance under the editorship of Aurelius V. Chandler, eldest son of Gen. Joseph Chandler. It was printed in the Page house, the same in which the Kennebec Intelligencer was printed in 1795.

In the presidential canvass of the next year the "Patriot" was foremost in the contest for Gen. Jackson, and after his election, in May, 1829, it was sold to Harlow Spaulding, by whom it was published, at his store next to the Augusta bank, under the continued editorial charge of Mr. Chandler, who, in the fall of the following year, went south to recruit his health, where he died, in Charleston, S. C., December 31, 1830, at the age of twenty-three years. James W. Bradbury succeeded Mr. Chandler in the editorial chair, but relinquished it July 1, 1831, and the paper was discontinued in December following having been superseded by "The Age."

Harlow Spaulding kept, at his bookstore on the east side of Water street nearly opposite Judge North's house, "hats and

buffalo robes." He removed, in 1829, to the store formerly occupied by Vose & Bridge. R. Bugden opened a store in No. 1 Arch Row in the fall of the previous year. William S. Craig had, January 4th, opened a new apothecary store in the building recently occupied by Perkins & Ames, which was the "Vose store,"¹ but soon removed to the south tenement of the Robinson & Crosby stores, where he formed a short copartnership with Dr. E. S. Tappan. Greenlief White and George W. Allen terminated the copartnership of White & Allen in March, 1828; and White formed with Edward Williams the firm of White & Williams, who sold groceries at wholesale in store No. 6 Arch Row, erected by Edward Williams the previous year. William L. Wheeler had a "new store and new goods" in the Vose store, vacated by William Dewey for No. 7 Arch Row, which he with Pitt Dillingham had just built. William Bridge, the youngest son of Judge Bridge, had opened a store in his father's old office, which had been removed to a lot south of and adjoining Vose & Bridge's store. Horatio Bridge had taken an office for the practice of law in Milburn, (now Skowhegan;) and Richard H. Vose, October 23d, had taken an office for the same purpose in No. 6 Arch Row, over White & Williams' store. Robert Goodenow of Wilton was appointed county attorney. Ariel Mann, judge of probate, died in March, and Henry W. Fuller was appointed in his place in June.

The pioneer of Methodism in this section of the State was Elder Jesse Lee, of Virginia. In performing a missionary tour of the New England States, in 1793, he visited Hallowell and preached in the academy at the Hook, October 13th and 20th.²

The first Methodist sermon preached in Maine, is said to have been delivered by Elder Lee, at Saco, September 10th of the same year. The first preacher of this persuasion, of whom we have an account as officiating at Augusta, was the Rev. Epaphras Kibbey, who, in the summer of 1800, lectured in the hall of the old Thomas house on the lot number thirty, just above Island brook. In the year 1802, Augusta was included in a circuit called the Hallowell circuit, organized that year, extending from Richmond to Bloomfield, (now Skowhegan,) of which Ralph Williston was the Presiding Elder, and Comfort C. Smith and Aaron Humphrey were "preachers in charge." At this time, the society in Augusta consisted of one class of about twenty members, in the north part of the town,

¹ Vose store, next below the Kennebec House.

² Gen. Sewall's Diary.

led by Japheth Beale who had just moved to town from Bridgewater, Mass. The second class in Augusta was formed in the village, in 1807, and Elihu Robinson was appointed its first leader. He was a native of Attleborough, Mass.; joined the Methodists in Cumberland, R. I., in 1800, at the age of sixteen years, and removed to Wrentham, Mass., where he was appointed, at the age of twenty years, the first class leader in that town. The class at the village was small, and two years after its formation, in 1809, numbered but five persons. These were Elihu Robinson, leader, his wife, Susanna Robinson, Timothy Page and his wife, and Sally Hayward. In 1810 Japheth Beale with his wife removed from the north part of the town to the village, and the class soon increased to sixteen members under the united efforts of the two class leaders, Robinson and Beale, who may be regarded as the chief instruments in founding and promoting the early growth of the Methodist church in Augusta.

The first Quarterly meeting in Augusta was held in the old court house the last day of November and first day of December, 1810; Oliver Beale at the time being Presiding Elder, and Zachariah Gibson "preacher in charge." The first Love Feast was held in a shop where Robinson & Beale worked at chair-making, afterwards a small dwelling at the corner of Winthrop and Summer streets. From this time, for eighteen years, until 1828, occasional preaching was had, and the growth of the society was slow. The circuit including Augusta, at first so extensive, became divided and subdivided, until, in 1821, the towns of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner remained a circuit, and continued to be called by the original name, the Hallowell circuit. It numbered at this time three hundred and fourteen church members under the charge of the Rev. Charles Virgin.

In 1827 the society in Augusta had so increased and strengthened as to take measures for erecting a meeting-house, the pews of which, in anticipation of building and to provide a fund for that purpose, were sold at auction, January 17, 1828, at the house of "George W. Perkins, innholder."¹ In the following November, the house, pleasantly situated on an eligible lot on Green street, was completed, and on the twenty-seventh of the same month dedicated; on which occasion the celebrated John Newland Maffit, of Portsmouth, N. H., preached the sermon from Haggai, second

¹Perkins then kept the Kennebec House.

chapter, seventh verse. The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. Phineas Crandall of Wiscasset; the dedicatory prayer by Rev. Sullivan Bray of Vassalborough; and concluding prayer by Rev. Benjamin Tappan of Augusta. The chapel was not large, "but a neat and well constructed building." Mr. Maffit preached a number of times at other houses of worship before leaving town, creating quite a sensation as a "popular pulpit orator."

The society now having a commodious house, this year Augusta was made "a station," and Daniel B. Randall was appointed "preacher in charge." He remained but a short time, and James Warren was appointed his successor. In 1829 Oliver Beale supplied the station; and during the two following years John B. Husted, under whose preaching there was a revival.

The number of church members first appears at this time on the church records; it was one hundred and thirty-six. The number increased to one hundred and seventy-three in 1837. In the following year the class in the north part of the town was set off to the Sidney station, and the number of members returned fell on account of the change to one hundred and five. The church however increased, particularly during a revival under the preaching of Albert T. Barnard, in 1841, when one hundred were added to its number, which in that year reached two hundred and sixty-three. Two years after the number had reached three hundred and five, but subsequently diminished.

In 1847 "a neat and commodious" parsonage was built on the meeting-house lot, and "comfortably furnished." The congregation worshipping in the church had become so large in 1848, as to require increased accommodation. This was provided, in accordance with a plan originated by John Fisher for enlarging the house by cutting it into two parts and separating the parts so as to admit of an additional section, sufficiently large for twenty new pews. The singing gallery was taken out, and seats for the choir prepared nearly on a level with the floor. The pulpit and altar were greatly improved, the inside painted, a new carpet furnished and blinds provided for the windows. These improvements were regarded as "forming an important era in the history of the society." After their completion a protracted meeting, continuing eight weeks, was held, which resulted in the addition of forty probationary members. During the year eighty-three were received on probation, and a net increase added to the church of fifty-seven members. In 1852 a small reed organ was purchased for the use of the choir, at an

expense of seventy dollars. The unusual amount of "\$706.43 of moneys for benevolent objects," was "carried to conference" in 1854.¹ The following year Rev. Stephen Allen was "preacher in charge." It was a year of "severe trial to the society; the Kennebec dam had broken away; the mills stopped; and valuable members during the past two years had removed from town. Yet with commendable resolution the society improved the meeting house, and renewed its furniture; repaired the parsonage, and built a convenient and commodious vestry under the church, in all which the "Ladies' sewing circle" rendered invaluable assistance in providing funds.

This society has maintained sabbath schools, in addition to the one at their church on Green street, in the "Chadwick neighborhood," and at "Munroeville," on Northern Avenue. The usual contributions, for various benevolent objects, have been stately taken in this church, and during its varying fortunes, in prosperity and adversity, it is believed to have exercised a uniformly increasing influence upon a community which it has been instrumental in training in the ways of peace and piety. The ministers in charge since Augusta became a station have been as follows, with the "reported" number of members in each year, as far as known:

1828. Daniel B. Randall,		1849. Charles F. Allen,	314
James Warren,		1850. Charles F. Allen,	
1829. Oliver Beale,		1851. H. M. Blake,	304
1830. John B. Husted,		1852. H. M. Blake,	299
1831. John B. Husted,	136	1853. H. B. Abbot,	272
1832. Elijah Crooker,	120	1854. H. B. Abbot,	
1833. James Warren,	142	1855. Stephen Allen,	275
1834. George Webber,	159	1856. Joseph Colby,	
1835. Justin Spaulding,	172	1857. Joseph Colby,	
		1858. Aaron Sanderson,	
1836. Asbury Caldwell,	182	1859. Aaron Sanderson,	215
1837. Daniel Fuller,	173	1860. A. J. Church,	
1838. Ephraim Wiley,	105	1861. A. J. Church,	
Benjamin F. Tefft,		William McKendree Bray,	
1839. Joseph C. Aspenwall,	132	1862. William McKendree Bray,	
1840. Joseph H. Jeune		1863. Charles Munger,	
1841. Albert T. Barnard,	263	1864. Charles Munger,	
1842. Caleb Fuller,	287	1865. D. B. Randall,	
1843. Caleb Fuller,	305	1866. D. B. Randall,	233
1844. Asahel Moore,	291	1867. Cyrus A. King,	234
1845. Charles W. Morse,	240	1868. Cyrus A. King,	234
1846. Charles W. Morse,	248	1869. Cyrus A. King,	240
1847. Stephen Allen,	244	1870. Ezekiel Martin,	250
1848. Stephen Allen,	305		

¹ Church Records, p. 13.² Forty-five transferred to "North Augusta."

The spirit of improvement in church edifices had reached the Methodist society in 1867. In June of that year measures were taken for an enlargement and improvement of their house of worship. From a design by John C. Tibbetts, architect, the work was commenced in August by George H. Snow and the building raised five feet and seven inches, giving an audience room twenty-four feet high. The roof was newly shingled; the tower which sat upon the gable was taken down and a new tower built in front, surmounted by a ribbed spire of graceful proportion and ornamental finish, capped by a finial over one hundred feet from the ground. This enlargement gave entrance way in the tower and provided room for fourteen new pews. The old pews were suffered to remain but changed in color from sombre green to a graining of chestnut with black walnut trimmings, and the arched ceiling gave place to finely frescoed panel-work, and the walls were enriched by fresco with a cornice in fresco, and perforated by large ornamental windows of diamond shaped flecked glass. A new organ powerful for its size and of fine tone built by Hamill of East Cambridge, Mass., was provided, also a new bell of greater weight than the old one. The building has the appearance of a new, finely proportioned, modern constructed house, all of which was accomplished at an expense not much exceeding seven thousand dollars.

The election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, in the previous year, greatly encouraged the small minority in Maine who favored his election. In Augusta his friends observed the 4th of March, the day of his inauguration, by a "glorification at Palmers," at which about a hundred persons sat down to dinner. They were addressed by Edmund T. Bridge. Bells were rung, guns fired, and an uproar made as for a general jubilee. In legislative convention of the Adams men, who now assumed the name of National Republicans, Jonathan G. Hunton, of Readfield, was nominated a candidate for governor. The Jackson men, who called themselves Democratic Republicans, assembled in Augusta June 12th, and nominated Samuel E. Smith of Wiscasset for the same office. Their convention met in the Methodist chapel, the galleries of which were not sufficient to accommodate the spectators, and it adjourned to the old south meeting-house, where it finished its deliberations. Col. Isaac Lane, of Hollis, acted as president, and Edward Kavanagh and Dr. Ingalls as secretaries. A warm gubernatorial contest ensued, characterized by personal

abuse of the candidates, and resulting in the election of Hunton by a small majority.

Some of the leading men in town, who had been Adams men, issued a circular to the electors, declaring Smith to be an Adams man, and justly claiming for him qualifications for the office superior to Hunton. The vote of Augusta for Hunton was two hundred and eighty-two, for Smith one hundred and sixty-five, while at the same election Luther Severance, who was chosen representative, had three hundred and twenty-eight votes to ninety for Asaph R. Nichols who was on the Smith ticket. Hunton was unfortunate in some of his appointments to office, and was defeated the next year by Smith in a persistent contest which the Democrats waged with the National Republicans for ascendancy in the State. Augusta polled three hundred and seventy-six votes for Smith, and two hundred and sixty-seven for Hunton, with seven scattering. At the same election Severance, as candidate for representative, was defeated by Daniel Williams, democrat who had four hundred and thirteen votes to two hundred and fifty-six for Severance. The party lines were now distinctly drawn, and the ascendancy which the democrats acquired in the State they retained, with the exception of two years in which the whigs prevailed, for over twenty years.

This year the anniversary of Independence, and the laying of the corner stone of the State House, were observed with unusual ceremonies and festivity. The day was announced at sunrise by the ringing of bells and a salute of twenty-four guns.

At ten o'clock a procession was formed at Palmer's hotel, consisting of the Grand Lodge of Maine, the Governor and Council, Secretary of State, Commissioner of Public Buildings, with distinguished strangers, and a large concourse of citizens of this and the neighboring towns. The procession moved under the escort of the Augusta Light Infantry, Capt. Rufus C. Vose, to Capitol hill, when the corner stone of the State House was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies. Under the stone were deposited the Constitution of the State; various publications of the day; the coins of the country; and a plate with the following inscription:

STATE OF MAINE.

On the fifty-third Anniversary of the Independence of the United States,

THIS

CORNER STONE

Of a building to be erected for the accommodation of the LEGISLATURE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS of the Government, is laid by the

GRAND LODGE,
 In presence of ENOCH LINCOLN, Governor.
 ANDREW JACKSON,
 President of the United States.
 JOHN C. CALHOUN,
 Vice President.
 JOHN MARSHAL, Chief Justice.

Governor Lincoln then delivered an address standing on the corner stone, to a large audience assembled upon the hill.

After the address, the procession again formed and proceeded to "Rev. Mr. Tappan's Meeting House," where an oration was delivered by Daniel Williams, which, says the Patriot, "exceeded the most flattering expectations of his brilliant and numerous audience." After the address, the dignitaries present, with distinguished guests and numerous citizens, partook of "an elegant entertainment prepared by Palmer," at which Judge Fuller presided, assisted by Gen. Joseph Chandler, Robert C. Vose and Elias Craig, Jr., vice presidents.

One of the distinguished guests was Maj. Augustus Davezac, of Louisiana, a personal friend of President Jackson. Alluding to him, Edmund T. Bridge "expressed the gratification derived from meeting on an occasion so interesting a citizen of that distant State," and proposed: "*The State of Louisiana*—though not a party in *acquiring* our independence—she has, since her accession to the Union, nobly proved that she possesses the patriotism to *defend it*." After the deafening cheers which followed had subsided, Maj. Davezac arose and eloquently responded to the remarks complimenting his State, Gen. Jackson and himself. "Here," he said in relation to Maine, "Here do I behold a scion detached from an ancient stock, which by culture and under the propitious smiles of Heaven blooming in the full luxuriance of mature vegetation, rivals already the parent trunk from which it has been so recently severed; at the same time very fond recollection pictures to my memory the land of my residence as an exotic grafted on an indigenous tree, striking its fibres deep into the substance, ligaments and heart of its adopted parent, partaking of its identity, and in return for the support it has received, adorning it with its verdure, and covering it with its rich fruits." The ceremonies of the day brought to his mind what he had read in his boyhood of the Romans, who after dedicating their capital to the gods of the republic, asked the consent of the "tutelary divinities" to be

transferred to the new abode prepared for them. "All were willing to go save *him* who stood the sacred guardian of boundaries, and *her* who presided over youth." The oracle, consulted in this emergency, replied that the persistent refusal of the deities was a happy omen. "It presaged that the *frontiers* of Rome would never recede before an invader; and that the Roman youth would ever remain unsubdued." The Major continued: "This day, sir,—an auspicious day to lay the foundation of good works—you have laid the corner stone of the Capitol of Maine; and though no material omen struck the eye or ear of the assembled multitude, though no eagle soared on the sight, in happy augury of rising empire; though no lightning glared through the dark cloud; though no thunder proclaimed the approving will of Heaven; yet the meditating mind might, like the oracle of old, without fear of being contradicted by coming days, read in the firm and resolved aspect of men of mature years, and in the ardent enthusiastic eyes of youth, the glad assurance that the frontiers of Maine will never recede before the footsteps of an invader, and that her youth, in the defence of their native land, never can be conquered." He closed with a sentiment: "*The Frontiers of Maine*—Guarded in peace by the watchful solicitude of sages—in war, defended by the indomitable valor of an united and indivisible people."

The North-eastern boundary of Maine was, at this time, a subject of agitation. Judge Preble, a few months after, was appointed Minister to the Netherlands to attend the arbitration of that question, and Major Davezac was his Secretary of Legation, and although our frontier has never receded before the heavy footsteps of an *invader*, yet it has yielded, ingloriously yielded, to the persuasive tongue and lighter tread of the diplomatist.

The festivities of the day were closed by a fine display of fireworks in the evening, some of which were sent up by Lieut. Hills, of the United States Army, from the east side of the river.

HENRY McCausland. With the company which came in the fall of 1760, to settle on Dr. Gardiner's estate at "Cobbossee" was Henry McCausland. He was married and had eight children, of whom Henry, the youngest, who was born the year previous, grew to man's estate; served three years in the army, during the revolution; married in 1783, and had five children. In 1793, he became insane on religious subjects, and imagined that his sins could only

be pardoned by a burnt offering and human sacrifice, which he fancied the Lord had directed him to make. Under this delusion he burned a church at Pittston, (now Gardiner,) and killed Abigail Warren, wife of Pelatiah Warren, of that place, by suddenly attacking her with a knife while in attendance at the bed of her sick mother. He was apprehended, confined in the Augusta jail, and indicted for murder. When arraigned, he pleaded guilty, and could not be persuaded to retract and substitute the plea of not guilty, insisting "that no consideration could induce him to violate the truth." He was not sentenced, on account of his insanity, but remained in prison with his name borne upon the calendar of the court from term to term as a convict for murder, for more than thirty years. His stature was unusually large; his manner grave and thoughtful; and when arraigned in court "Judge Parsons remarked that he never saw a more imposing figure."¹ In jail he suffered his beard to grow uncut, and as age advanced it became white and hung down upon his breast giving him a venerable appearance. He was remarkably neat in his person and apartment.

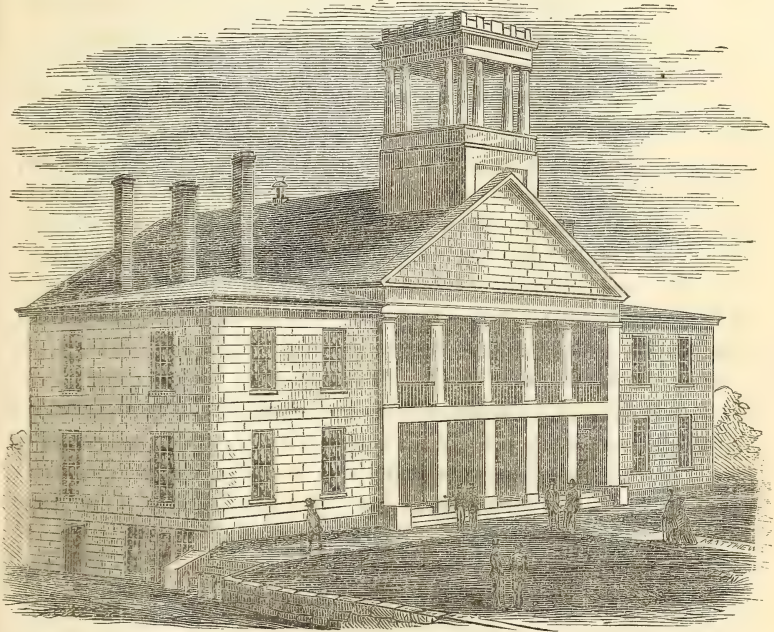
During his long confinement in his solitary cell, he was visited by thousands, from whom he collected a small fee for permitting himself to be seen through the wicket of his cell door. The visitor was also entitled to hear him recount the story of his putting the "wicked woman" to death and burning the church. There were several other persons whom he was persuaded he had directions to kill. When Amos Partridge was jailor, his young daughter about nine years of age, of whom McCausland was very fond, was permitted to enter his cell to amuse him, as he appeared to be inoffensive. One day, however, he suddenly struck her with a billet of wood, nearly depriving her of life. After this he was put for awhile in irons.

When the jail was burned, upon being liberated with other prisoners, he made no attempt to escape, but assisted in preventing the escape of others. For some years he received a pension from government on account of his revolutionary service, a part of which was retained by the county to pay the expense of his confinement. From the balance and the gratuities he received he occasionally sent assistance to his family. In his advanced age Mr. Dillingham's—the jailor's—family taught him to read and write, and he became a diligent reader of the Bible. But the

¹ Judge Weston's Centennial, page 12.

infatuation which caused him to commit the crimes for which he was imprisoned continued until his death, which occurred in jail August 21, 1829, after thirty-six years confinement, at the age of seventy years.¹ His remains were carried to Gardiner for burial.

The Court of Sessions of Kennebec, at the December term, 1827, upon the memorial of Frederic Allen and other members of the Kennebec bar asking the erection of a new court house, decided, "that a more convenient building should be erected for the better



STONE COURT HOUSE, 1829.

accommodation of the county and public offices, as soon as circumstances will permit the same to be done with convenience and economy," and appointed Charles Hayden, Samuel Moody and James Cochran, members of the court, and Reuel Williams, Jesse Robinson and Robert C. Vose to consider the subject and make a plan of the proposed building with an estimate of the expense. This committee reported in the following February, recommending the commissioners to build "with split stone," upon the site of the

¹ *Kennebec Journal*, August 28, 1829.

old court house, fifty feet by sixty and thirty feet high. This report was accepted, a definite plan adopted, and James Cochran and Robert C. Vose were appointed to erect and complete the building. The site was, however, changed to its present location, which was purchased of Nathaniel Hamlen, January, 1829, for one thousand dollars. Robert C. Vose entered into a contract with the Court of Sessions for the erection of the new building, the corner stone of which was laid on Wednesday, the 29th of the following May, by Gen. Joseph Chandler, with brief ceremony, in presence of the workmen and a few spectators; a plate was deposited under it, on which was engraved the date, names of the Governor of the State, Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Sessions and Mr. Berry, the master builder; two recent newspapers were deposited with it.

In August the outside of the court house was finished, and in December Vose was settled with and "released from the inside finish." Cochran had the credit of planning and superintending the erection of the building, which was conveniently arranged and well finished in the inside. On the outside it was substantial, plain, and barn-like, without belfry. A small tower, however, was set up in the rear of the county offices at the southwest corner of the lot, in which the bell was hung. This arrangement gave rise to waggish remarks from the odd appearance it had of a church having sunk, leaving its steeple above ground. The building was occupied for the first time on Tuesday, the first day of June, 1830, at which time the Supreme Court commenced a session, when Judge Mellen, in delivering his charge to the Grand Jury, prefaced his address by some remarks on the convenience and accommodation of the new building which he said was "superior," for the purpose for which it was erected, "to any other in the State."

Gov. ENOCH LINCOLN, by invitation, came to Augusta on Monday the 5th of October, to deliver an address before the young ladies of the Cony Female Academy on the occasion of their public examination. He was in feeble health, but proceeded with his address, during the delivery of which he was obliged from weakness to resume his seat, and continued seated to its close, when he retired with Gen. Samuel Cony to his house, where his illness rapidly increased until Thursday night, October 8th, when he died.

Thus was suddenly cut down in his usefulness, at the early age of forty, a chief magistrate of surpassing excellence, and one of the noblest of Maine's adopted sons. The duties appertaining to the office of Governor now devolved upon Nathan Cutler of Farmington, President of the Senate, who issued orders to Gen. Joseph Chandler to provide an escort for the funeral of the late Governor, to take place at Augusta, on Thursday the 15th of the same month, with appropriate military honors. The citizens of Augusta assembled in "Town Meeting," and resolved to join with the executive authority "in paying the last tribute to the memory of the deceased;" to attend his funeral; to close the stores in town, and suspend all public business after twelve o'clock on the day of the funeral; and Reuel Williams, Henry W. Fuller and Williams Emmons were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the occasion.

At Portland, when the news of the Governor's death was received, the shipping set their flags at half mast, and places of business were closed, and a town meeting held at which the selectmen and representatives of Portland were directed to proceed to Augusta and attend the funeral; and the selectmen directed the bells of the town to be tolled on Tuesday, the day of the funeral, from noon to sunset.

On Thursday, the fifteenth, a procession was formed in front of Palmer's hotel, under the direction of Samuel K. Gilman of Hallowell, marshal for the occasion, which proceeded to Rev. Mr. Tappan's meeting house, where Dr. Nichols of Portland delivered a funeral oration, and Rev. Mr. Ford of Augusta offered prayer. The day was fine and the concourse of people very great. The house was filled to overflowing—"It is said never to have been full before." After the services in the meeting house the procession re-formed. The hearse was accompanied by Judge Bridge, Gen. King, Judge Weston, Peleg Sprague, Robert P. Dunlap, R. H. Gardiner, Mark Harris and Isaac Reed as pall-bearers, and the Gardiner Rifle Company as a body guard. It was preceded by the Augusta, Hallowell, Winthrop and Waterville Light Infantry, forming a battalion under command of Maj. Amos Stickney as an escort, while the Hallowell Artillery, stationed on the public grounds, fired minute guns. The whole of the militia was under command of Col. James R. Bachelder, of Readfield. The hearse was followed by the committee of arrangements. The Governor's

horse was led by his servant. The Governor's aids; his relations, among whom was his brother, Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts; and a long procession, formed in the usual order on such occasions, moved slowly to the sound of solemn music, amid the tolling of bells and firing of artillery, to the tomb on the public grounds, where the body was deposited and volleys of musketry fired over it.

Gov. Lincoln was a son of Levi Lincoln, senior. He was educated at Harvard University, from which he voluntarily withdrew during his Senior year. He studied law with his brother Levi Lincoln, and was admitted to practice in 1811. He removed to Fryeburg, Maine, in 1813. In 1819, he was elected to Congress, from the Oxford district, and removed to Paris. He continued to represent that district until 1826. The three succeeding years he was elected Governor of Maine with great unanimity, and discharged the duties of the high office with such ability, fidelity, and purity of purpose, as to place him foremost in the heritage of great names which Maine has received from the parent commonwealth and made her own by adoption.

"In his moral constitution," to use truthful words penned by the hand of brotherly affection, "were elements brighter than the gifts of genius, overflowing kindness of disposition, ready to do good to every human being, was associated with rectitude of judgment and united to qualities giving to benevolence its highest value. The steadfast sense of justice was never debased by personal interest or feeling or darkened by sectarian or party prejudice. Manly intrepidity, fearing nothing but consciousness of doing wrong, was unshaken by the dread of undeserved censure or popular excitement."¹

His remains still rest in the tomb prepared for them on the public grounds, marked by a granite shaft not more enduring than his fame, on which is an inscription becoming the simplicity of his character.

A large meeting of citizens of Kennebec and Somerset counties convened at David Wyman's, in Belgrade, pursuant to previous notice, to take measures to open a "canal communication" between Norridgewock and Augusta. This was proposed by way of "North Pond, Great Pond, Long Pond or through East Pond, McGrath Pond, Richardson's Pond, Snow's Pond and any other

¹ History of Worcester, by William Lincoln, page 245.

intervening ponds" and Bond's brook in Augusta. Dr. James Bates, of Norridgewock, was chairman of the meeting, and Joseph Ladd, of Augusta, secretary. Resolutions were reported by a committee upon which were Daniel Williams and Edmund T. Bridge of Augusta. The resolutions called upon the Secretary of War to furnish an engineer to survey the proposed canal; and a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to be submitted to the legislature for an act of incorporation. In the next year, another meeting held at the same place, appointed town committees, in the various towns on the river, to promote the object. But the project failed, probably for want of the fostering assistance of government.

William Bridge erected the Granite Bank building at the corner of Water and Oak streets this year, and occupied it as an iron store, and Horatio Bridge removed from Milburn and took offices in the chambers. P. A. Brinsmade came from Hallowell and established a "New Book Store," at No. 3, Market Square, where he offered his books at wholesale and retail.

The Union Society's annual address was delivered in October, by Horatio Bridge, in the old South meeting house. His subject was "The Love of Fame." The Journal says, "The address was exceedingly well written, his figures of rhetoric were numerous, generally apt, and often beautiful," and it was delivered so "modestly" that he did not appear to appreciate the good things he was saying.

Drew & Kingsley established a manufactory of coaches, chaises, gigs and wagons near the foot of Court street, one door north of the tavern of Levi Rogers who then kept the New England House, on the site of the machine shop and engine house on Water street.

The steamer Connecticut plied between Bath and Boston, by way of Portland, this year, and the diminutive Tom Thumb ran on the Kennebec.

Wheeler & Perkins formed their copartnership this year; and Caldwell & Pike removed to the Brown & Williams' store, near the bridge.

Myrtle street was laid out this year, by the houses occupied by Rev. William Ford, Gen. Samuel Cony, and Joseph D. Emery, and Water street was widened to fifty feet from the bridge to Piper's tavern.¹

¹ Records, p. 409.

The innholders were Thomas Nickerson of the Cushnoc House ; James R. Palmer, Mansion House ; George W. Perkins, Kennebec House ; Levi Rogers, New England House ; James Snow, old Craig house, at the corner of Bridge and Water streets ; Daniel Piper at Bond's brook ; John Reed, Bangor street ; and Nathaniel Lovering and John Nason, both out of the village.

The debating societies, which had become quite common, were now assuming a form better calculated to impart instruction, and at the same time afford equal amusement, under the name of Lyceums. One was organized in the fall of this year, by the name of the "Augusta Lyceum," which held its meetings in the hall in Arch Row. It adopted a constitution on the last Friday of October, by which life members were required to pay twenty dollars, and yearly members fifty cents per quarter, except those under eighteen years of age, who paid, probably on account of their tender years, but twenty-five cents per quarter. Meetings were held weekly at which lectures and "other exercises" were had. Every fourth meeting was specially appointed for debates. Dr. E. S. Tappan was president ; William Dewey, vice president ; Eben Fuller, treasurer ; E. Caldwell, secretary ; and P. A. Brinsmade, curator. The first lecture before the lyceum was delivered December 25th, by Edward Rowse, on Commerce, at the Arch Row hall, or Vestry Room as it was then called. The discussions, at times excited much interest, and were occasionally held in the old court house. The treatment of the Indians by the Puritans was a memorable question, which arrayed the clergymen on one side and a vigorous attacking party on the other ; its discussion was continued from week to week, and was finally decided against the Puritans, more from a spirit of victory in debate than any intention to defame that noble but austere race of men.

John, George, and Nathaniel Hamlen, sons of Theophilus Hamlen, had bought a tract of land on the St. Mark's river, Florida, and laid out a town in an entire wilderness which they named Magnolia. The new town had grown so rapidly that in eighteen months from the start it had nine stores and warehouses, two taverns, a post office, a printing office and a published newspaper, and was about to be made a port of entry. The Hamlens were well known as Augusta boys, and their success at Magnolia gave an Eldorado hue to the place, which induced some of the young men of their acquaintance to visit it. On the 21st of October

of this year, the schooner *Delta*, Capt. Webber, sailed from Augusta for Magnolia with William Redington, Alfred Redington, Joseph J. Eveleth, Dr. Robert A. Cony, Joseph Ladd, William S. Craig, Charles Wheeler and Johnson Blake, all of Augusta, as passengers.

CAPT. NATHAN WESTON was a descendent of John Weston, the emigrant ancestor, who came from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1644, and soon after settled at South Reading, Mass. John's son Stephen, born December 8, 1667, had a son Stephen born April 10, 1697, who married December 6, 1721, Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Nathaniel Parker of Reading; of her Capt. Nathan was born March 17, 1740. When a young man he went to New Hampshire, where he resided a few years. After the close of the French and Indian war, in about 1766, he established himself at Abbagadasset point, on the Kennebec, where he remained ten or twelve years engaged in trade and farming and running a coasting vessel from the river. He removed to Hallowell in 1778, first stopping at Sheppard's point, at the Hook; afterwards, in 1781, he came to the Fort Western settlement, and moved into a small house on the bank of the river above the arsenal, where his eldest son, Judge Nathan Weston, was born. Capt. Weston soon after purchased of Asa Emerson a house, which stood at the corner of what is now Court and Water streets, and the north half of lot No. 7, which was a twenty-five rod strip of land on the south side of Winthrop street, extending a mile from the river. Here he erected, at the river, a store and potash manufactory, and prepared a landing from which he ran a sloop in the coasting business. Afterwards he purchased of Col. Ezekiel Porter a house he had erected on Winthrop street, near the First Baptist church, in which he lived the remainder of his days.

One who had knowledge of Capt. Weston's large business for a few years after the close of the revolutionary war, has said, "He dealt in whatever was necessary for the supply of the country, including drugs and medicines, there being no druggist north of Portland. He received in exchange money, furs and lumber. When the river was free from ice, he kept a vessel constantly plying to and from Boston. He was the first to establish on the river the manufacturing of pot and pearl ashes,¹ which was carried

¹ This was probably at Abbagadasset point. Potash was an early product in the State.—Ante, p. 32.

on largely under his direction. When parties began to form, in the second administration of President Washington, having withdrawn in a great measure from trade, he interested himself deeply in politics."¹

Capt. Weston represented Augusta in the General Court in 1799 and 1801; and was a selectman in 1803. Subsequently he was a member of the State senate and of the executive council; was chairman of a committee of republicans which addressed President Jefferson, for their party in this section, congratulating him upon his election. The address and reply were published in the *Kennebec Gazette*. Capt. Weston married three wives; the last wife, Elizabeth Cheever, was the mother of his children. She was the widow of Nathaniel Cheever, of Salem, Mass., and daughter of Samuel Bancroft of Reading, and a sister of Rev. Dr. Bancroft of Worcester, the father of George Bancroft the historian. She had two children by Cheever, a son and daughter. The son Nathaniel was apprenticed to Isaac Thomas the printer. He settled in Hallowell, where he published the *American Advocate* and kept a bookstore. He was the father of Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., of New York. The daughter, Elizabeth, married Col. Thomas Fillebrown of Hallowell, who afterwards removed to Winthrop, in 1808. Capt. Weston had four children, all sons, Nathan, James who died in his fourth year, Samuel and James. He died November 17, 1832, aged ninety-three years. His wife died September, 1831, aged eighty-five years.

HON. NATHAN WESTON, a son of Capt. Nathan Weston, was born at Augusta, then Hallowell, July 27, 1782. He was fitted for college at the Hallowell Academy, under preceptor Samuel Moody; was graduated at Dartmouth in 1803; read law in Boston with George Blake, then United States District Attorney for Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar in 1806, and commenced practice in Augusta, but in a few months removed to New Gloucester, in Cumberland county, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession, and represented that town in the General Court in 1808. This, as he proved to be a ready debater, brought him into notice and a more extended and intimate acquaintance with the political and leading men of Massachusetts,

¹Kennebec Journal, Oct. 23, 1851.

which was of much service to him in his subsequent career. In March, 1810, he removed to Augusta, where on the 4th of June in the summer previous he had been united in marriage with Paulina B. Cony, daughter of Judge Daniel Cony, which probably induced his change of residence.

With the election of Gov. Gerry, in 1811, came a change of administration and a change of measures. The old Court of Common Pleas, which provided three judges for each county, was abolished, and a Circuit Court established, embracing a number of counties in a circuit, with three judges to each circuit. The second eastern circuit embraced the counties of Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset. Three judges were to be nominated by Gov. Gerry for this court. It was expected he would nominate Silas Lee of Wiscasset for Chief Justice, and Nathan Weston and Benjamin Ames were proposed as associates. The appointments were delayed a long time on account of the many letters the governor received in relation to them. Orchard Cook of Wiscasset, it appears, wanted the place which it was expected Lee would receive; and Rev. Thurston Whiting wrote the governor, in the interest of Cook, that it would never answer to appoint Lee. This had so much influence as to decide the appointment against Lee. The governor now determined to appoint Weston Chief Justice. He had a personal acquaintance with Weston, who was a young man of twenty-nine years of age, of respectable connections, pleasing address and good conversational powers, with a legal reputation for more than ordinary ability for one of his years. Ames was appointed associate, with Judah McLellan who declined, and Ebenezer Thatcher was appointed in his place.

This appointment was the more flattering to Judge Weston from his being placed in advance of Ames, who was older, had received the training of Harvard, had been as long at the bar, was under the powerful patronage of Gen. King, and "on many accounts had no superior at the Lincoln bar, save one," Benjamin Orr.¹ The governor's judgment in making the selection of Judge Weston to preside in his circuit proved correct, as the event shewed. This was the commencement of his judicial career, which continued uninterrupted for thirty years. He continued on the bench of the Common Pleas until Maine became a State, when in June, 1820, he was elevated to the Supreme Bench as associate justice.

¹ Willis' Courts and Lawyers, p. 506.

This position he held until Chief Justice Mellen retired in 1834, when he was appointed his successor, and continued to preside on the Supreme Bench for seven years, which became the "limitation of the judicial tenure." During his long period of judicial life he was in the uninterrupted enjoyment of good health, never having been detained a single day from the discharge of his duties by indisposition.

Judge Weston was retained in office through all the changes of parties until he retired in 1841. An instance of the estimation in which he was held is related. When the federalists were in power, and John Brooks was governor, an attempt was made to abolish the Circuit Court of Common Pleas and establish a State Court, having jurisdiction throughout the State; and it was reported that a bill for that purpose had passed. The Supreme Court was in session at Augusta at the time, Chief Justice Parker presiding. Judge Weston happened to be in court, where the rumor prevailed, and Judge Parker remarked to him that he would like to see him after the adjournment. The Judge waited upon him at his lodging, when Judge Parker remarked, "Your court is abolished, but you need not give yourself any uneasiness as you will be appointed upon the bench of the new court, for I have sufficient influence with Gov. Brooks for that purpose." This was the more gratifying to Judge Weston from the fact that he was a democrat and Judge Parker was a high toned federalist. The information, however, proved to be incorrect, as the bill abolishing the court failed of a passage. In 1825 Judge Weston was unanimously nominated by a legislative convention a candidate for governor, but he declined the honor. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Dartmouth, Bowdoin and Waterville colleges.

When Chancellor Kent was in Augusta with his wife in 1839 or '40, Judge Weston called upon him and invited him to his house. The Chancellor came with Mrs. Kent, and was very condescending and affable in his intercourse. Judge Weston had not seen Mrs. Kent; she was out when he called at the Augusta House, where they were stopping. The Chancellor introduced her to him in a very familiar way. He said, "This is my wife, whom I married when she was a poor girl." The wife was a superior woman, and took no offence at this allusion to her poverty. This was thought to be a singular form of introduction, but not more so

than his treatment of Judge Cony, who prided himself on his dignity, which he disliked to have ruffled. When he came in, in the afternoon, Mrs. Weston introduced him as her father; Chancellor Kent, in saluting him, hit him a familiar slap on the shoulder, dropping a remark recognizing the relationship of father and daughter. The Judge felt his dignity trifled with, and curtly replied, "Yes, she is my daughter." The Chancellor perceiving the cloud gathering, adroitly paid a compliment to the daughter, which restored harmonious feelings. During the conversation Chancellor Kent said to Judge Weston that he was but twenty-nine years of age when he was appointed to the New York bench, and that he felt much embarrassed at first, having such men as Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr practicing in his court; but after a while it worked off and ceased to trouble him.

Judge Weston is, in many respects, a remarkable man. He possesses a mind of no ordinary vigor and capacity, great power of investigation, application and analysis, with an unusually retentive memory. His judicial opinions in the Maine Reports, bespeak a mind stored with the treasures of classic and judicial learning. He writes with a clearness and purity of diction in striking contrast with the slipshod style of some hasty authors. Judge Weston is a genial companion, possessed of a fund of historic incident and anecdote, acquired by extensive reading and intercourse with prominent men of his time, which he freely communicates, and invested with interest by rare conversational powers. The Judge now—1870—at the age of eighty-eight, a green old age, in full possession of his faculties, with steady step and undimmed eye,¹ in the full confidence and serenity of Christian faith, is slowly approaching that portal which opens to a newer and higher life.

Judge Weston married June 4th, 1809, Paulina B. Cony, daughter of Hon. Daniel Cony of Augusta, by whom he had six children, Catharine married to Frederic A. Fuller and afterwards to Ira Wadleigh, Nathan, Daniel Cony, George Melville and Louisa Matilda married to Charles H. Davidson. Mrs. Weston was a woman of large figure, noble appearance, great amiability, a kind and confiding nature and a benevolent disposition, to which was added the grace of christian charity. She died greatly beloved September 11, 1857, aged seventy years.

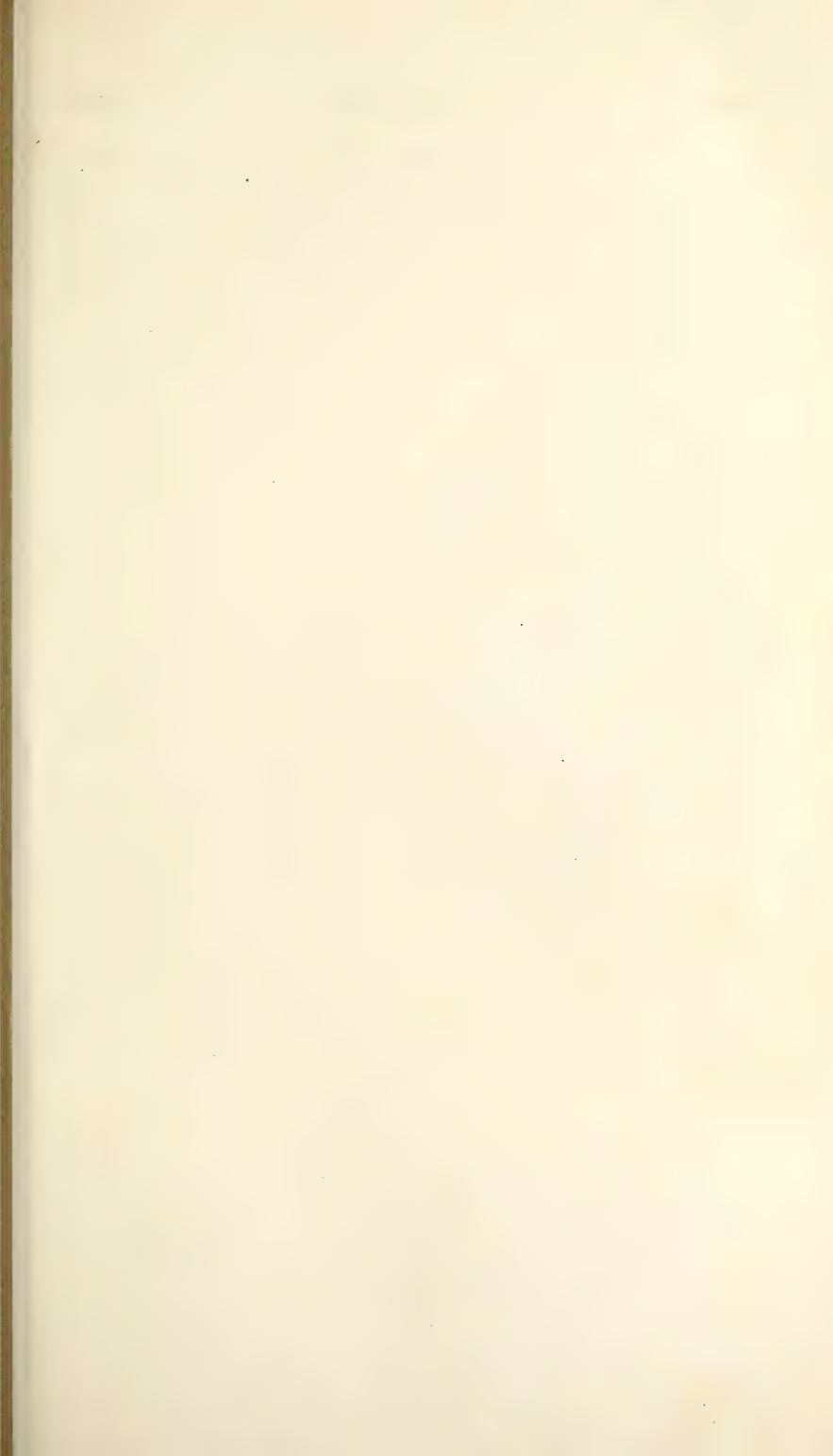
¹ Never has used glasses.

EDMUND BRIDGE, a descendant of Dea. John Bridge of Cambridge, Mass., and the father of the Bridge family on the Kennebec, was born in Lexington, Mass., August 8, 1739. At the age of twenty-one years he came to the Kennebec, and settled, in 1760, in the newly incorporated town of Pownalborough, at first on the bank of the Kennebec, and afterwards at the Eastern River village, near where Dr. Sylvester Gardiner had erected mills. Having cleared up a farm, upon which he resided during a long life, he returned to Lexington, in 1764, and married his cousin Phebe Bowman.¹ The first office which he held was clerk of the town. He was a magistrate in revolutionary times, an office then conferring some distinction. He early sided with the whigs, and was active in sustaining the Revolutionary government, was on the committee of safety and correspondence for the town, and manifested his patriotism by a firm and unwavering support of the new government. In 1782 he was appointed by Gov. Hancock sheriff of the county of Lincoln, an office which he retained for over thirty consecutive years, with the exception of a brief time in 1811, when Orchard Cook held it under Gov. Gerry. Mr. Bridge resigned the office of sheriff in 1814 on account of his advanced age, and after a life of usefulness he died, September 10, 1825, at the ripe age of eighty-six.

Mr. Bridge was of medium stature, compactly built, with an open and expressive countenance, and kind and benevolent feelings. It is related of him, when a poor female was sentenced at Hallowell (now Augusta) to sit on the gallows with a rope around her neck, for some offence of which she was convicted, that he executed the sentence with great humanity, at early dawn, in a retired part of what is now Winthrop street, with only Nathan Weston, then a young lad, but afterwards Chief Justice of the State, as a witness. The Judge, to show her appreciation of the kindness, remarked that she well "knew no unkindly eye was upon her."²

¹ It is said in Willis' Courts and Lawyers, page 695, that "Gov. Pownal often visited the Kennebec, and always made Sheriff Bridge's house his home." This must be a mistake of John H. Sheppard, Mr. Willis' informant, for Gov. Pownal left the Province July 3, 1760, quite as early as Sheriff Bridge reached the Kennebec, and some years before he was married, and although Gov. Pownal visited St. Georges a number of times, and the Penobscot, it is doubtful if he ever ascended the Kennebec to Pownalborough.

² Judge Weston.





James Bridge

HON. JAMES BRIDGE.
At the Age of 35.

Mrs. Bridge, the sheriff's wife, was tall in stature and of large frame. She was firm, energetic and persevering, qualities which she transmitted to some of her descendants. She survived her husband, and died in 1827, aged eighty-two. They had nine children, James, Martha married to Col. Arthur Lithgow, Edmund, Phebe married to William Bowman, Nathan, Samuel, William, Sarah married to Hartwell Williams, and Joseph Bowman.

HON. JAMES BRIDGE, the eldest son of Edmund, was born in Pownalborough, September 21, 1765. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1787; read law in the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport, in company with John Quincy Adams, his fellow classmate and chum at Harvard. An anecdote is related of Judge Parsons at the close of their studies. He told them as they were about to leave him, that there was one thing very important in law that he would impart to them, but could not do so without a fee, which he named, probably to impress the lesson more forcibly on their minds. This Mr. Adams paid, when his final lesson was in these words: "The best thing in law is good evidence." The circumstances attending this lesson firmly fixed it in Mr. Adams' mind and he determined to improve it at the first opportunity. A few years after a favorable opportunity offered. As Judge Parsons was walking in the street one day, he asked him if he could lend him a sum of money. "Oh yes," was the prompt reply, as he handed over the required amount. Time rolled on without payment of the debt. At length Judge Parsons reminded Mr. Adams of the loan. "Can it be so; have you a note?" he inquired. "No," answered the Judge "I have none." "Then," replied Mr. Adams, "I would inform you that 'The best thing in law is good evidence.'" The friendship between Mr. Bridge and Mr. Adams was cemented and strengthened by a correspondence continued when each were engaged in the active pursuits of life.

Mr. Bridge, upon completing his legal studies, in 1790, came to the Fort Western settlement in Hallowell, and opened an office in the old fort, succeeding Gen. William Lithgow, who, on account of his health, was about retiring from practice, and soon removed from town. He was the sole occupant of the field of professional labor in this region until the arrival of Nathaniel Perley at the Hook, in 1795, and Benjamin Whitwell at the Fort settlement in

the following year.¹ The year in which Mr. Bridge commenced practice the statute of limitation was about attaching to a large class of debts, which could not be settled in season to avoid its operation. He informed the writer that in the fall of that year he was employed for a number of weeks incessantly in filing writs, and so great was the pressure that he had to employ clerks to assist him in order to prevent the demands from being outlawed.²

Mr. Bridge was very successful in professional business, and soon acquired a large practice. He was attorney and agent for the Plymouth proprietors, and became skilled in that most difficult branch of the law relating to real actions which were hedged about by a refined system of special pleading. He was an accurate and accomplished conveyancer, always drawing his instruments in a plain hand, and clear and concise language. He was an easy and graceful speaker, addressing the reason and judgment in few and choice words, occasionally using a figure of speech with happy effect to convey his thoughts. He represented the town in the legislature in 1799, and was appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Kennebec in the following year, which office he resigned in 1804. In 1802 he received Reuel Williams, who had read law with him, as a partner in professional business, and engaged with him in the purchase of lands by which they made large sums of money. On account of ill health, in 1812, he retired from the practice of the law, leaving Mr. Williams in the full possession of the lucrative business of the office. He was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts in 1818, and a leading member of the constitutional convention of Maine in 1819, and was appointed one of the commissioners under the act of separation in 1820. He was elected president of the Augusta Bank at its organization, in 1814, and continued to manage its affairs with profit and success, to the entire satisfaction of the

¹ Amos Stoddard, who is hardly to be regarded as a lawyer in this connection, did not arrive before 1794. Gen. Sewall records, April 10, 1794, that a neighbor had commenced a prosecution against him, and "had engaged Mr. Bridge, the only attorney in town," and that he went to Wiscasset and engaged Mr. Lee, who arrived on the 25th, the day before trial.

² The act of February 13, 1787, required actions to be commenced within four years from the following June, but this so increased the "suits at law," which it was designed to avoid, that by the act of February 23, 1791, the time was extended two years.

stockholders, for twenty years. He was, from his familiarity with banking, appointed one of the State commissioners to examine the banks.

Judge Bridge was tall in stature, and inherited a large frame from his mother. He possessed conceded ability, a logical and discriminating mind, a refined literary taste, great industry, inflexible and firm rooted principles, which, with the addition of a commanding presence and manly beauty made him always prominent among his fellow men. When John Quincy Adams became president, in 1826, knowing Judge Bridge's capacity for public affairs, he invited him to a position within his power of appointment, which was declined by the Judge, probably on account of his dyspeptic habits, which caused his early retirement from active business and gave, in the latter part of his life, an austerity to his manner which at times, like a leathern doublet, cloaked the kindly sympathies of the heart beneath. Judge Bridge was a diligent reader. Works of theology, history, and the higher branches of general literature formed the chief staple of his reading. He was an admirer of Johnson's writings. The *Rambler* he read time and again, treasuring and repeating its precepts of morality. He heartily subscribed to a sentiment of the great moralist, which was often on his lips and a guide to his life: "To be happy at home is the ultimate end of all ambition."

The writer has a vivid recollection of the interest with which the Judge read the fictions of Scott, as they were rapidly issued by the then unknown writer. Jennie Deans was one of his favorite characters, her artless simplicity, overflowing kindness, conscientious regard for truth, and practical good sense were captivating, and he followed her, step by step, as she trod her lonely way from Edinburgh to the English metropolis, and dwelt with absorbing interest upon her interview with the great Duke of Argyle, and subsequently with the Queen, and as she pleaded in artless accents in behalf of her injured sister, tears of sympathy rolled down his furrowed cheeks. The dry humor of the antiquary exhilarated his spirits, and was a source of much enjoyment. The racy lectures bestowed upon his nephew, "*Capt. Hector*," by the antiquary, provoked merriment. When the valiant captain recounted to his uncle his adventure with the seal, by which he had been just overturned and his leg broken, and when as the full extent of the captain's folly dawned upon the antiquary he ex-

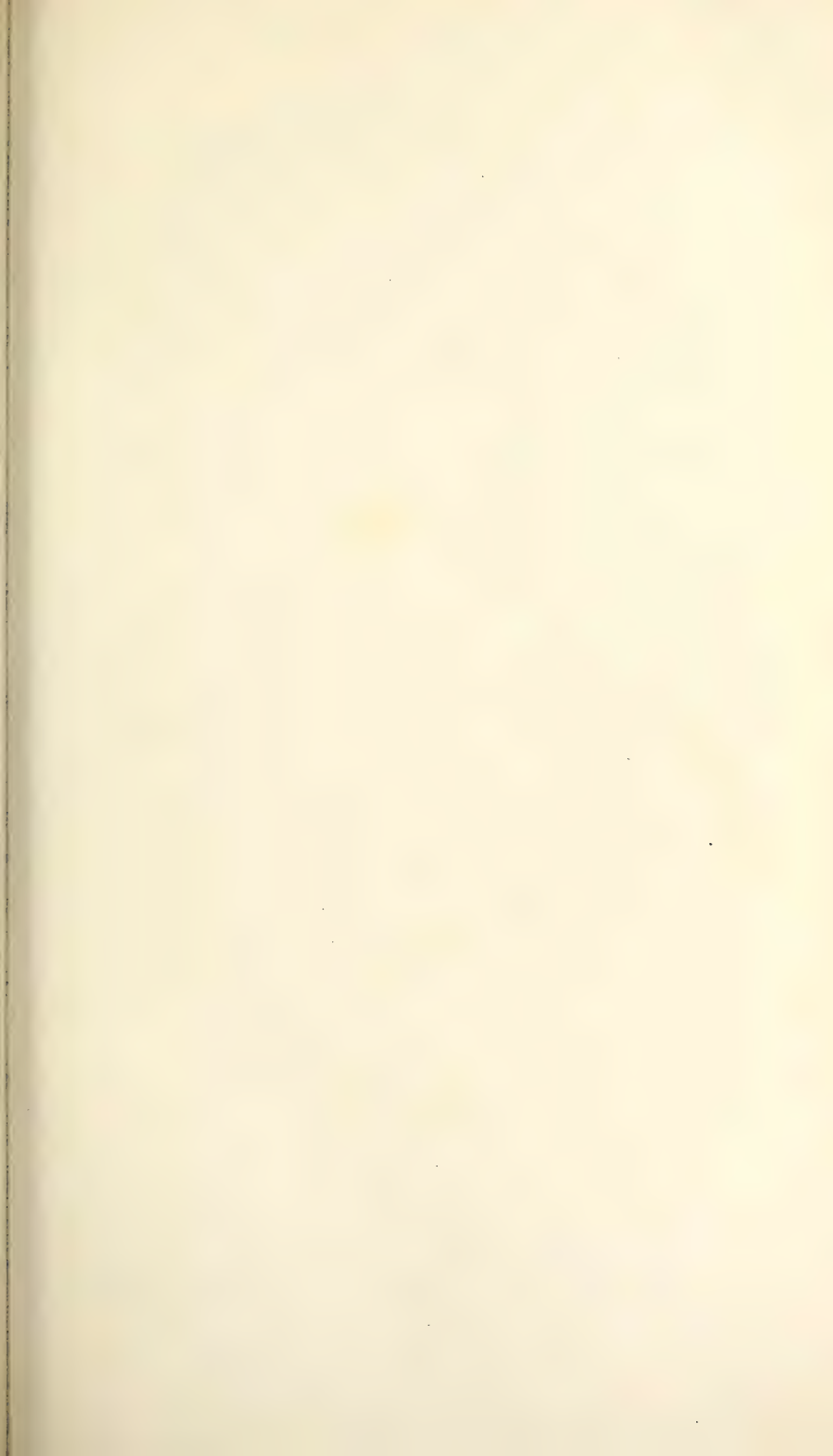
claimed, "Oh, Hector! Hector!! thy namesake was the prop of Troy, but thou art the plague of Monkbarns," it was too much for the Judge. With a keen relish for the humor of the thing he lost his gravity and broke into an outburst of joyous laughter.

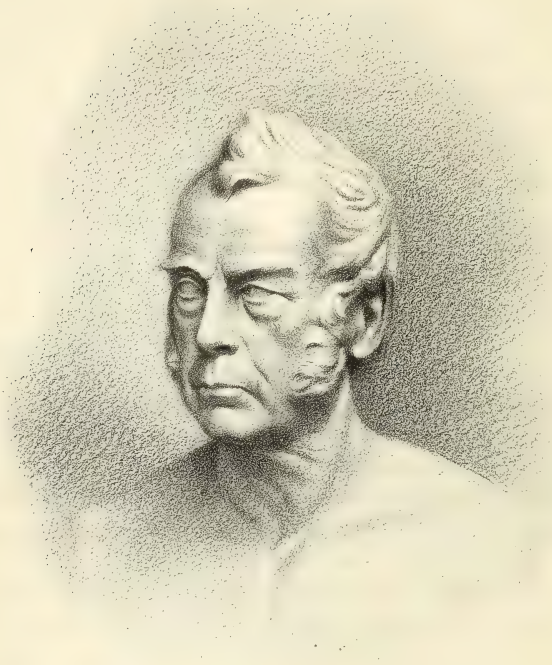
Judge Bridge married Hannah North, only daughter of Judge Joseph North, July 4, 1797. They had seven children; Edmund Theodore; Margaret, married to William A. S. North; James, Horatio, William and Mary, twins, Mary, married to Rufus Chandler Vose; and Hannah, married to Daniel Williams. Judge Bridge died January, 1834, aged sixty-eight.

HANNAH BRIDGE, the Judge's wife, was born June 29, 1774. She was of medium size, graceful form, great personal beauty, cheerful disposition, kind and affectionate, with strong attachment to kindred and friends. The poor had many occasions to remember her charities. The prisoners in jail on Thanksgiving day were always reminded by her bounty of New England's great festival. The custom of feasting them on these occasions, received from her mother upon her marriage, she continued through life, and left at her death to her youngest daughter who still observes it.

Mrs. Bridge was a woman of exemplary piety and large charity. She died at the early age of forty-seven, April 9, 1822, in possession of a full measure of christian faith. It was felt at her death that a mother had fallen in Israel. Her aged father, to whose comfort she administered, and to whom she had been a cheering light in the darkness of advancing age, recorded on the day of her death, "Mrs. Bridge died, it is a dark day for me." And so it was, for seldom has daughter cheered the pathway of her aged parent in declining years with greater affection or more considerate care. Her memory is still fresh in the praises of our citizens.

CAPT. SETH WILLIAMS, with his brother Asa, whose ancestors of Welch origin early emigrated to this country, came from Easton, Mass., in 1779, to the Fort Western settlement. Their names were borne for the first time on the tax list of that year. They arrived by water, at some point on the river, from whence they made their way to the settlement, where Lieut. Samuel Cony, from the same town of Easton, and Beriah Ingraham, from the adjoining town of Stoughton, had preceded them. Seth settled on the arsenal lot, which adjoined Lieut. Cony's. There he married, and there his two





Your affectionate Father

Reuel Williams

At the Age of 77.

FROM A BUST BY PAUL AKERS.

oldest children, Hartwell and Reuel, were born. He afterwards removed to the George Brown farm, lot number twenty-eight, at what is now "Pettingill's Corner," where he ever after lived, and in connection with the employment of husbandry carried on the tanning business, an incident to which at the time was shoemaking, which like Roger Sherman¹ he pursued in the winter. He was industrious, worthy and highly respected; filled various town offices to general acceptance; was captain of a military company on the east side of the river, in 1796, at a time when that office conferred distinction; was a deputy sheriff; moderator in town meetings; and served the town for the protracted period of sixteen years, in the capacity of a selectman, nine of which he was chosen chairman of the board. He was associated for two years with George Crosby, in representing the town in the General Court, in the trying times of the war of 1812. He married, November, 1780, Zilpha, daughter of Jeremiah Ingraham, who removed from Stoughton to Fort Western, the same year. His son, Beriah Ingraham, long a citizen of Augusta, had preceded him two years previous. The maiden name of Zilpha's mother was Abigail Hartwell. She was of Stoughton, and was a sister to the wife of the celebrated Roger Sherman, and to the mother of Benjamin Bussey of Roxbury. Seth Williams, honored and respected, died March 18, 1817, aged sixty-one. His widow survived him many years. "She was a fair type of the olden time, simple, sincere, industrious, cheerful, contented, truthful." Her heart was warmed and cheered by the love and affection of numerous descendants. She died September 20, 1845, aged eighty-four.

The ten children of Seth and Zilpha Williams were Hartwell, Reuel, Moses, Seth, Sarah married to her cousin Charles Williams, Abby, who died unmarried, Daniel, Edward, Eliza married to Eben Fuller, and Helen.

HON. REUEL WILLIAMS, the second son of Capt. Seth Williams, was born at Augusta (then Hallowell) June 2, 1783. His education,

¹When Roger Sherman was in Congress, from Connecticut, John Randolph thought to abash him by an allusion to his former occupation of a shoemaker, and said, in his squeaking voice, "I should like to know what the gentleman did with his leather apron before he set out for Washington?" Sherman, feeling himself the peer of Randolph, and recollecting his Indian descent, replied, imitating his squeak, "I cut it up, sir, to make mocassins for the descendants of Pocahontas."

commenced in the public schools of the town, was completed by an academical course at the Hallowell Academy. In his youth he attracted the attention of the late Judge Bridge by his industry, intelligence and prepossessing appearance, and was received into his office to pursue the study of law, which he was admitted to practice in 1802, before he was of age, when he became a partner of Judge Bridge. This was a fortunate connection for Mr. Williams. It put him on the high road to fortune. Judge Bridge had a large professional business, was attorney and agent for the Plymouth Company and for proprietors of extensive tracts of land, in the management of which Mr. Williams rendered ready and valuable assistance. In connection with Judge Bridge, in 1807, he purchased the "Baker right" in the Plymouth Company, by which they made large sums of money. Again, in 1816, when the Plymouth Company sold the remnant of their lands, to close their affairs, Bridge and Williams, in company with Thomas L. Winthrop, purchased much that remained of the company property. In 1807, when but twenty-four years of age, Mr. Williams was brought prominently to the notice of leading men in Massachusetts, while engaged with Nathan Dane in Boston, for the Plymouth proprietors, before the commissioners for the sale and settlement of the eastern lands. He was thus occupied six consecutive weeks, and although junior counsel, was complimented for his thorough preparation, legal knowledge, and the clearness and ability with which he presented and managed his case.

Judge Bridge retired from professional business in 1812, on account of his health, leaving Mr. Williams in receipt of the entire emoluments of the office, which at the time amounted to four thousand dollars per annum. The only stipulation which Judge Bridge made upon retiring was that Mr. Williams should attend to the Judge's personal business in court without charge, a condition which he ever after faithfully performed.

Mr. Williams' practice in his profession was extensive, particularly in land cases, in which he acquired a reputation for ability and accurate and varied learning. His forensic efforts were remarkable for methodical arrangement, logical clearness and intellectual force; his language, without ornament, was direct and to the point. The fairness and candor with which he presented the strong points of his cases to a jury was captivating, and being sustained by weight of personal character, never sullied in prac-

tice, his efforts were generally successful. He never committed the error of giving prominence to minor points, or injured his cause by much talking. While connected with Judge Bridge he had the benefit of his legal experience, sound judgment and accurate knowledge, which was invaluable in the commencement of his professional career. He afterwards, by marriage, formed intimate relations with Judge Cony, a man of great and varied experience in life, and of unusual penetration and sagacity. He was in the habit of consulting him, and always paid great deference to his judgment and advice, yet Mr. Williams was self reliant, having confidence in his own judgment, which he was slow in forming and firm in holding.

He entered the legislature in 1822 as representative from Augusta; was reëlected for the three following years; then for three years was returned to the Senate, followed immediately, in 1829, by a return to the House for that year; making eight years of continuous service in the legislature, during which, by his industry and business habits, his sound judgment and practical good sense, he rendered valuable aid to the legislation of the new state. Many topics of deep interest to its future welfare came before the legislature during this period; not the least important of which was the location of the seat of government, finally determined, in 1827, in accordance with the views of Mr. Williams, who was untiring in his efforts for a central location at Augusta.

Mr. Williams was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, in 1831, and completed the State house. That appointment had been previously held by Gen. King and William Clark in succession.

When the State appropriated twenty thousand dollars, in 1834, to establish an insane hospital, on the condition that a like sum within a year should be contributed by individuals, Benjamin Brown of Vassalborough, whose mother was insane, gave ten thousand dollars for the object. But for want of a further response the appropriation was in danger of being lost, when just as the limitation was expiring Mr. Williams stepped forward and saved it by a liberality which entitles him to the grateful recollection of the friends of suffering humanity. He gave the requisite sum of ten thousand dollars, and afterwards acted, for a time, as commissioner in erecting the buildings, and served for over twenty years on the board of trustees, declining to take compensation for any of his services.

In 1836, Mr. Williams was chosen one of the electors at large of president and vice president, and cast his vote for Martin Van Buren for the former, and Richard M. Johnson for the latter. A wider field of political action was now awaiting him. Judge Shepley was appointed to the Supreme Bench and resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to which Mr. Williams was elected in 1837, and took his seat at the extra session of the twenty-fifth Congress, held in September of that year. It might be interesting to follow him in his congressional career, and examine the developing views of public policy which induced him to secure by his vote a protective tariff, against the long and determined opposition of the party with which he usually acted; and led him in executive session to vote against the Ashburton treaty, changing our North Eastern Boundary, when most of the delegation from the State, under the lead of George Evans and the active influence of Daniel Webster, were using every effort to procure its ratification; but our limit does not admit of the extended examination. Mr. Williams, although not unduly ambitious, was not indifferent to public honors. He however yielded to the demands of private business, and resigned before the expiration of his senatorial term, in February, 1842.

When the great work of building a railroad from Portland to the Kennebec was projected, in 1836, Mr. Williams was not disposed to engage in the enterprise; as no movement was made to extend the road, then reaching to Portland, east of that place, he saw no necessity for making the heavy outlay required to accomplish it. The project slumbered for nearly ten years, when a rival road was projected designed to penetrate the Kennebec valley by other than a central route. Then he was aroused to the importance of undertaking the contemplated Kennebec and Portland road, and he lent himself with his ample means unreservedly to the enterprise, laboring as he seldom labored before to secure its success. And it may be said, if he had not put his shoulder to the work, the undertaking could not have been accomplished at the time. When, in sustaining the enterprise and maintaining the credit of the company, he was admonished by his friends that he was becoming involved beyond what prudence and liberality required, so earnestly was he engaged, that he heeded not their friendly warning. When, however, he realized that his loss must inevitably be large, and which proved ultimately to be nearly two

hundred thousand dollars,¹ upon an examination of his affairs he philosophically remarked, that "he did not know how he could have made a better use of his money."

The prosperity of his native town he contributed to promote, during a long life, in various ways. He was foremost in public enterprises to promote its interest, all of which he sustained by personal effort and a liberal use of his ample means. At the time of his death he was engaged in erecting an expensive block of stores ornamental to the city, and a valuable addition to its commercial convenience.

He was appointed by Gov. Washburn, in the winter of 1861 and '62, one of a commission to confer with the national government in relation to the defence of the coast of Maine, and proceeded to Washington for that purpose. While there he contracted a severe cold, followed after his return by typhoid fever. This left him in an enfeebled condition, and the fatigue of a journey to Boston, a few months after, so prostrated his strength that he gradually sank until the day of his death. Mr. Williams received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard College in 1815, and from Bowdoin in 1820, to which that of LL.D. was added in 1855. He was for thirty-eight years one of the trustees of Bowdoin College, and upon his resignation of that office presented the institution the sum of three thousand dollars.

For nearly half a century Mr. Williams was one of the most prominent and influential men of the State. Few, if any, were better acquainted with its interests and resources, or were more ready to labor to promote the one and develop the other. He was a self-made man, possessed of sagacity, foresight and correct judgment. The maker of his own large fortune, he acquired industrious and remarkably correct business habits, and sustained by a robust constitution, capable of great endurance, he transacted an amount of business which few could perform even in the allotted period of his long life. His character for integrity was above reproach. Unlimited confidence was placed in him by all classes of his fellow citizens. His word was ever regarded as good as his bond. After a long life of laborious usefulness, full of years and of honors, he died July 25, 1862, at the ripe age of seventy-nine years. In his death Maine lost her foremost citizen, and Augusta her greatest benefactor.

¹ In 1862 the stock, securities and claims which he held amounted to \$317,000. These he sold to Judge Rice and others for \$113,000.

HON. HENRY W. FULLER was a son of Rev. Caleb Fuller of Middleton, Conn., who was graduated at Yale College in 1758, and married Hannah Weld, daughter of Rev. Habijah Weld, the pastor for fifty-five years of a church in Attleborough, Mass. Henry, at first named Habijah, was born January 1, 1784. He was educated at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1801, in the class with Daniel Webster, who was his intimate friend. His legal studies he pursued first at Hanover, N. H., where his father then resided, with Mr. Gilbert, then at Augusta with Benjamin Whitwell, with whom he formed a copartnership in professional business the year before he was of age, in 1804. His father signed with him and Whitwell the articles of copartnership on account of his minority.¹ After this connection had ended by limitation, in 1809, Mr. Fuller removed to Norridgewock; but scarcely had he reached that place when the sudden death of Solomon Vose made a favorable opening, recalling him to Augusta. He had a taste for military affairs, which he gratified by accepting at first the captaincy of a military company, from which he was promoted, through the intermediate grades, to the rank of colonel of a regiment in the eighth division of the militia, under Major General Henry Sewall.

Col. Fuller was elected, in 1812, upon the resignation of John Davis, to represent the town with George Crosby at the October session of the General Court. He was also elected, with Robert Howard, a representative in 1816, and again, in 1827, was elected to the legislature of Maine. A fortunate event for Col. Fuller transpired in 1818. He purchased of Joseph North, Jr. a large tract of land in the village of Augusta: It extended from Winthrop street north to Bridge street, which was not then laid out west of State street, and from State street west to the top of "Burnt hill." It was then partly under cultivation, but mostly a mowing field. This purchase was the foundation of his fortune. Shortly after he built centrally in the front of the mowing field the large house on Pleasant street, opposite Oak street, which he occupied many years, adorning the grounds with trees and shrubbery, and at length sold it to Judge Weston. It afterwards became the homestead of the late Church Williams. Col. Fuller early commenced the improvement of this estate. He laid out

¹ Articles of copartnership, for five years from June 1, 1804, dated August 27, 1803.



Henry W. Fuller

streets and ornamented them with forest trees; divided the land into house lots; and assisted purchasers of the lots who were unable to build in erecting their dwellings; thus by his public spirited enterprise ornamenting and promoting the growth of the town. Col. Fuller was appointed by Gov. Lincoln county attorney for Kennebec in 1826, and Judge of Probate for the same county in 1828. The latter office he held for thirteen years, until his death, which occurred suddenly at the age of fifty-seven years, from disease of the heart, as he was walking in Cambridge street, Boston, January 29, 1841.

Judge Fuller was agent for a number of the Plymouth proprietors, and dealt in lands. He owned with Reuel Williams the township of Bradford, which they settled. He was a good lawyer, of active business habits and extensive practice, and was distinguished for his public spirit and private virtues, his kind and amiable disposition and courteous and pleasing manners. He was a kind husband, affectionate father and constant friend. As Judge of Probate his kind regard for, and counselling assistance to, the widow and orphan will long be remembered.

Judge Fuller married, January 5, 1806, Esther Gould, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Gould of Newburyport. Her mother was a daughter of Gershom Flagg and a sister of Judge North's wife. Mrs. Fuller came to live with Judge North in 1791, at the age of five years, and continued a member of his family until her marriage. She survived her husband, and is now (1862) living with her children, retaining at an advanced age much of the characteristic sprightliness and vivacity which cheered and enlivened her youthful days.¹ They had seven children, Frederic Augustus, Louisa Sophia married to Gov. Samuel E. Smith, Henry Weld, Martha Elizabeth married to Joseph G. Moody, Caroline Weld married to Isaac Farrar, Benjamin Apthorp Gould, and Lucretia Goddard married to Joseph K. Clark.

¹ Mrs. Fuller died July 26, 1866, aged eighty-one years.

CHAPTER XIII.

FROM 1830 TO 1840.

The unexampled prosperity of the last decade caused flattering anticipations that a new career of great promise awaited the town of Augusta in the future. Population had now reached three thousand nine hundred and eighty, a ratio of nearly sixty per cent. increase since the previous census. Property and business had increased in like proportion. The gentlemen belonging to the different learned professions resident in town at this time, numbered "twenty-three," of whom "six" were of the ministry, four having charge of societies, "ten were of the law and four" of the medical profession. "The number of stores and other places of business was fifty-two;"¹ in these a large capital was profitably employed. During this decade the State House was built and occupied by the legislature; the United States Arsenal finished and garrisoned; the Insane Hospital established and its buildings erected and occupied; the Kennebec dam, more stimulating than all else, was chartered and successfully constructed, soon, however, to meet with palsyng disaster from which it was slow in recovering; lines of packets were established, which, together with transient vessels drawn to the place, fostered a growing forwarding and freighting business; churches were multiplied; school-houses erected; dwellings and stores built; banks chartered and put in operation; streets laid out and opened; real estate *permanently* enhanced in value, although the greatly inflated prices reached by a spirit of speculation, having its origin in both local and general causes, were not maintained. Most of the conveniences and accommodations which are usually attendant upon increasing population in a flourishing community, in prosperous times, were enjoyed.

Many years ago Daniel Cony acted frequently as moderator in town meetings. The last time he presided was in 1806. Having

¹ Daniel Williams' MS.

this year attended the annual meeting for the first time in many years, he was, to the gratification of the assembled citizens, unanimously chosen moderator. He accepted and discharged the duties of the office with becoming dignity and dispatch. At the close of the meeting, according to the record, a vote of thanks was "presented to the venerable Daniel Cony, aged seventy-seven years and seven months, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he discharged the arduous duties of this day as moderator, and for the strong interest he manifested for the welfare of his fellow citizens."

Railroads—at this time almost unknown in this country, and in their infancy in England—was the subject of a lecture by John A. Vaughan of Hallowell, before the Augusta Lyceum on the evening of April 19th.

Mr. Vaughan had traveled in Europe and made personal observation in relation to the subject of his lecture, which he illustrated by a model of a railway, upon which a car was placed containing two fifty-six pound weights. To this car was attached another containing a grey squirrel upon a wheel operating upon the treadmill principle. The squirrel when put in motion by his weight moved the train. Mr. Vaughan stated the power gained "on the best cast iron railways" to be two hundred to one, that is, on a perfect level two hundred pounds can be moved by one pound suspended over a pulley. A drawing of the celebrated Novelty Steam Carriage which conveyed passengers in England at the rate of more than thirty miles per hour was exhibited, and her machinery explained. After considering the advantages of railways, Mr. Vaughan pointed out with singular accuracy of discernment, as probable railroad routes, the leading roads which have since been constructed in the United States. His proposed routes were intended "to draw overland much of the trade which now goes down the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi." He anticipated "a vast and beneficial change in the direction and extent of our interior trade through the agency of railroads," and predicted "that a man would be able in a few years to see the State houses of Massachusetts and Maine by the sunlight of the same day," an event which happened in 1851, twenty years after, upon opening the Kennebec and Portland Railroad to Augusta.

A few years prior to this time, to perform a journey from Maine to Philadelphia or Washington required eight or ten days, and no

trifling sum of money. But now the speed in traveling had so much increased that one could take the stage at Augusta, after dinner, and be in Boston the next day at night, and on the third day in New York; the fourth in Philadelphia; the fifth in Washington.

The speed of the steamers on the Hudson river had heretofore reached ten or twelve miles per hour; now the "President," plying between Providence and Newport, had reached the unprecedented figure of eighteen miles per hour.

A Congregational church was organized in the North parish December 23, 1829. The Rev. George Shepard of Hallowell assisted at the organization and prepared the church covenant. Thirty-three persons became members, some of whom were Baptists. In April, 1832, proposals were issued for building a meeting house in the parish, which was erected during that year. The dimensions of this house are thirty-four by forty-four feet with sixteen feet posts.

The lyceum institutions increased with unexampled rapidity, and were very popular. State, county and town lyceums were organized in almost every State in the Union. They became a prominent educational means by developing a spirit of inquiry and creating a fondness for reading and a pleasure in receiving and imparting knowledge heretofore unexperienced by the mass of the community. The Augusta Lyceum, in November of the previous year, debated with great interest for four evenings the question of a French republican government, and lectures were delivered by professional men and other citizens of the town. The lyceum continued this year nine months, and adjourned after a very successful session on the 27th of May. At the closing meeting George Crosby, "from the committee on manufactures," made an interesting report on the expediency and practicability of establishing a manufactory of glass on the Kennebec in this vicinity, and James W. Bradbury delivered a lecture on the subject of education in our common schools. The larger organizations of State and county lyceums soon ended; but the city and town institution continued with unabated interest for twenty years; it, however, gradually yielded to a plethoric feeling which constantly demanded, from year to year, a higher grade of talent in lectures and new sources of excitement.

A newspaper, neutral in politics, called the "Augusta Courier

and Workingmen's Advocate," was started on the 26th of August of this year, by Washburn & Jewell. It was edited by George Robinson, but not meeting with much success was, after a brief existence, discontinued August 31, 1832. The "Courier," under "things that are needed," mentions a road leading west from the new hotel, south of Burnt hill, a town clock on the South Parish meeting-house, a substantial sidewalk on "Jail hill," a dam across the river and a free bridge. The paper was set up in the hall in Arch Row, and Richard D. Rice, then at work at the printing business for Glazier & Masters of Hallowell, came up to help the proprietors start by working on the first two numbers.

John Reed, who kept a hotel on the eastern side of the river on what is now Bangor street, first introduced to the public at his house, in August of this year, the luxury of warm baths.

As noteworthy evidence of early vegetation we find green peas in the market June 14th from the farms of Bartholomew Nason and Davis Guild.

During the summer of this year preparation was made to accommodate the legislature which was to hold its first session in town the following winter. Boarding houses were provided, Hotels enlarged and renovated, and the "Augusta House" built by a company of enterprising citizens incorporated for that purpose. Reuel Williams was president of the company. The house was completed at great expense, and opened for business on the last day of the year by Thomas Stevens, formerly of Massachusetts, but then recently of Gardiner.

On the second day of January the mechanics, who had been employed on the public buildings in Augusta together with other gentlemen, partook of a dinner in the evening prepared by Mr. Stevens of the new hotel. Luther Severance presided, assisted by Benjamin Swan, Jacob Stanwood, S. C. Hersey, John A. Pettin-gill and Bartlett Lancaster, vice presidents. One hundred and sixty sat down to an "exceedingly well provided" table; "a good spirit seemed to prevail," and "the evening was spent in great glee."

The legislature in removing from Portland made it necessary to provide at Augusta a printing establishment for the State printing, and a newspaper which should be the organ of the dominant party in the State. With this view a company "with a large capital" established "The Age," which was printed in the "Patriot" office.

The first number of the new paper was issued December 23d of this year, with the motto, "You must pardon something to the spirit of Liberty." In politics it was democratic and in harmony with the State and National administrations. In its prospectus, which was issued by Charles Holden & Co., it was announced that the paper would be "avowedly a party paper." When it made its appearance it was published by I. Berry & Co., under the editorial charge of F. O. J. Smith, a former editor of the *Argus*; and in due time was made the State paper and received the patronage of the public printing. Smith, who was part owner, continued its editor until August 10, 1832, when George Robinson, a son of Elihu Robinson, who was then a student at law in Reuel Williams' office, assumed the editorial charge, which he continued until he transferred the interest he had acquired to Edmund T. Bridge, March 26, 1833. In December, 1834, Bridge and Berry sold to William J. Condon who had been editor and publisher of the *Saco Democrat*. He continued sole proprietor until December 16, 1835, when he sold the establishment to William R. Smith and George Robinson. Smith and Robinson continued the publication until the death of the latter in February, 1840, when George Melville Weston, a gentleman who had for some years assisted in editing the *Age*, became associated with Smith.

George Robinson died of consumption at the early age of twenty-seven years. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1831, was educated for the bar, and displayed very considerable vigor and ability as a political writer. William R. Smith with his associate conducted the paper until August 5, 1844, when it was sold to Richard D. Rice, who controlled it until May, 1848, when it was purchased by William T. Johnson, who, in connection with Daniel T. Pike, conducted it until May, 1856, when they were succeeded by Benjamin A. G. & Melville W. Fuller, who, after a number of years, disposed of the establishment to Daniel T. Pike. He in turn sold to Gilman Smith, in whose hands it died during the great rebellion.

A democratic newspaper, called "The Maine Standard," was started by Chick & Reed in the spring of 1867, and after various changes of proprietors and editors came into the hands of Pillsbury & Brown, by whom it is now published under the editorial direction of E. F. Pillsbury.

Occasional preaching by ministers of the Baptist church was had at the old court house up to this time, when the question of forming a church in Augusta was agitated. On the 4th of July, 1831, the Rev. Joseph Torry of Readfield, Rev. Mr. Fittz of Hallowell, Rev. Lemuel Porter, Jr., of Sidney, and Rev. Mr. Robinson of Wayne, met the friends of that communion in Augusta to



BAPTIST CHURCH, 1868.

consider the question of forming a church. There were present at this meeting John Hovey, Capt. Nathan Oliver, Daniel Foster, F. Kennady, J. C. Morrill, Asa Lawson, Thomas Nickerson and others. The meeting was organized by Rev. Mr. Fittz acting as moderator and J. C. Morrill clerk. After religious services a conference resulted in a decision to organize a church on Saturday, November 12th, and the Rev. Lemuel Porter, Jr., was engaged to act as pastor for the three ensuing months. At the appointed time the persons interested assembled, and after religious services by the Rev. Mr. Porter, "voted to receive the articles and covenant of the Lowell Baptist church, and by so doing to form ourselves into a church." The persons who united and

became members of the church by this simple form of organization numbered seventeen.¹

An ecclesiastical council assembled at the old court house in Augusta, December 21, 1831, of which Rev. Dr. Chaplin of Waterville was moderator and Rev. Mr. Houghton of Fayette clerk. This council formally "recognized the First Baptist Church in Augusta as a sister church." On the 14th of January, 1832, the first deacons, John Hovey and James Snow, were chosen, and on the eighteenth of the following February the Massachusetts Baptist Board of Domestic Missions offered the church one hundred dollars donation on condition that they should purchase the old court house, in which their services were held, and sustain preaching on the Sabbath during the year 1832, which was accepted with "sincere thanks."

The church prospered, and a goodly number were added to its communion, and on September 2d of this year it was admitted to the Kennebec Baptist Association of Churches. The Rev. Lemuel Porter, Jr., who had by request of the church extended his three months' engagement to the fall of this year, now withdrew, and the pulpit was temporarily supplied for some months. The Rev. Charles Train of Framingham, Mass., was invited to become pastor, March 16, 1833. He preached for some time for the society but does not appear to have accepted their call. June 30th of the same year the Rev. C. Newton appears to have officiated, and March 27, 1834, a committee was chosen "to settle with the Rev. Josiah Houghton for his services the past winter." The Rev. J. C. Morrill was engaged in the following May or June, and continued his services as pastor until January, 1836, when he accepted the agency of the Maine Baptist Sunday School Union. During his pastorate, in 1835, the meeting-house was built. The basement was afterwards enlarged and finished for a vestry.

On the 9th of July, 1837, the Rev. Edward N. Harris of Malden, Mass., was invited to become pastor at a salary of \$600, which he

¹ They were Nathan Oliver, Esther Oliver, Daniel Foster, Rebecca Foster, Thomas Kennady, Abel R. Hinkley, Rachel Wade, Susan Prescott, Rebecca Jones, Sarah Ballard, Prudence Snow, Betsey Crommett, Lucy Pierce, Sylvia Pierce, Eliza Lawson, Surena Doe and Ann Eliza Haynes. To these were added, November 20th, John Hovey, Anna Hovey, James Snow, Nicholas Chessley, William Oliver, Clarisa Lothrop and Lucretia Dodge, some of whom had not received letters of dismissal from other churches in season to unite on the 12th of November.

accepted and commenced his labors September 3d. He, however, did not continue long. On the 24th of the same month the Rev. Thomas Curtis preached, and a committee was directed to hire him or some other person to occupy the desk "as Mr. Harris is to be absent." On the first Sunday in January, 1838, Mr. Curtis, who was a Scotch divine and a learned man, recently from Bangor, commenced his ministerial labors with the church, which were continued, "to the great satisfaction and it is believed edification of the church," until October 26, 1839, when the church "being unable to support him he left for another field of labor." The Rev. P. S. Adams was engaged in the following spring and closed his labors on the first of the succeeding November. In the spring of 1841, Rev. C. W. Dennison was invited to spend a few sabbaths with the church, and on the twentieth of June following Rev. Edwin R. Warren of Topsham, was invited to become pastor, which he accepted in the following month, and on the 8th of August commenced his labors, and on the 18th of November was by an ecclesiastical council installed pastor.

At this time the anti-slavery movement was assuming a political form, and in the next year it crept into this church, which, at a regular meeting held December 2, 1842, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That this church believes that domestic slavery is a sin against God; that it is at war with the dearest rights of man; and that it is the duty of christians to express their disapprobation of the system as it exists in this country, believing it contrary to the principles of the christian religion and of our republican form of government."

This was regarded as a satisfactory expression of sentiment at the time, but as the anti-slavery agitation increased, higher toned sentiments were demanded, and in a few short months after, at a church meeting held April 17, 1843, J. T. Carter introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The form of the government of the Baptist church under its head, Jesus Christ, is independent; and whereas he has lodged with it the power of restricting the ordinances of the church to those who give scriptural evidence of true piety, correct moral conduct, and obedience to his laws; and whereas he has commanded her to keep herself pure from all sin; and whereas silence with reference to any sin in the church is justly construed into an approval of that sin; therefore Resolved,

1. That we regard slavery as it exists in these United States as a heinous sin against God, and a violation of the inalienable rights of man, and that it is without any just defence or excuse.

2. That we cannot receive a slaveholder to our church or communion, or a slaveholding minister to our pulpit; and that we regard this as no new test of fellowship, but the application of an old one, namely, "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness but rather reprove them."

3. That we regard it the duty of Christians to remember those in bonds as bound with them; to labor and pray for their deliverance, and in their individual and collective capacity to bear unequivocal testimony against the sin of slaveholding.

These resolutions were discussed during the evening and the preamble adopted. They were then tabled, and an adjourned meeting held on the twenty-fourth of the same month to further consider them, when, after much discussion, the first resolution was adopted, and a further adjournment for two days had, at which the discussion was continued, and the subject finally referred to a committee of five¹ to report at an adjourned meeting to be held in a fortnight. The "sisters of the church" were now "invited to attend the meetings for the further discussion of the subject of slavery." A delegation of five² was chosen to attend the Baptist National Anti-Slavery Convention to be held in Boston in the last week of May, 1843.

At the adjourned meeting, May 10th, at the vestry, the committee did not report, but the resolutions were further discussed and laid on the table and the third Wednesday of September assigned for their further consideration. The sabbath previous to this assignment a meeting was held which "voted to adjourn the meeting for Wednesday, for the consideration of the anti-slavery resolutions, till a future period." This was regarded as a refusal to act, and threatened a serious division in the church and society.

On the nineteenth of November a petition was presented, signed by a large number of the members of the church, praying that some action might be taken upon the question of communion with slaveholders. This was sent to a committee of five³ for consideration and report. At a special meeting held December 11th, "the committee on" this petition, signed by "H. Waters and others reported," and J. T. Carter of the committee presented a minority report and a protest against granting the petition presented. Of

¹ This committee was J. T. Carter, Dea. Pullen, John Richards, Horace Waters, and A. Bailey.

² Rev. E. R. Warren, H. Waters, E. D. Norcross, Dea. G. Pullen and U. L. Pettingill.

³ John Richards, E. Sawyer, Abiel Getchell, J. T. Carter and G. Pullen.

the tenor of these documents we are not informed. They were discussed, and an attempt made to adjourn, when a vote was taken on the committee's report, which was accepted sixteen to seven. At another "special meeting" held December 18th, J. T. Carter renewed the subject by introducing a preamble and resolution, which, after discussion, failed to be adopted by a vote of thirteen to fourteen. The trouble now had so seriously increased, and so strongly threatened a division of the church and society, that their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Warren, on the 5th day of January, 1844, resigned.

The Rev. N. W. Williams was invited to the vacant pastorate. Previous to his acceptance, at a special meeting at the vestry March 12, 1844, he submitted a declaration of his sentiments on the subject of slavery, as follows; "1. I hold slavery to be a great public evil, and repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of our country; 2. I believe it to be contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, a palpable violation of the great rule, 'do unto others as we would that others should do unto us,' and therefore highly sinful; 3. I hold it to be the duty of christians to pray for the extinction of slavery in every part of the world; 4. I consider the church bound to regard the system of slavery as they do other sins, and in case any brother in the church should be a slaveholder, or any slaveholder (except in such cases as do not from the peculiarity of circumstances attending them indicate any approbation of the system) should desire admission to the church, and profess to believe that slavery is a righteous institution and according to the word of God, we could not fellowship such person as worthy of church privileges."

This was much below the sentiments of the high toned anti-slavery members of the church, who assembled four days after and formed a Second Baptist church, "having for its leading object uncompromising hostility to the system of slavery," and unanimously adopted the preamble and resolutions on the subject offered at the meeting of the First Baptist church held April 17, 1843. Applications were now made to the old church for dismissions to join the new church. The Rev. Mr. Williams, on the 5th of April, 1844, accepted the pastorate. This was probably after a conference, as on the same day several Baptist ministers being in town held "a voluntary conference" with some members of the church and "several who had lately seceded," which re-

sulted in the ministers proposing for the consideration of the respective parties the Resolve: "That no voluntary slaveholder or slaveholding minister shall be admitted to the communion table or to the pulpit of this church." The church voted to adopt this resolution, and considered it "in strict accordance" with their previously expressed sentiments.

At the request of certain individuals¹ the church sent their pastor and U. L. Pettingill delegates to a convention for the purpose of "recognizing" the Second Baptist church. The ecclesiastical council, to which they were accredited, assembled on the 13th of April and "decided that it was inexpedient to recognize them as a church." A more pliable council, however, which assembled on the twenty-third of the same month did "recognize them;" but it was objected that this recognition was not according to usage, inasmuch as there was not "one settled pastor in the council." In order that this might not ripen into an injurious precedent a large council of pastors and delegates was called to consider the proceedings, which assembled May 21, 1844, and decided that while both churches had erred, there was not sufficient reasons for the separation, and recommended that a conciliatory course be pursued by the first church towards their brethren, with a hope that a reunion may take place, and declared that they were not prepared to give further advice upon the matters submitted.

The church thus left to its own guidance, without the controlling influence of higher ecclesiastical authority, labored long upon the question of dismissing its "seceding members" to join the new church. They allude to their troubles in their letter to the Kennebec Association, held at Fayette September 17 and 18, 1844, in which they say, "our trials have arisen from a protracted and repeated discussion of abolition measures, which were introduced into the church in April, 1843, in consequence of which our then pastor, the Rev. E. R. Warren, whose labors had been blessed among us, was, at his own request, dismissed." They add, "the church holds fully and strictly to anti-slavery sentiments;" and say, "that eight brethren and twenty-four sisters had left their places in the church, and set up a separate church, and now ask a dismissal, which we felt obliged to refuse for the purpose for which it was asked." The question, how to deal with the recusant members was found difficult to decide. The church on the

¹ Dea. J. Fisk, H. Waters and G. A. Blake.

8th of September, 1845, after deliberate consideration, came to the conclusion that "Horace Waters and twenty-nine others" having "gone out from us without any sufficient reason" are "no longer of us," and that, therefore, the fellowship of this church be withdrawn from them.

The Rev. N. W. Williams resigned November 20, 1846, and in December the Rev. J. C. Stockbridge was invited to become pastor. He did not accept, and during the ensuing winter the Rev. John H. Ingraham supplied the pulpit for five sabbaths, and in March the Rev. Mr. Sampson preached with a view to settlement. On the 27th of April, 1847, the Rev. Amaziah Kallock of East Thomaston was called, at a salary of six hundred dollars, which he accepted May 16th, and commenced his pastoral labors in two weeks from that time. He at once interested himself in effecting a reconciliation between the members of the estranged churches, and with so much success that on the 11th of October of the same year, his church voted to forgive the members of the second church and to rescind the vote excluding them. Harmony, good feeling and fellowship were restored on the 8th of January, 1849, when each church recognized the other "as a church of Christ in Gospel order and entitled to fellowship and communion of the sister churches."

On the 23d of the following March, Rev. Mr. Kallock, whose ministry was attended with great success and fruitful in harmonious results, resigned his charge to return to the people with whom he formerly labored. Efforts to induce Mr. Kallock to withdraw his resignation were unavailing, and on the 21st of April Rev. C. W. Flanders was called to the pastorate, but while deliberating and undecided as to his answer, Mr. Kallock was again called, May 7th, at an increased salary and accepted. The church was now repaired and enlarged, and on the 4th of August, 1849, their pastor tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he went to California, where he died at Placerville, June 16, 1850.

On the 15th of December, 1849, Rev. George S. G. Spence of Salem, Mass., accepted the charge of the parish, which he resigned on the 21st of April, 1851. On the 20th of the succeeding May, Asa Dalton, then at Newton Theological Seminary, was invited to the charge of the church. He accepted June 26th, and was ordained and installed pastor September 24th. He continued in charge until the acceptance of his resignation July 2, 1854.

In the fall of 1854 the Rev. V. H. Dexter of Calais preached to the society, and accepted their call in January, 1855. He continued, many being added to the church during his ministry, until July 12, 1860. In August of the same year, Lucius M. S. Haynes of Philadelphia, was invited to the charge of the church at a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars, which he accepted, and was ordained to the ministry and pastorate September 27th. On the 31st of March, 1862, he resigned, having, upon the call of the country, entered the army as lieutenant of the First Maine Battery, to assist in suppressing the great rebellion. He had preached war to his congregation, and with a consistency worthy a true patriot he felt impelled to brave its perils and undergo its hardships. Many of the young men of the society followed their pastor to the war, and the church declared "we are closely linked in sympathy and association with the struggle of our country for the vindication of law and the constitution, and earnestly we pray God to speed the right." Mr. Haynes continued in the service of his country about a year, when he became pastor of a church in Oswego, New York.

On the 29th of June, 1862, Rev. C. H. Rowe, late of Holyoke, Mass., and recently of Newton Theological Institute, became pastor, at a salary of six hundred dollars. He continued to 1865, when, in December of that year, the Rev. Joseph Ricker, D. D., of Milford, Mass., commenced his labors with the society and is now their pastor.

The society had occupied its house of worship, with various modifications and improvements made from time to time, until 1868, when the spirit of improvement which was abroad in the city in relation to public as well as private edifices extended to them, and they commenced the work of remodelling and rebuilding their church early in the spring of that year. The house, with its entrance on Perham street and fronting the court house, was turned around to front on Winthrop Street, raised many feet higher in the walls, a new tower and steeple added, and made modern in the construction of the interior arrangement and external finish, so as to present the comely and neat appearance represented by the engraving of the building. But a small part of the old building was used in the construction of the new, which was enlarged to accommodate sittings for six hundred persons. The audience room is finely frescoed, has a spacious organ gallery,

' Letter to the Baptist Association, September 14, 1862.

a recess pulpit stand, and a convenient baptistry. The basement contains a large lecture room and vestry, and the building has all the appointments and conveniences of a modern house of worship. The cost of reconstruction with the furniture, carpets, cushions and two large furnaces did not much exceed \$14,000, about \$10,000 of which was paid during the progress of erection, leaving an indebtedness of \$4,000 on the day of dedication. This by an earnest appeal of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ricker, and by his encouraging subscription of \$100 for the purpose, induced the society, by other subscriptions at that time, to reduce the indebtedness to the sum of \$2,500. The church was dedicated on Tuesday, December 15th, on which occasion the Rev. A. K. P. Small of Portland preached the sermon, from second Chronicles, fifth chapter, thirteenth verse. J. C. Tibbets of Augusta was architect of the building, and Pinkham & Wyman contractors for the entire work.

The legislature assembled for the first time in the new State House Wednesday, January 4, 1832. At the time Samuel E. Smith was governor; Robert P. Dunlap, President of the Senate; Benjamin White, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Roscoe G. Green, Secretary of State; Abner B. Thompson, State Treasurer, and Reuel Williams and Elihu Robinson represented the town of Augusta. A daily paper was published during the session by Eaton & Severance, called the *Maine Daily Journal*. The session was one of unusual interest from the importance of the subjects under consideration and the prominent and talented members in each branch.

The democrats in Augusta had for a number of years elected the municipal officers and representatives; but this year, pending the presidential canvass between Henry Clay and Gen. Jackson, the national republicans elected their entire board. John Potter, George W. Morton and William Thomas were chosen selectmen, Daniel Pike town clerk, Williams Emmons moderator and William Dewey treasurer. At the September election for governor, Goodenow, national republican, received four hundred and seventy-eight votes to two hundred and ninety-seven for Smith, democrat, and four scattering for Whitman. Williams Emmons and George W. Morton were elected representatives, and Daniel Stone received seven hundred and eighty-seven votes, every one thrown, for county treasurer. At the November election the Henry Clay

electors received four hundred and seventy-four votes and the Gen. Jackson electors two hundred and ninety-three.

The second hall in town, separate from a hotel, was finished by Frederic Wingate over his jeweler's shop, the same occupied many years by his son Charles F. Wingate, and now owned by William Wendenburg, on Water street, below Market square. Harrington, the veteran magician and ventriloquist, exhibited in this hall two nights in June of this year, and in the following January at the same place were exhibited "Gibbs the pirate, the Salem murder, Siamese twins, American dwarf, &c.," all as natural as wax could make them.

The first menagerie of which we have an account as exhibiting in Augusta was "Gray & Macomber's entire collection of animals," consisting of an elephant, some half dozen other animals, and "Dandy Jack and Pony." These were to be seen at "Snow's Tavern" for the sum of twelve and one-half cents; this was in 1829. In 1833 the "National Menagerie" exhibited at Dillingham's hotel. This was a large collection of animals, among which were the rhinoceros, zebra, elephant, lions, tigers, leopards, camel and many other animals never before seen in this section of country. The tent containing them was "filled with such crowds of people that it was difficult to get a sight of everything without a good deal of elbowing." It was "a fine treat for the student of natural history."¹ Two years after, the "Association's celebrated Menagerie and Aviary from the Zoological Institute, New York," was exhibited near the town house. It was in "forty spacious carriages," drawn by "one hundred and twenty splendid grey horses." After this such exhibitions became quite common.

Gen. King, commissioner of public buildings, in the autumn of 1828, prepared the site, and in the succeeding January submitted to the governor and council a plan for the State House. The plan, prepared by Mr. Bulfinch of Boston, was in its chief features similar to the Boston State House. It provided for a building of hammered granite, one hundred and fifty feet in length by fifty feet in width, with a projecting arcade and colonnade in front. The estimated cost was eighty thousand dollars. The plan was adopted, and Gen. King commenced and prosecuted the work upon the building during the following season. Ten townships of land, appropriated by the legislature for a building fund, were

¹ Kennebec Journal, August 14, 1833.

sold at auction for \$60,266.80. At the close of the season of 1829 the basement of the building had been laid and the first story of the outer walls of the wings erected. In the following spring a change occurred in the State administration, another political party was in power, and William Clark of Hallowell was appointed commissioner of public buildings. Under his direction the work during the following season was prosecuted, and the exterior walls, arcade, colonnade, pediment and base of dome were erected, the roof finished and slated, and the dome raised and temporarily covered. The entire expenditure at this time reached \$86,909.56, and Clark estimated the amount necessary to finish the building and prepare and fence the grounds at \$41,000.

A controversy had arisen between Clark and King as to the expenditures, which, without finishing the building, had already exceeded the estimate of its cost. In the following winter, upon a call for an additional appropriation, the legislative committee on public buildings reported a resolve appropriating \$30,434.29 to complete them, which after a long discussion passed the Senate. In the House it was laid on the table, and Mr. Delesdernier of Calais introduced an order to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing "an act fixing the place of the permanent seat of government," and to receive such information as may be communicated to them in relation to the expediency of erecting suitable buildings for the State in Portland. Upon a question of indefinite postponement, "a sharp debate" arose, but the motion was lost, sixty-four to seventy. The order then passed without division. Delesdernier, for the committee, subsequently reported that the expediency of repealing the law depended upon the acceptance of proposals made to the committee; first, by Luther Jewett, looking to retaining the legislature in Portland for twelve years, by enlarging and altering the buildings then occupied; second, by Daniel Williams, to furnish convenient buildings in Augusta, free of expense to the State, and have them in readiness for the next session of the legislature; third, by Mr. Williams, to prepare and fence the grounds about the public buildings on condition that the legislature should appropriate \$25,000 to finish them; fourth, by Mr. Williams, to complete the public buildings for \$25,000; fifth, by Nathan How and Henry Dyer, to build public buildings in Portland for the building and materials at Augusta and \$45,000. The committee was of the opinion that

each gentleman would give undoubted security for the performance of any contract growing out of their proposals.

On the 11th of March, 1831, the Senate's resolution, making an appropriation, was called up in the House and its consideration resisted on the ground that the report of the committee should be first considered; failing in this, Mr. Smith of Portland desired and urged a postponement, in order that Portland might make a more favorable offer, which he declared they would make by the sum of \$15,000. This, as also an amendment reducing the appropriation to \$5,000, failed. However, on the 18th of March a resolve imposing onerous terms upon Augusta finally passed. This appropriated \$25,000 "for the purpose of completing the public buildings, levelling and preparing the grounds and fencing the same;" provided, the inhabitants of Augusta should, by bond in the penal sum of \$50,000, oblige themselves to pay all expense of finishing the building over the amount appropriated, and pay all expense of grading the grounds, fencing the same with an iron fence, and construct granite steps, and provided further that they *should not ask or receive remuneration* therefor, and that "*any application for remuneration shall be taken and deemed a breach of the condition of said bond.*" All this was not deemed sufficiently stringent, and it was further provided, that in case of a suit on the bond for condition broken "said obligors shall pay the whole penal sum of said bond, deducting therefrom only the amount which they shall prove to have been expended in the performance of said conditions beyond said sum of \$25,000."

The inhabitants of Augusta assembled promptly, in legal town meeting, on the 21st of March, 1831, to consider this singularly stringent and unjust resolve. Having expressed in a preamble their "disappointment that the legislature should require of any of its citizens such terms," and their confidence that a future legislature would correct "whatever of injustice may result from acts of its predecessors," and in consideration "that the best interest of the State requires that the public buildings should be completed, and the question of the seat of government" set at rest, they voted to "so far yield" to said resolve "as to assume upon the town the obligation of complying with its terms," and authorized the selectmen to give the "bond required," agreeing to indemnify them "from all injury or damage that may result" therefrom. The bond was promptly signed by Daniel Williams, Nathaniel Robin-

son and Cyrus Guild, selectmen, in behalf of the town, and forwarded to the governor and council, and was by them rejected. Another bond was then offered, executed by Daniel Williams, John H. Hartwell and a number of gentlemen from other towns amply responsible for the amount; this was rejected. Still another was prepared, signed by Daniel Cony and upwards of sixty citizens of the town, including the most wealthy; this was at length accepted.

Reuel Williams was now appointed commissioner of public buildings and finished the State House. He expended on the building in the season of 1831, the sum of \$21,881.31, which a committee of the executive council regarded as having been expended "agreeable to the bond given by the inhabitants of Augusta to the State." He also expended \$2,033.37 in the construction of four fire-proof safes under direction of the governor and council, also \$5,286.97 for furniture, and \$122.76 for repairs on the colonnade.

The building was not yet quite finished and the grounds notgraded or fenced. In the following season Mr. Williams expended in completing the work on building and grounds \$18,098.28. Of this sum, the Senate's committee claimed that \$11,466.75 was "provided for in bond of inhabitants of Augusta." Resolves were passed paying the commissioner in full, and declaring the bond of "Daniel Cony and others" forfeited to the State, and directing the State treasurer to collect it. The building, with the furniture, alterations, interest, repairs, and including the expenditure upon the grounds, cost \$138,991.34.¹

Gov. Smith, in his message to the first legislature which assembled in the new capitol, said: "We have reason to congratulate our fellow citizens upon the possession of a capitol which is an ornament to the State, and in beauty of material and style of execution inferior to no building for a similar purpose among our sister states." The cost had been great, but not unusual for "buildings of a similar kind." He continued, "the expense, perhaps, will not be regretted when we consider that it is intended not only for the accommodation of the present age, but will be transmitted to future generations as a monument of the liberality and patriotism of their predecessors."²

The capitol is one hundred and fifty feet in length, including two wings thirty-three feet each, and fifty-four feet wide. The central part of the building is eighty-four feet long by fifty-

¹ Report Senate, February 22, 1833.

² Message, January 9, 1832.

six feet wide, projecting a foot in front and rear. In front is an arcade of eighty-one feet supporting a colonnade of eight Doric columns of granite three feet in diameter at the base; these are crowned with a pediment of the height of the ridge of the main building. The rear of the center has a pediment supported by pilasters. The wings are covered with hipped roofs, slated, and the central portion with a spherical dome, coppered and surmounted by a cupola. The entire height of the building to the crown of the cupola is one hundred and fourteen feet. From this elevation a beautiful panorama of the Kennebec, above and below, is seen. Augusta lies spread out with its clustering buildings on the one hand, and Hallowell at a short distance resting among hills on the other.

Inside of the capitol, on the first floor, in the central part of the building, is a spacious room and entrance-way fifty feet square, nineteen feet high, with eight Doric columns in two rows through the center, standing on pedestals; these support the floor of the Representatives' Hall above, which is fifty feet square and finished in the Ionic order with arched ceiling thirty-four feet high with circular panel work and central ornament. It has recess galleries on two sides, each thirty-three feet long. In the north wing, on the first floor, are two offices thirty feet by twenty and ten high, over which is the Senate chamber thirty feet by forty-eight and twenty-eight high, with deeply paneled ceiling; the walls are ornamented with twelve Ionic pilasters with stucco entablatures; on one side is a recess gallery twenty-five feet long. Over the Senate chamber are four committee rooms. In the south wing, on the first floor, are two offices, one twenty by thirty feet, the other nineteen by twenty; above was the library occupying the breadth of the wing; above that the Council chamber, twenty-eight feet by thirty, and the Governor's room, nineteen feet by twenty, with ante-room, each seventeen feet high; over these were two rooms, one occupied for a cabinet of natural history, the other as a store-room connected with the library.

The capitol remained for twenty years with the number of rooms described, until in the basement of the north wing a room thirty by fifty feet was finished for the use of the Board of Agriculture, and one in the basement of the south wing twenty by thirty feet for engrossing clerks. Again, in 1860, a call was made for an increase of committee rooms, and six were added; one each side

of the main entrance hall, one by dividing the agricultural room, another by finishing the basement of the south wing; two were formed from the library room, and the library was moved to enlarged and better accommodations above. The building, upon the completion of these improvements, was said to be the most convenient and best arranged of any capitol in New England, and probably will not require enlargement for many years to come.

The highlands forming the Northeastern boundary of the United States and of the State of Maine had been long in dispute with the British government, and their location was submitted to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, who, failing to find them, recommended the St. John river to be adopted as the dividing line between the States and the British Provinces. This award or recommendation was not adopted by either government. The legislature of Maine, in 1831, incorporated the Madawaska settlement, on the south side of the St. John, recognizing it as a part of Penobscot county; and in August of the same year certain citizens of the State proceeded to organize under the act, and chose the usual municipal officers. At the following September election a town meeting was held and a representative chosen to the State legislature. These acts the authorities of New Brunswick considered an infringement of the right of exclusive jurisdiction which they claimed over the disputed territory until the line should be definitely settled. They protested against the proceeding, and caused four of the persons, American citizens, who were elected to town offices, to be arrested and confined in Fredericton jail, from which they were afterwards liberated upon some diplomatic disavowal of their acts by the national government.

At the next session of the legislature, by the solicitation of the government at Washington, proposals were made in secret session to cede the territory north and east of the St. John and St. Francis to the United States, in order that an adjustment of the boundary might be made with Great Britain on the basis of the award of the King of the Netherlands. Upon this question political parties were divided. The democrats were willing to gratify their political friends in the national administration upon terms which would bring a large sum of money, as a fair equivalent for the territory, into the State treasury, and end a long and irritating controversy.

The National Republicans were opposed to parting with any portion of the lands in dispute. The title of the State they re-

garded as perfect, and the soil with the jurisdiction of the territory, and American citizens owning farms which they had purchased of the State, were not to be transferred to a foreign government to gratify the authorities at Washington, or to relieve the national administration from embarrassing negotiations. During the discussion of this question, in secret session, the secret was let out by a communication in the "Maine Daily Journal" signed "Truth." The House immediately appointed a committee with full power "to ascertain in relation to any disclosures made by any member" of the action of the House. The committee summoned Luther Severance, one of the publishers of the "Daily Journal," before them, and attempted by a long examination to discover the author of the article; but Severance had destroyed the manuscript, and did not know who wrote or dictated it; he had, however, intimations that it would be found in his box at the post office. "From whom?" was the inquiry. This he declined to answer, and was granted time to consult counsel. Under their advice he informed the committee that he did not consider himself bound to answer further. The proceedings were then reported to the House, and a resolution was afterwards submitted declaring Severance "liable to be proceeded against for a contempt." This, after protracted debate in which threats of punishment were made, was decided in the affirmative by a vote of seventy-seven to twenty-two. Here the matter ended in the House; but the citizens of Augusta, sympathizing politically with Mr. Severance, gave a public dinner, at the Augusta hotel, a few evenings after, to "signify their disapprobation" of the threat "to deprive him of his liberty," and of the "resolutions asserting his liability to punishment." Virgil H. Hewes, Watson F. Hallett and Charles Keene were a committee of arrangements for the occasion.

Williams Emmons presided at the dinner, assisted by William Dewey, Maj. Brown and Col. Dumont of Hallowell. "Upwards of an hundred gentlemen," says the Journal, "sat down to an excellent dinner, moistened with the best old Madeira, and accompanied by fine music." Mr. Emmons explained at length the object of the meeting, and Richard H. Vose introduced a preamble and resolutions sustaining Luther Severance in his "firm and independent stand in favor of American privilege," and expressing "serious apprehensions at any attempt to restrain the liberty of the press."

The meeting was addressed by Severance, Dumont, Dewey and others; many toasts were drank, pithy, patriotic and political. Of those published we select one, by Edward Rowse, pertinent to the occasion; "The doctrine of contempt! as defined and applied by our legislature; *a contemptible doctrine in a land of free-men.*"

The action of the legislature, in secret session, resulted in the passage of resolves authorizing a sale of the land in dispute north of the line recommended by the King of the Netherlands, and ceding jurisdiction of the same to the United States, all "for an ample indemnity." Reuel Williams, Nicholas Emery and William P. Preble were appointed by the Governor and Council to confer with a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, for the purpose of adjusting the terms upon which the land should be ceded and the consideration to be paid. The commission came to a decision and agreement on these questions, but negotiations having been opened anew for the establishment of the line on the basis of the original claim under the treaty of 1783, and the Aroostook war having followed in 1839, the matter was not fully adjusted until after the ratification of the Ashburton treaty in 1842.

The spring of this year was cold and backward; the preceding winter had been very severe; much snow remained in the woods on the upper waters of the Kennebec. As late as April 23d, the thermometer in the morning was 19° Fahrenheit; on the morning of the next day it was 29°, with the wind northeast and snowing. May 1st there was snow with the wind at the northeast, which changed to the southeast with rain; May 3d, frost in the ground prevented the driving of stakes for fence; May 7th there was a hard frost; for the following ten days the wind was south and the weather was pleasant and warm, causing the snow to melt in the woods on the head waters of the river, filling the river and its confluent streams, ponds and feeders. On the night of Thursday the 18th of May it commenced raining, with the wind northeast, and rained moderately during the following day, but Friday night the rain fell in torrents, and continued with little or no intermission till the morning of Tuesday the 22d, when the Kennebec was swollen to an unexampled height. Bond's brook had poured in a powerful current, which swept through and destroyed a valuable fulling-mill on Bridge's upper dam, then owned by Turner and

Tucker, and in its course to the river removed the bridge at the mouth of the brook. The river, turbid and angry, bore upon its surface lumber, buildings and bridges. A span of the Waterville bridge came down and passed under the Kennebec bridge without damage to that structure. The Redington saw mill came floating along, upright and high out of the water, being buoyed up by lumber piled in it. The formidable looking mass as it rapidly approached was expected to seriously damage if not remove the bridge. It struck, stopped for a moment, the gable of the building was crushed, and it sunk down into the water and passed under with a slight shock and no serious mark of contact. Fears, however, were entertained for the safety of the bridge from the action of the swollen current. The eastern abutment was partly undermined, causing the north end of the front wall to give way together with one of the arch timbers. It was so much injured as to be impassable for carriages for a fortnight. The stores on the eastern side of Water street were considered in danger and the goods in them were removed to places of safety. On the river above, the Waterville and Seabasticook bridges were swept away. All the saw mills save one at Waterville were started from their foundations and a number destroyed. This was the greatest freshet on the Kennebec known since the settlement of the country.

Several citizens of Gardiner contracted in the fall of the previous year with a Mr. Blanchard of Springfield, Mass., to build a steamboat capable of navigating the Kennebec to Waterville. The boat was built at Gardiner, named the "Ticonic," and made her first trip to Waterville June 1st of this year. It was an event of great interest to the inhabitants on the river above. Fears were entertained that she would not ascend the "twelve mile falls" in Vassalborough, but in less than ten minutes after entering the foaming current she rode in triumph in the smooth water above, and salutes from the shore attested the gratification of a large number of people who had assembled to witness the ascent. In about an hour after, discharges of artillery announced to the citizens of Waterville that the boat was in sight; a multitude assembled on the shore, and as the "gallant little steamer" touched the bank cheers upon cheers went up. A "splendid dinner" was gratuitously provided by the landlord of the Waterville hotel for the passengers and citizens. After tarrying a few hours the

steamer returned to Gardiner. The upward passage was accomplished in four hours and fifty minutes; the downward passage in less than half that time. The Ticonic was a stern-wheel boat with two engines, and cost \$8,000.

The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in town, this year, by both the political parties; each had separate processions, addresses and dinners. The like had not occurred since 1811 when the federalists and democrats separately celebrated the day. The National Republicans formed in procession at the Augusta House, in the forenoon, under direction of Major Brown of Hallowell, chief marshal, assisted by Capt. John A. Pettingill and William L. Wheeler, and were escorted by the Hallowell Artillery and Sidney Rifles, each with a band of music, and the Hallowell and Augusta band, "one of the best in the State." The procession moved up State and down Water streets to a delightful grove on the Gage place, then unbroken by streets or dwellings, where the Rev. Allen Putnam commenced the services with prayer. Theodore S. Brown read the Declaration of Independence, and Richard H. Vose delivered an oration, which was "eloquent" and "exceedingly pungent, with biting sarcasm" in the parts alluding to the political topics of the day. After the exercises the procession re-formed and proceeded through several streets to the Augusta House, where Mr. Stevens provided a dinner, in a bower, to which four hundred sat down. John Potter presided at the table assisted by numerous vice presidents.

The democrats assembled at the South Parish meetinghouse, where they listened to an oration by James W. Bradbury. At its conclusion they passed in procession, escorted by "a part of the Augusta Light Infantry" accompanied by a band of music from Waterville, to the State House, where a dinner was provided and served in the rotunda. Reuel Williams, who had just returned from Washington as one of the commissioners under the secret session resolutions relating to the North Eastern Boundary, was complimented by Dr. Nourse, in a toast, in response to which he made a speech defending the action of the legislature in secret session, and said, "on the question of indemnity to Maine, should the occasion for it ever arise, the commissioners on the part of the United States were disposed at once to come up to the mark, and to recommend a grant, without hesitation, of a full and ample indemnity."

It appears from the controversy which arose in the *Age* and the *Journal* in relation to the celebrations, that each party intended to make as imposing a demonstration of their strength as possible. The *Journal* claimed that there were two thousand, by count, at the Gage grove, and by the same process it was ascertained that a little more than a fourth of that number were at the meeting house. The *Age* claimed six or seven hundred in the procession at the State House, which was swelled to one thousand. The *Journal* admitted that the number which dined at the State House was larger, and said, "probably half of them dined at free cost."

Great fear at this time was manifested that the Asiatic cholera, which was "spreading its desolation over the neighboring Province" of Canada, would be introduced into the state. A meeting of the citizens of Augusta was held June 23d at the old court house, "to consider what measures were expedient to be taken to prevent its introduction." Williams Emmons was called to the chair, and James L. Child acted as secretary. Preamble and resolutions were adopted, stating the urgency of the case, and that measures should be adopted to prevent its "introduction by emigrants into this and other neighboring States," and remove from among us "the predisposing causes to the disease." A committee, consisting of Henry W. Fuller, Asa Redington, Jr., Issachar Snell, Luther Severance and William A. Drew, was chosen to correspond with committees of other towns and adopt such measures as the public health and safety might require.

The committee of health was enjoined to faithfully perform their duty and remove all predisposing cause of disease, and to assist them in this work Williams Emmons, Benjamin Davis and John Means were selected. A committee was also appointed, consisting of John H. Hartwell, John Potter, Edward Williams, Elias Craig, Jr., Allen Lambard, Rufus C. Vose and James W. Bradbury, to confer with the executive of the State in relation to the object and purposes of the meeting, and to induce the appointment of an agent to visit the frontier towns, and prevent foreign emigrants from entering the State from infected districts. The board of health was requested to investigate the nature, cause and symptoms of the disease, and the best method of preventing and treating it; and Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Rev. Allen Putnam and Elihu Robinson, Esq., were requested to wait upon the Governor and Council, "and respectfully request the appointment

of a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in special reference to the exposure of the citizens of this State to the ravages of the Asiatic cholera."

Alarming and urgent as the crisis appeared, the threatened danger soon passed away. The disease, in its progress, was found to spread in sections of country resting upon limestone formations, and avoid those of a granite structure. This supposed law of its progress gave immunity to the Kennebec region, which largely rests upon stratified granite, furnishing healthful water free from lime, which was supposed to be a predisposing cause of the disease.

The increased business at Augusta demanded at this time enlarged banking accommodations. The Augusta Bank for nearly twenty years was the only monied institution in the place. Since it was chartered, in 1814, population and business had largely increased, enterprising business men had removed to the town, and the "old standards" had become freed from the entanglements which cramped their energies during the disasters which attended and followed the war of 1812. Now every prospect was encouraging; the country was apparently prosperous; business was restricted only by the limited amount of capital which could be commanded for its prosecution. Banks on the one hand were regarded as valuable assistants to the industry and commercial enterprise of the country, on the other hand as fostering business unduly. The United States Bank, with branches at important commercial centers, was acting as the fiscal agent of the government, and President Jackson had just commenced a war upon it, which it was foreseen would end in its destruction and make room for an increased number of State banks. In this state of affairs two banks were established this year in Augusta, the Freeman's and the Citizens'.

The Freeman's Bank was chartered March 2d, 1833, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. Its first meeting for organizing was held at Brown's Hotel¹ March 27th, upon the call of William Dewey, Rufus Chandler Vose and Harlow Spaulding. The directors chosen were Benjamin Davis, John Eveleth, William Dewey, Watson F. Hallett, John Mulliken, George Cox and William H. Kittredge.

The bank went into operation in an office in Brown & Williams'

¹Kennebec House.

store June 7th. Benjamin Davis was president and Harlow Spaulding cashier. It continued in this office for about a year, when it was removed to a room prepared for it in the southwest corner of the Robinson & Crosby stores.

Harlow Spaulding continued cashier until his resignation, December 16, 1837, when William Caldwell was chosen, and continued until October 14, 1847, at which time Daniel Pike succeeded him and continued cashier during the existence of the bank.

The bank was again moved, in 1838, to an office in the store occupied by Benjamin Davis, at the corner of Water street and Market square, and from thence, in 1848, to rooms fitted for it by Allen Lambard in a building which he erected that year at the west end of Kennebec bridge. Here it remained until 1862, when it erected an elegant and convenient banking house on Water street, containing a brick vault, and moved into it in November of that year. In 1853 the capital of the bank was increased to seventy-five thousand dollars, and in 1857 further increased to one hundred thousand. Benjamin Davis continued president of the bank, managing its affairs to the general satisfaction of the stockholders, for nearly a quarter of a century. He resigned, on account of infirm health, January 4, 1858. Upon his retirement the directors expressed their regret at his resignation and their appreciation of the "ability, integrity and gentlemanly deportment with which he discharged the duties of the office for the long period during which he held it." Watson F. Hallett succeeded Mr. Davis, and continued president until the bank surrendered its charter in April, 1864, to organize, under the national banking law, the Freeman's National Bank.

The Citizens' Bank was chartered January 26, 1833, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars. The corporation was organized February 6th, at Brown's Hotel, upon the call of John Dole, John Potter and James L. Child. At this meeting John Dole, Reuel Williams, H. W. Fuller, John Potter, James L. Child, Greenlief White and Allen Lambard were chosen directors. John Dole was elected president, and Asa Redington, Jr., cashier. In October following they were succeeded by Reuel Williams, president, and Carlton Dole, cashier. The bank went into operation June 7th, in a brick building at the corner of Oak and Water streets. The building was erected by the bank, which occupied the rear rooms in the second story. The safe used at the time was a large wooden

affair covered with sheet iron, studded with large knob-headed nails, which was the only kind then in use. The street floor of the building was occupied by Benjamin Swan, jeweller, and G. G. Wilder, for dry goods; the third story for the Kennebec Journal office. The bank continued in operation until 1841, when the stock was sold to a company which contemplated operations in distant western States. Langdon, one of the purchasers, became president, and Phillip C. Johnson, cashier. Suspicion was excited that the new owners meditated illegal action under their charter, and the affairs of the bank were wound up the same year by Silas Leonard and Daniel Pike, who were appointed receivers.

Judge Bridge, in 1832, built a block of four stores, called Merchants Row, at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, on the site of the dwelling of Elias Craig, the early settler. The house which Craig built, and in which he lived many years, was removed to Judge Bridge's farm, for a farm house, and is now on Jefferson street, and was owned by Mrs. John Jones.

In the spring of this year James Bridge, Jr. removed from the "Brown & Williams' store" to No. 1 of the new block. Charles Williams removed from the "old red store," which stood on the south side of Winthrop Street, near the railroad, to No. 2. William A. Brooks who was in business with John Means, in the store adjoining the one from which Charles Williams removed, dissolved the connection and took store No. 3 of the new block; and Ammi West, a dealer in dry goods, occupied No. 4. He advertised shirtings at the then unprecedented price of six and a quarter cents per yard.

Alfred Redington, who traded in dry goods in a wooden store adjoining the Granite Bank building, had just received "a large and rich assortment from New York and Boston." He offered "American calicoes, fast colors," for six cents per yard, but before the close of the year sold his establishment to Joseph S. Hamlen. David L. Wilson kept a large assortment of dry goods "at the *granite front*,¹ opposite the post office," and George W. Shepard sold dry goods at wholesale and retail in the same building.

¹ Granite Bank building; *granite front*, from having granite posts and lintels in the first story, which had just been put in upon remodelling the building. The other brick blocks in town had the old-fashioned brick fronts with heavy wooden door and window shutters, hung with hinges, and fastened with a bar of iron diagonally across them.

Dr. Lot Myrick and Jacob Stanwood, Jr. formed a copartnership in the wholesale grocery business, and occupied No. 5, Arch Row.

Harlow Spaulding having become cashier of Freeman's Bank, George S. Carpenter succeeded him in the book and stationery business.

Carlton Dole, Asa Redington, Jr. and Daniel C. Stanwood succeeded P. A. Brinsmade in his bookstore. Brinsmade, with his family and Miss Augusta Wood, removed to the Sandwich Islands.

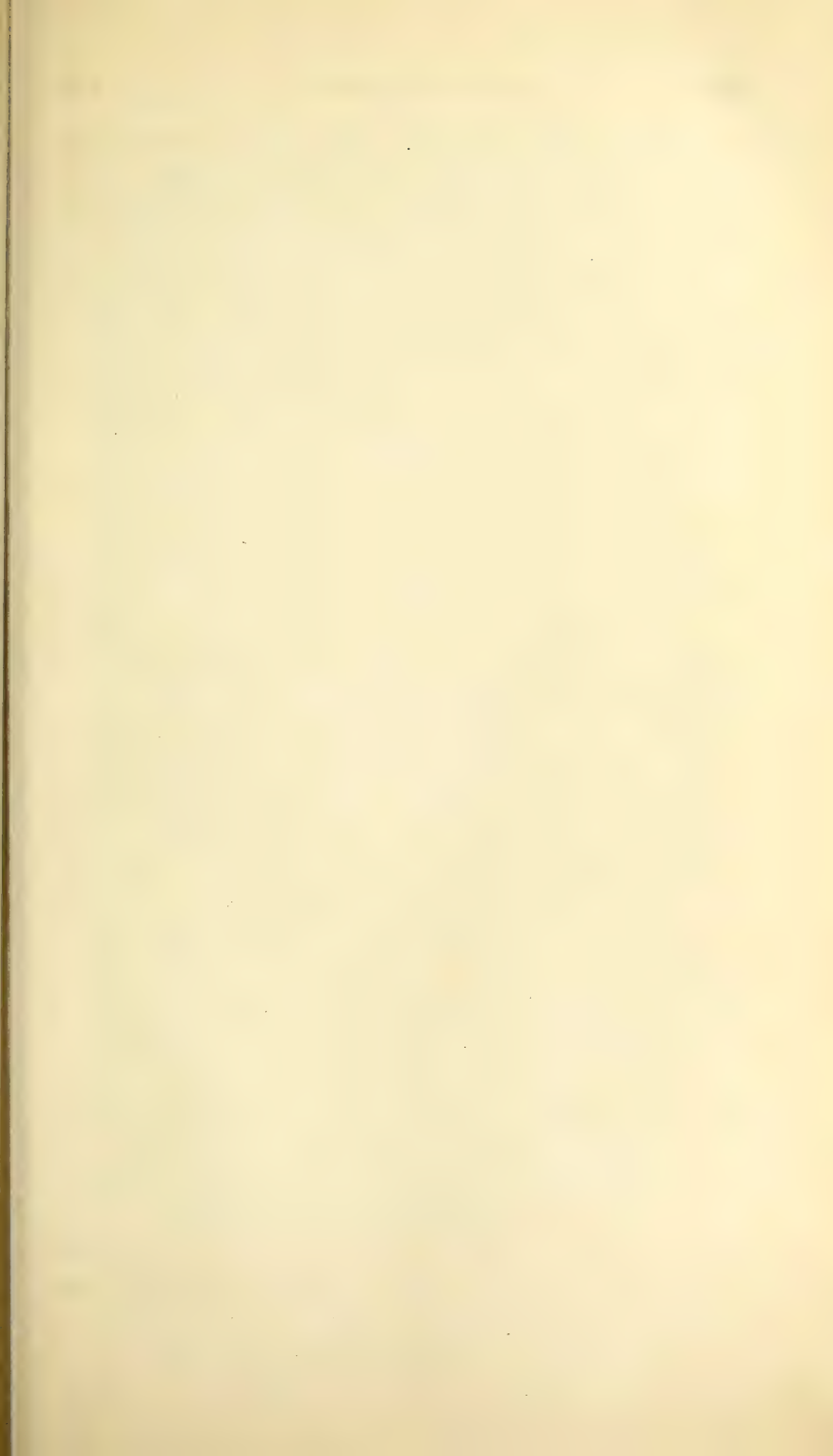
Joseph G. Moody called upon country merchants to purchase dry goods of him; Stephen Deering furnished shoes in quantities and "stock and findings," while Jacob Hooper dealt in hats, opposite L. Rogers' hotel.

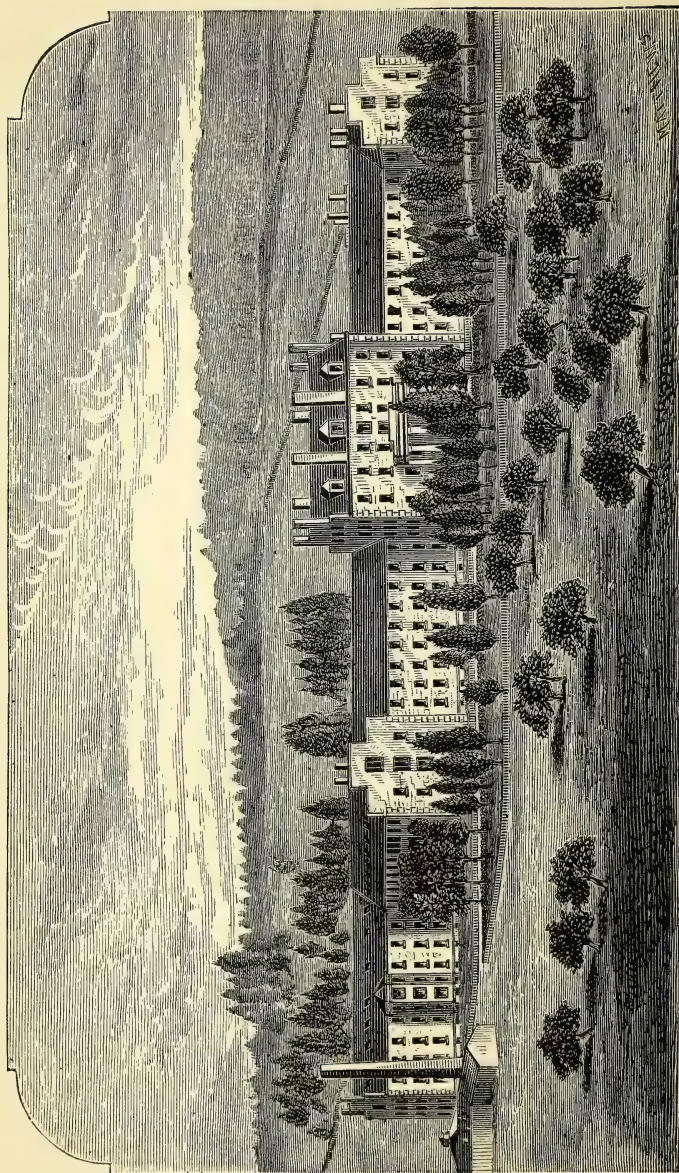
The land on each side of Oak street was laid out into lots this year by James and Horatio Bridge, and offered for sale in April, and all the unsold lots on the 2d of October were disposed of at auction.

The advertisements at this period shewed unusual activity and increase of business. The "Marine List" registered two hundred and sixty-five arrivals of sailing vessels during the season, and two hundred and sixty-one departures.

Within a mile of the State House ten hotels were open in town. Thomas Stevens kept the Augusta House; the Mansion House had been kept by Mr. Green, but was undergoing repairs previously to being taken by Levi Rogers who was in the Franklin House; Joseph P. Dillingham kept the Cushnoc House; Benjamin Hodges the Kennebec House; Frederic Spencer the house at the foot of Court street; Ira Fish the New England House, near the wooden machine shop of the railroad; Benjamin Piper, at north end of Water street; John Reed, east side of the river; and James Snow, back of the old court house.

The town had the year before authorized the overseers to support the poor by "contract or otherwise, as they may think proper," and in January a special meeting was convened "to take into consideration the ways and means of supporting the poor after the contract with David Wilbur shall have expired, whether by the purchase of a farm for the purpose or by contract or some other mode." At this meeting Charles Williams, John Eveleth, William A. Brooks, Allen Lambard and James W. Bradbury were chosen "to take the subject into consideration." At an adjourned meeting held April 21st they reported that they had availed them-





MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, 1869.

selves of the information possessed by individuals from different parts of the State, called here during the session of the legislature, and had found "the uniform coincidence of opinion in favor of the Poor House system, both as regards economy and comfort and the prevention of pauperism." After detailing the information derived from the experience of a number of towns, they submitted to the town whether a committee should not be appointed "to ascertain if a suitable piece of land can be had," and suggested, if a farm should be purchased, "it is for many reasons important that it should be near the village."

This report was accepted, and Charles Williams, John Potter, Luther Severance, Eben Fuller and Benjamin Davis were appointed to report "upon the subject of taking care of the poor, and the expense of purchasing a suitable farm for such purpose." These gentlemen reported in favor of purchasing a farm near the village; they priced a number, but did not recommend any, suggesting a committee to purchase, which was raised, consisting of Reuel Williams, John Potter, James Wade, William Dewey and Henry Sawyer, who informed the town at a meeting held September 9th, "that they had contracted to purchase the farm owned by Church Williams," for three thousand dollars, and recommended that measures be immediately taken to build a house on the same for the accommodation of the poor. This report was accepted, and a committee of seven appointed to erect "a suitable dwelling-house." John Potter, as chairman of the committee, advertised for contracts for the stone, brick and woodwork for the building, which was erected during the succeeding fall and winter. This building has been enlarged from time to time to the dimensions of the present commodious and convenient almshouse.

The attention of the legislature was first called to the "numerous cases of *lunacy*" in the State, by Gov. Hunton, in 1830. He said, "humanity loudly calls for appropriate means of relieving and restoring to enjoyment and usefulness" those bereft of reason, "which means, are now not only beyond the reach of the poor and friendless, but cannot be commanded by the ordinary ability of our citizens or towns, on whom the duty of providing for their support may fall." The common prisons, at this time assigned as the places to restrain furious lunatics, were without any means for restoration or relief.

No effective measure, however, was taken for the relief of this

unfortunate class until Governor Dunlap, in 1834, called attention to "the advantages an insane hospital would afford," and recommended "some suitable provision" for the relief of the insane, "either by aiding in the endowment of a lunatic hospital or making an appropriation in aid of those who may seek the benefit of such institutions." This call was aided by "petitions from numerous citizens in different parts of the State," which were referred, with that portion of the governor's message relating to the subject, to a joint standing committee of the legislature, which reported in favor of the establishment of a hospital. The legislature, finally, on the 8th of March, appropriated twenty thousand dollars for the purpose on condition that a like sum should "be raised by individual donations" within twelve months. "This appeal to the sympathy and public spirit of our citizens," said Gov. Dunlap, in January, 1835, "has not been attended with the success which was anticipated." But after this, and before the limitation had expired, Reuel Williams of Augusta, and Benjamin Brown of Vassalborough, came forward, and, with a liberality entitling them to the lasting gratitude of the friends of suffering humanity, contributed ten thousand dollars each for the object, and secured the foundation of a noble institution alike creditable to their munificence and the enlightened legislation of a young and enterprising State.

Mr. Brown, in making his donation, proposed to convey to the State, for a site for the hospital, two hundred acres of land under improvement, valued at four thousand dollars, lying on the stage road from Augusta to Vassalborough and partly in each town; and should it be thought advisable to locate the hospital in view of the public buildings in Augusta he would consent to a sale of the lot for the benefit of the institution. The legislature, on the 21st of March of the same year, authorized the acceptance of the land;¹ and the governor, during the same season, under the authority conferred upon him "to purchase a lot having reference to the center of population, cheapness of labor and materials, also amount of donations," selected an eligible site on the east side of the river, nearly opposite the State House, for which three thousand dollars were paid.

The appointment of three commissioners was authorized to superintend the erection of the building, but the governor being

¹ It was afterwards sold by the State for \$4,000.

of opinion that one person could better perform the service, deferred action until the legislature assembled and authorized the appointment of an agent, who was directed to erect a hospital "agreeable to a plan of the most recent approved models for such an institution." The governor, on the 16th of March, 1836, appointed Reuel Williams commissioner, who immediately employed John D. Lord to superintend the work, and sent him, with a view to decide upon a plan for the building, to examine the institutions for the insane at Charlestown, Worcester and Hartford. The general plan of the Worcester Asylum was finally adopted. The building was to be erected of unhammered granite, laid in ashler courses, two hundred and sixty-two feet long, divided into center and two wings. The center to be eighty-two feet long and forty-six feet wide, four stories high above the basement, with attic to contain a chapel eighty by forty feet. The wings were each to be ninety feet long in front and one hundred in rear, thirty-eight feet wide and three stories high, divided into one hundred and twenty-six rooms, all but six designed for patients.

Preparations were made by Mr. Williams during the season of 1836 for prosecuting the work. Contracts were made, materials collected, the cellar completed ready to receive the ashler courses, and the lot enlarged to seventy acres by a purchase made of Mr. Tobey for one thousand dollars.

Mr. Williams resigned the office of commissioner March 29, 1837, when John H. Hartwell was appointed. The entire foundation of the building had been laid on a ledge, which was reached at very little expense. During the season of 1837, under direction of Mr. Hartwell, the building was carried up from the basement two stories and temporarily roofed to protect it against the frosts of winter; the grounds were further graded, and necessary preparation made to prosecute the work to advantage during the following season. The building was already so far advanced as to attract notice, and "great satisfaction was expressed by visitors from other States with the materials and management of the building, and the unrivalled beauty of its situation and scenery." There had been expended thus far forty-three thousand dollars, and thirty-seven thousand was estimated as necessary to finish the building, nearly twenty of which would be required in the following season to complete the outside.

The legislature, on the 20th of March, 1838, appropriated

\$29,500 to pay outstanding debts and finish the exterior. The most of this sum was expended by Charles Keene, who was appointed agent in place of Mr. Hartwell April 21, 1838. No original estimate appears to have been made of the probable cost of the building, and at the close of this season it was still estimated that \$25,000 would be necessary to complete it. The legislature, however, appropriated but \$15,000, which was exhausted without fully finishing the center and south wing. To complete them, in 1840, the estimated sum of \$9,000 was appropriated, and \$4,000 to procure the furniture which might be required before the next meeting of the legislature. October 14th of the same year the building was finished and the first patient admitted. Reuel Williams, Benjamin Brown and William C. Larrabee were appointed directors; they were required to take charge of the general interests of the institution, and make "thorough visitations" at stated periods, reporting the result of their examinations, to be embodied in a general report to the Governor and Council at the end of the year. Dr. Cyrus Knapp was appointed superintendent and physician; Dr. Chauncey Booth, Jr., assistant physician; Henry Winslow steward, and Mrs. Catharine Winslow matron.

The building is peculiarly well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. It is of symmetrical proportions, neat workmanship, and the unrivalled granite of which its walls are constructed gives it a majestic appearance of great strength and durability. The interior arrangement of the galleries and rooms admits of the most perfect ventilation, and they are made cheerful by abundant light, and comfortable in the winter by furnaces diffusing an equable and easily regulated temperature. Perfect cleanliness is provided for by water carried in pipes to every part of the building.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital to December 31, 1840, was thirty, of which twenty-eight remained at that date. Dr. Knapp ended his connection with the institution April 14, 1841, from which time the assistant physician, Dr. Booth, acted as superintendent until August 12th of the same year, when Dr. Isaac Ray was appointed. The whole number of patients this year was one hundred and thirty-three, of whom fifty-four remained December 31, 1841.

The number of insane persons in the State, by the census of

1840, was six hundred and thirty-one. It was desirable that a larger number of these should avail themselves of the benefits of the institution. The increased confidence in its management, and the better understanding by the public of its benefits, resulted in an increase of patients in 1842. The number reached one hundred and forty-one that year, of whom sixty-five were in the hospital at the end of the year. Joshua S. Turner, during the year, succeeded Mr. Winslow as steward, and in the year 1843 the board of directors was changed to four trustees,¹ and increased in the following year to six, and Edward R. Chapin became assistant physician in place of Dr. Booth resigned. In 1844 Horatio S. Smith was assistant physician. Dr. Ray, on the 10th of February 1845, having been appointed superintendent of a similar institution in Providence, R. I., resigned, and Dr. James Bates of Norridgewock was elected, on the 19th of March following, to fill the vacancy. On the 31st of December of the same year, Dr. Henry M. Harlow was elected assistant physician in place of Dr. Smith, who had previously resigned.

The hospital was now in a prosperous condition; the patients had increased nearly to the full capacity of the building for their accommodation,² and suggestions made by the trustees for an enlargement were adopted by the legislature, and an appropriation of \$21,400 was made to erect a new wing for the male department. At a meeting of the board of trustees held August 26, 1846, three of their number, John Hubbard, Edward Swan and Isaac Reed, were appointed to erect the new wing, which they accomplished under the general superintendence of Col. Henry Sawyer, chief architect. The basement story was excavated, the materials of granite, brick and lumber were contracted for during the season, and workmen engaged to commence the building at the earliest practicable moment. In the year 1847 the outside of the building, together with the partition walls and cisterns, were completed. The work of the interior finish remained to be done, for which an additional appropriation of eight thousand dollars was made, and the new wing was completed and occupied January 1, 1849. Thus by an expenditure of less than thirty thousand dollars accommodation for seventy-five additional male

¹ Reuel Williams, Edward Kent, Levi J. Ham and John H. Hartwell.

² 1845, number admitted, ninety-nine; average number, eighty; discharged, ninety; recovered, thirty-eight; improved, twenty-two; remaining, eighty-five.

patients was provided; a number equal to three-fourths of the original capacity of the building.

The trustees now, with prudent foresight, called attention to the necessity of taking a step towards completing the original design of the building by erecting another wing, enlarging the female department. Already its necessity was felt in order to supply "the increasing demand for hospital privileges," and to make the "requisite classification" in that department. They suggested that the erection, with due economy, would require three years, and "before it can be finished the call for it will be pressing and loud." The response to this, for some cause, was not favorable, and the suggestions were renewed in the next report of the trustees, the "necessity having become more pressing as the demand for hospital treatment had increased."

The governor called attention to the subject in his annual message, but the concurrence of the legislature was not obtained, probably owing in part to the prejudice created by a patient, residing in Augusta, who was afflicted with monomania. He had been liberated from the hospital with the hallucination upon him that he was not and had not been crazy; that he had been improperly restrained of his liberty and was much abused while at the institution. He traveled through the State on a crusade against the hospital, spreading monstrous stories which some were credulous enough to believe might have some foundation in fact. A thorough investigation, however, proved them to be groundless, and resulted in placing the institution still higher in the estimation of the public.

In the summer of 1849, Dr. Bates, with a small appropriation made for the purpose, altered the warming apparatus of the original south wing "from furnace to steam heating." In doing this he constructed an air chamber of wood, four feet wide and seven high, running nearly the length of the basement corridor. In this chamber were placed rows of cast iron steam pipes, six inches in diameter, suspended with iron hooks from the floor timbers above, and through it also passed the smoke pipe from the furnace, which was of cast iron, ten inches in diameter and forty feet long. This was laid in a brick trough supported by wood. From the end of the cast iron smoke pipe passed a sheet iron pipe, through the side of the air chamber and into a flue in the wall of the building. From this air chamber passed wooden flues conducting the warm air to

the galleries of the sleeping apartments. The space successfully warmed, in the following winter, by this apparatus was 85,000 cubic feet. But its defective arrangement, at the commencement of the next winter, caused the destruction of a part of the hospital and resulted in large loss of life.

At about three o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, December 4, 1850, smoke was discovered by an attendant issuing from the hot air flues leading from the furnace; descending hastily to the basement he found fire near the point where the smoke pipe passed from the air chamber. A few buckets of water were thrown on by himself and Dr. Harlow, who came to his assistance, with the hope of extinguishing the flames, but as the fire rapidly spread, in defiance of their efforts, they hastily ascended to the dormitories to arouse and rescue the patients, who were threatened with suffocation by the dense smoke passing through the air flues to all parts of the old wing. To this work of great difficulty and some danger, the efforts of all were now directed. The sleeping apartments were unlocked and the patients aroused; some were stupified and bewildered, others were wild with excitement; they were urged, driven and dragged into the new south wing as a place of safety and escape. Several, however, returned two or three times after having been as many times rescued, some to perish in the fire.

The smoke so rapidly increased from the spreading fire that all efforts to reach a number of the patients yet in the rooms, from the inside, were fruitless. They appeared at the grated windows, even in the third story, screaming for help. Ladders were brought and placed at the windows, which were broken in and the patients taken out. At one window, in the third story, just reached by a ladder, Mr. Weeks, one of the attendants, broke the grating and entered; groping around in the thick smoke he found a bed with a man in it helpless from suffocation. Hastening to the window for breath and help, Mr. Holway with an attendant ascended to his assistance, when the helpless man, who was large and heavy, was taken from the window, placed on Holway's shoulders and safely brought from his dizzy height to the ground. Acts requiring less daring, coolness and courage have made many a hero.

The flames soon spread to the new south wing, and the smoke and heated air swept through its galleries with blasting and suffocating power. In the middle gallery, from the top of a flight of stairs which led to an outside door, Mr. Henry D. Jones, one of

the attendants, thought he heard the noise of a patient in one of the rooms. Hastening to his relief, he faced the blast, gained the room, which was empty, and in returning so dense had become the smoke that he mistook an open door next to the stairs for the stairway, threw himself into it in a suffocating condition, without strength to correct his error, and perished. Some of his bones, with a bunch of keys he carried, were found under the spot where he fell, after the fire. Mr. James P. Weeks, another attendant, saw Mr. Jones disappear in the darkness, and fearful that he might not be able to return entered to his assistance, but was forced back by the overpowering smoke. Catching a glimmering of light at the stairway, he threw himself down, and was found insensible at the bottom, having escaped death by a hair's breadth. With difficulty he was resuscitated, and suffered many weeks in consequence.

In the old south wing, where the fire originated, were fifty-three rooms, forty-two of which were occupied by as many patients. When driven from the inside of the building, seven ladders were used from the outside to liberate patients, but so quickly was the smoke distributed to all parts of this wing that many were suffocated before the most diligent efforts could relieve them. The number of the lost was not known on the night of the fire.

When the fire was first discovered messengers were sent to arouse the neighborhood and city. The bells soon gave the alarm, and in a short time the "Uncle Sam" engine from the arsenal was on the ground, drawing water from the cistern in the new wing, which was soon exhausted. The hose was then changed to the well in front of the building, but this soon gave out. A large cistern in the basement of the burning wing, holding ten thousand gallons, could not be reached on account of the fire. Thus deprived of water, the flames spread for a time unchecked. The "Deluge," city engine, was not in working order, and by the time the Hallowell engines arrived the flames were bursting out at the windows. The only recourse now for water was the Kennebec river, fifteen hundred feet distant and seventy feet below the level of the hospital. The "Tiger" of Hallowell was placed at the river and forced the water up the hillside, through seven hundred feet of hose, to the "Lion," also of Hallowell, which passed it six hundred feet to the "Uncle Sam." From the latter the hose reached the upper story of the building. In this laborious opera-

tion the water was elevated one hundred feet to the top of the building; the flames were checked, and the north wing and a part of the main building were saved. The woodwork of the old and new south wings and the roof and a considerable portion of the interior of the main building was destroyed. The females, who occupied the north wing, were all saved uninjured. The charred remains of twenty-six patients and one attendant were taken from the ruins, and one patient died at a neighboring house the next day, making twenty-eight persons who lost their lives by the fire.

On the 5th of December an inquest was held on the remains, which, after a long and patient investigation closed its labors on the seventeenth of the same month.¹ They found the fire to have "originated in the air chamber, on a floor timber, near the elbow of the smoke-pipe of the furnace," and did "not find any other proximate cause of ignition than the said smoke-pipe." They also found "the materials and mode of construction of the air chamber unsafe," and were of opinion that there "was a sufficient supply of water in the cisterns of the hospital to have saved the main building and new south wing, in case suitable provision had been made to reach the water from the outside." They were further of opinion "that the officers and attendants were deserving of commendation for their exertions in relieving the patients from their perilous condition, and that no effort on their part could have preserved a greater number than was rescued."

The plan and materials of the air chamber were copied from Dr. Bell, who had six of similar construction at the McLean Asylum. But Dr. Bell did not commit the fatal error of passing a smoke-pipe—which was the cause of this calamity—through his air chambers.

The trustees of the hospital² held a meeting soon after the fire, and had the patients, who had not been removed from the city, properly provided for, and employed a competent mechanic to make such temporary repairs as were necessary to protect the walls

¹ Orrin Rowe, coroner. Jury of inquest: Robert A. Cony, foreman, John H. Hartwell, James W. North, James A. Thompson, Sylvanus Caldwell, Jr. and William R. Smith of Augusta; Williams Emmons and Andrew Masters of Hallowell; John D. Gardiner and George W. Bachelder of Gardiner; Oliver Bean of Readfield, and Joab Harriman of Clinton.

² Gilman L. Bennett, Reuel Williams, Isaac Reed, Ebenezer Knowlton, William Oakes, Jr., and Robert H. Gardiner.

and fit the remaining part of the hospital for the accommodation of the officers and the reception of patients. These repairs were all effected, and the north wing again occupied by the last of December.

In January, 1851, Dr. Bates was appointed by the Governor and Council to visit the institutions for the benefit of the insane in other States, with a view of learning what improvements might be made in rebuilding the hospital. In entering upon this duty Dr. Bates resigned the office of superintendent, the duties of which were acceptably performed by Dr. Henry M. Harlow, assistant physician, until the 17th of June, when he was appointed superintendent, and has ever since held that office.

The legislature, during the summer, appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars to rebuild the hospital. The disbursement of this money was intrusted to three commissioners, Hugh J. Anderson, John W. Dana and Henry Carter, who immediately caused the work to be commenced under the general superintendence of Mr. Theodore C. Allan as master builder. The appropriation was nearly expended, when the legislature, at an adjourned session, in the following winter, granted an additional sum of fifteen thousand dollars. This was sufficient to complete, in the following season, the main building and old south wing, which were occupied by patients on the last of November. The commissioners, however, in providing furniture and continuing work upon the new south wing, had exceeded the appropriation by a number of thousand dollars. To cover this deficiency and complete the repairs an additional grant of twenty-four thousand dollars was made, which finished the work and left thirteen hundred dollars of the sum unexpended.

In the reconstructed building were many improvements, introduced at the suggestion of Dr. Bates, whose investigations brought them to the notice of the commissioners. The wings were made eighteen inches higher in the stories; the number of rooms increased, steam heating apparatus adopted with air flues of masonry, the ventilation greatly improved, water conducted to every part of the building, even to the attic, and two large reservoirs, containing one hundred hogsheads each, constructed in front of the building and filled by waste water from the aqueduct and droppings from the roof.

Joshua S. Turner, who had held and conducted the office of

steward and treasurer "with great fidelity and ability for twelve years," resigned October 1, 1852, and Theodore C. Allan was appointed his successor, and held the office until his death in 1864.

Notwithstanding the disaster to the hospital, its operations had been very successful,¹ and again demanded increased accommodations for female patients. For this purpose the legislature made an appropriation, in the winter of 1854, and the erection of a new wing was commenced, under the direction of the Governor and Council, who appointed Mr. Tucker of Saco to superintend the work. The legislature, however, confided the completion, in the following year, to the trustees, who appointed Reuel Williams and R. H. Gardiner a committee to superintend the expenditure, which was made under the immediate direction of Theodore C. Allan, and finished the same year without exceeding the appropriations. Accommodation was now provided for two hundred and fifty patients. In 1854 Dr. Jerome C. Smith was appointed assistant physician, and Rev. John H. Ingraham chaplain, under the provisions of a resolve of the legislature of the previous season creating that office. The office he held until his death in 1864.

The farm connected with the hospital had been enlarged from time to time, until at this time it contained two hundred and twenty acres. It had been made very productive and profitable² under the judicious management of the steward. The farm buildings also had been enlarged and improved from time to time.

In 1861 new and improved modes of warming and ventilation were adopted, at an expense of \$13,000. A one-story boiler-house, fifty feet by thirty, a hundred feet north of the buildings, was constructed, in which were placed three tubular boilers, connected with forty-five thousand feet of wrought iron radiating steam pipe placed in warm air chambers in the basement of the building; an engine of ten horse-power works a centrifugal fan blower twelve feet in diameter, capable of driving into the building forty thousand cubic feet of air per minute. From the top of the boiler-house the fan draws the fresh air through a cold air duct six feet square, to the warm air chambers, where it is dis-

¹ Number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital to November, 1853, 1,053; of these 404 had recovered, 190 improved, 234 were unimproved; 118, including the 27 lost, had died, and 87 remained.

² Products in 1860, \$3,500; 1861, \$3,900; 1862, \$4,481.

tributed and forced in warm and fresh currents to all parts of the building.

In 1862 a wharf was constructed on the shore of the river, to which the hospital lot reaches, for the convenience of landing coal and other freight, by which a large saving is made in cartage and other expenses.

In 1869 the "Tobey farm," adjoining the hospital grounds on the south, was purchased; this added sixty-five acres of land to the lot, which, with other enlargements made since 1854, now makes a farm of symmetrical shape containing four hundred acres of valuable land, the most of which is arable.

A new wing has been erected to complete the hospital buildings according to the original design and provide for the pressing wants of increasing patients. On this work William M. Clark of Augusta was master mason and Alvan Fogg of Augusta master carpenter. Under their direction the work in each of their branches has been satisfactorily performed. This season the wing will be completed, when the building will accommodate three hundred and fifty patients, as many as may be profitably supported under one management.

Rev. John Young of Augusta succeeded Rev. J. H. Ingraham as chaplain. He continued until his death in 1866, when Rev. C. F. Penney was appointed, and still holds that office. Dr. B. T. Sanborn succeeded Dr. Smith as assistant physician, and now holds that office. Jefferson Parsons succeeded Mr. Allan as steward and treasurer in 1864, and has since held those offices.

The wife of Joseph J. Sager of Gardiner, died suddenly on Sunday, October 5th, 1834, under circumstances which induced his arrest for murder. He was confined in jail at Augusta, and the grand jury, in attendance upon the Supreme Court then in session, found a true bill of indictment against him for murdering his wife by poison. When arraigned he pleaded "not guilty," and Tuesday, October 23d, was assigned for his trial. At the trial, Judges Weston and Parris presided; Nathan Clifford, attorney general, and James W. Bradbury, county attorney, appeared as counsel for government; and Peleg Sprague, Frederic Allen and George W. Bachelder for the accused. A jury was impaneled after twenty-seven persons, who were called, were challenged peremptorily and for cause. Of this jury Oliver Bean of Readfield was foreman. It appeared from the testimony that Sager did not live happily with his wife, who

was much older than himself, and that on the morning of her death, at breakfast, he gave her some wine to drink in which was an egg with white sugar. In the tumbler containing it was afterwards found a white sediment. The same white powder appeared in the cream pitcher, on the breakfast table, which was set away by a witness who was present. Mrs. Sager, shortly after taking the wine and egg, was in great distress and commenced vomiting. The family physician was called, who failed to impart relief, and in a short time she died. The contents of the stomach and pitcher were sent to Professor Cleaveland for examination. He found abundance of arsenic in the pitcher, and one test showed traces of arsenic in the contents of the stomach. The remainder of the week was consumed in the trial, which ended with the retirement of the jury Saturday night. The court adjourned to ten o'clock in the evening. When it met, at that time, the jury had not settled the question of guilt or innocence; but they sent word to the court that they should probably agree. The court then adjourned to Monday morning, when the jury came in with a verdict of "guilty."

Judge Weston in very appropriate language and in a feeling manner addressed the prisoner, and passed sentence of death upon him.

The sentence was executed on Friday, January 2, 1835, on a gallows erected on Winthrop street, near the southwest corner of the jail. The day was cold and stormy. The inclemency of the weather, however, did not prevent the assembling of a vast multitude, packed in dense masses in the streets radiating from the jail and in the neighboring buildings and yards; the number was "variously estimated at from eight to twelve thousand," many of whom were women; some had come a long distance the night before. Sager asserted his innocence to the last, and prepared a manuscript, "partly of narrative, and partly of exhortation," which was read by Rev. Benjamin Tappan, the clergyman in attendance on the prisoner. It had no influence "to change the public sentiment as to his guilt." His mother was interceding with Gov. Dunlap and his Council, who were in the court house, for a reprieve; and he had hopes to the last moment that she would be successful. When the appointed time came for execution, George W. Stanley, sheriff of Kennebec, cut the rope, and the drop fell. After hanging about twenty minutes, Dr. Franklin Gage pronounced Sager to be dead, "when he was cut down, and

his body carried to Hallowell with great speed, where attempts were made to restore it to life by means of galvanism and other experiments, all of which were fruitless."¹ His body is said to have been buried with great secrecy on an island in a pond in Winthrop.²

On Saturday night, June 8th, Judge Cony's house, on the east side of the river, was consumed by fire. The house was of wood, built in 1797; the frame was raised on the 17th of October, the anniversary of the capture of Burgoyne, a memorable day, always observed by the Judge, who was an adjutant in the army at the time of the capture. The Judge immediately erected the present brick mansion of two tenements upon the site of the old one.

The Traders' Line of Packets, the first line between Augusta and Boston, was started this year. The new schooner "Actress," Capt. G. O. West, schooner "Sidney," Capt. G. A. Dickman, and schooner "Emerald," Capt. P. B. Lewis, formed the line. Their accommodations were said to be such as to "secure comfort and convenience to passengers."

Cooking stoves were at this time coming into use; "Stanley's Patent Rotary" was the most prominent. The top was round and revolved over a fire box by means of a crank. The oven was of tin and covered the entire top of the stove. It was an excellent stove for all purposes except baking. They were sold by B. Davis & Co., at Augusta. James Long advertised "Conant's improved rotary with permanent oven," which Stanley cautioned the public against purchasing, as he claimed it to be an infringement of his patent.

Much attention was given to the subject of temperance at this time. A State society was in active operation, of which Gov. Smith was president, and leading men in the State of all religious denominations and every political party were members. It held its annual meeting on the 5th of February of this year, in the South Parish meeting-house in Augusta, and chose Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, president. County societies were organized, and town societies came in as auxiliaries in the reformatory work. The friends of temperance in Augusta met at the Methodist chapel on the 28th of October, of this year, and adopted "a constitution predicated upon the principles of total abstinence." Dr. Enoch S. Tappan was chosen president of the society, Oliver Beale vice president, and Charles Waterhouse sec-

¹ Kennebec Journal, Jan. 7, 1835.

² George Williams.

retary, Benjamin Parker treasurer; Silas Curtis, Artemas Kimball, Charles Williams, John Richards and Thomas Parker were appointed an executive committee. This was the beginning of organized temperance effort in Augusta.

The controversy with the United States Bank which had arisen, and the removal of the public deposits from its vaults by President Jackson, with other financial measures of government, were deranging the currency and prostrating the business of the country already threatened with a monetary crisis from the effect of excessive imports and other disturbing causes. Factories were stopping, workmen were unemployed, and a general depression and want of confidence pervaded the business community, which gave birth to loud complaints uttered in the form of resolutions, protests and memorials, particularly by those who were opposed to the measures of the national administration. Some of these measures were characterized as "acts of high-handed usurpation." In this condition of affairs, at the annual meeting in Augusta in April of this year, after the transaction of town business, Virgil H. Hewes introduced, agreeably to public notice previously given, sundry resolutions condemning the "experiments" of the President with the currency. They were advocated by himself and Luther Severance, and passed with "few dissenting votes." The town was now strongly whig in politics, and probably the democrats did not remain to hear the discussion.

In May a memorial to Congress, headed by Hon. Daniel Cony and Gen. Henry Sewall, and signed by four hundred and fifty legal voters of the town, of whom "thirty were heretofore Jackson men," represented, "that in common with their fellow citizens they are partakers of that general distress which at the present time pervades the whole community," and "that in consequence of the loss of public credit, our manufactories will cease to operate; our farmers will lose a market for their produce; that the noise of the workshop will cease, or be heard only at intervals; that our merchants will become bankrupts; that our lumber trade will no longer be productive of profit; and that all classes of men mutually dependent on each other's labor will sink into poverty and ruin."

The memorialists believed "an adequate cause for the present calamity" exists "in the removal of the public moneys from their legal and safe depository; in the sudden withdrawal of many millions of the circulating currency of the country; in the curtailment

of the discounts of local banks, the necessary consequence of such withdrawal; but above all in the general prostration of public credit and individual confidence, without which the energies of a free people are palsied, and the ardor of private enterprise is restrained." They seek a remedy, "not of the executive, they do not regard him as the proper or legitimate authority to whom an appeal should be made; if they did, a sentiment of self-respect would forbid such an application, for he has turned a deaf ear to the complaints of our fellow citizens; their petitions have been slighted, their remonstrances have produced additional injury and insult, their supplications have been disregarded and they have been spurned with contempt from the house which the people have erected as a dwelling for their chief magistrate;" but "to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled they would look as their only hope, under God, in this hour of adversity." They ask, "as a remedy for the existing evils, a restoration of the public deposits, a renewal of the charter of the bank upon such terms as shall be just and equitable, and the preservation of the constitution, the charter of our liberties."

The charter of the United States Bank would expire by limitation in two short years, threatening an increase of the derangement which already existed. The outcry which arose in every quarter, prompted by fears that the iron will of the President was working out arbitrary measures, destructive of a valuable and time-honored institution, which had acted as a profitable fiscal agent for government, and kept under wholesome restraint the local banking institutions, was having its effect upon the administration, which at length attempted measures for relief. The public funds were deposited in banks selected for the purpose, popularly called, from the supposed favor shown them, "Pet Banks." They were urged to accommodate the people by extending their discounts, which the government funds enabled them to do. New banks came into existence over the country, which was flooded with a large circulating medium of bank bills, greatly affecting prices, which were rising rapidly, creating a spirit of speculation which increased with the business which its unhealthy excitement developed, and in one short year, by the influence of these and other inflating causes, unhealthy as they were, confidence was restored and business revived with a whirl and energy unknown before.

The legislature, in 1833, passed a resolve declaring the bond of Daniel Cony and others given to the State to finish the State House forfeited, and directing the State Treasurer to collect it. At the annual meeting in April an article was inserted in the warrant to see if the town would assume and pay the bond. The subject was discussed at considerable length, and a vote finally passed dismissing the article. The subject, for some cause, slumbered until the meeting of the legislature in 1834, when a resolve was introduced in the Senate "directing the attorney general to put the bond in suit," which was in that branch referred to the next legislature; this came up in the House for concurrence. Mr. Vose of Augusta opposed it, and advocated indefinite postponement, for the reason among others that the State House was completed for a less sum than \$25,000, and "the obligors have not been called upon by the Governor and Council to perform the other conditions in the bond; but the State has completed the work under the direction of its own agent." The House finally concurred with the Senate in the reference.

In the legislature this year, Josiah Prescott, senator for Kennebec, presented in the Senate a resolve to cancel the bond, which he advocated at considerable length. This brought on a general discussion and review of the proceedings in locating and building the State House. Mr. Emmons of Kennebec said, the resolve of 1831 "contemplated that the *town* of Augusta should be responsible," and it was seen at once that the authorized signatures of the selectmen to the first bond presented "could not bind the town of Augusta to pay an undue share of the public taxes," and the bond was rejected; an individual bond was then furnished, which was accepted. He inquired, "Do these individuals represent the town of Augusta? Certainly not. The bond, then, is not that contemplated in the resolve." Mr. Emmons suggested that the object of making the imposition was to secure an economical expenditure of the money. This view was adopted by Charles Green, senator from Somerset, who thought at the time that "the requisition upon the town of Augusta was most unjust and derogatory to the honor of the State." The resolve passed the Senate by eighteen yeas to six nays.

In the House the resolve elicited debate. Mr. Chase of Frankfort moved to amend, so as to accept free accommodations for the legislature from the city of Portland. This amendment was

adopted as a rider to defeat the resolve. But John Holmes of Alfred, called for a division of the question so that it should be taken first on the original resolve, then on the amendment; and the call was sustained. Mr. Vose advocated the resolve at length, stated fully the circumstances under which the bond was given, and the legal objections to its enforcement, and maintained from an examination of its conditions that no breach had occurred, and "On other and higher grounds" of justice and the "dignity of the State" he asked the passage of the resolve. Mr. Jarvis of Ellsworth, on seeing the bond declared it could not be enforced, withdrew his opposition, and advocated the resolve, which passed the House in concurrence, yeas ninety-two, nays sixty-six. The other branch of the question was then indefinitely postponed by a vote of seventy-nine to sixty-three.

A correspondent of the *Portland Advertiser* in alluding to this subject in connection with the representatives from Augusta said, "one is distinguished for habits of, and attention to, business, and the other for superior ability admirably displayed once this session, when with not a very good cause he acquitted the inhabitants of Augusta of 'the bond.'" The *Journal* remarked that Mr. Potter, one of the representatives, was one of the signers of the bond, and therefore took no part in debating or voting on the question. Mr. Vose was not on the bond, and took a deep interest in the question, happily succeeding in cancelling it, and passing the resolve paying Reuel Williams the amount he had advanced when commissioner of public buildings, "and also in freeing the long agitated seat of government question of every incumbrance whatever."¹

For the purpose of promoting the cause of education in the higher branches, and establishing a school in Augusta to prepare young men for a collegiate course, many citizens of the town became incorporated, by an act approved February 19th of this year, by the name of the *Augusta High School*, and during the ensuing season built a brick schoolhouse on the spacious lot at the corner of State and Bridge streets, at an expense of seven thousand dollars. The building was sixty-five feet long by fifty wide, two stories high, with a pediment front supported by four doric columns. The interior was conveniently divided into two large school rooms, recitation rooms and a laboratory containing philo-

¹ *Kennebec Journal*, April 1, 1835.

sophical apparatus. The property was owned in shares by the incorporators, who maintained the school by the usual charges for tuition at such institutions. This was the first established school of the kind since the unfortunate burning of the grammar school-house, near its site, in 1807.

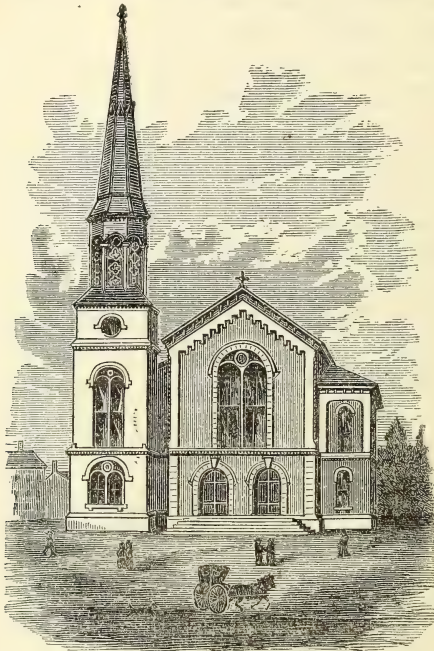
The school in the newly erected building, commenced April 18, 1836, with flattering prospects of success, under the instruction of Prof. William H. Allen, then late of the seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., assisted by his sister, Miss R. Clifford Allen. The officers of the corporation this year were, Reuel Williams, president; John Potter, James Hall, Cyrus Briggs, Allen Lambard, Elias Craig, Jr. and James L. Child, directors; A. Lambard, treasurer, and James L. Child, secretary. After a few years Prof. Allen, the teacher, left, and the school languished and finally ended after intermittent efforts to sustain it. The village district then hired the school-house for a year or two, and purchased the lot and building in 1848. Since that time a public high school has been maintained in it by the village district.

A weekly religious newspaper, called the *Gospel Banner*, devoted to advocating the doctrine of "universal salvation," was issued July 29, 1835, under the editorship of Rev. William A. Drew, who was also proprietor. He was assisted by two associate editors, Rev. Calvin Gardiner and Rev. George Bates. It was published at the corner of Oak and Water streets. Arthur W. Berry became interested in the paper, and printed it in 1839. In July, 1842, the *Banner* office was removed to Washington hall, over Nason & Hamlen's store, corner of Bridge and Water streets, and in September 1843, Berry sold his interest to Homan & Manley, who published the paper at the Granite Bank building until January, 1859, when they purchased the *Maine Farmer* and sold the *Banner* to Bicknell & Ballou. Mr. Drew retired from the editorship in October, 1854,¹ when he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Hanson, who became editor and part owner. He retired in 1859, and was succeeded by Mr. Ballou, who was its editor until it was sold in 1864 to Rev. George W. Quinby, who now owns and edits it.

A Universalist society was organized in Augusta in 1833, which held occasional services, first in Bethlehem church and then in the old court house, as a clergyman of that persuasion could be ob-

¹Mr. Drew afterwards published the *Rural Intelligencer* for two years at Augusta, when it was removed to Gardiner.

tained. Interest in the society and its numbers had so far increased in 1835 that a church was built on Court street, the expense of which was covered by the sale of pews. The sale was regarded "a great success in raising funds." The "general order of the building was Lutheran." In size it was fifty by sixty-three feet, with a steeple nearly one hundred feet high, and a capacious basement used as a vestry. On Thanksgiving day, November 26th, the building was dedicated "to the worship of the one living and true God who is the Savior of all men." On this occasion, the



WINTHROP STREET CHURCH, 1868.

Invocation was by Rev. T. Beede of Farmington; reading of the Scriptures by Rev. S. Stetson of Brunswick; dedicatory prayer by Rev. G. Bates of Turner; and sermon by Rev. C. Gardiner of Waterville, from the text, Hebrews xi: 6.

After the dedication, Rev. William A. Drew was "ordained pastor of the society." At the ordination Rev. B. B. Murray offered the introductory prayer, Rev. S. Brimblecom of Westbrook, preached the sermon, from Ezekiel xviii: 4, and Rev. T. Beede offered the ordaining prayer. The charge was delivered by

Rev. S. Stetson, right hand of fellowship by Rev. G. Bates, concluding prayer by Rev. C. Gardiner.

Rev. William A. Drew continued pastor of the church for fourteen years; Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham succeeded Mr. Drew and continued two or three years; he was followed by Rev. Zenas Thompson for three years, when Mr. Dillingham was again in charge of the society for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. R. A. Ballou, who continued in charge four or five years. Rev. G. W. Quinby then officiated for one year, when Rev. C. R. Moor became pastor and has continued his ministry to the present time.

The society, in 1866, under circumstances of increased prosperity and enlargement had become desirous of providing a house for worship more commodious, better located and constructed with more architectural taste than the one they had occupied for thirty years. In that year they purchased a lot at the corner of Winthrop and Summer streets, ninety feet wide by one hundred and ten feet long, for \$3,250. Soon after subscriptions to a building fund amounted to nearly \$25,000, and in the spring of 1867 a building committee contracted with Rodney L. Fogg to erect the house in accordance with the plan and specifications of F. H. Fassett of Portland, architect, for the sum of \$22,500. The corner stone of the new church was laid on the afternoon of June 19th, "with appropriate ceremonies," and the building was fully completed and accepted on the 17th of February, 1868, and on the 5th of March of the latter year was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

The exercises commenced with music on the organ by Prof. M. C. Milliken, followed by a prayer of invocation by Rev. G. Bailey; responsive service was read by Rev. F. Megquier; anthem by the choir; reading selections from the Bible, with remarks, by Rev. William A. Drew. An appropriate hymn, written by the pastor's wife and set to music by the organist, was then sung. The sermon was then delivered by Rev. C. R. Moor, pastor, from texts in St. John, 4th chapter, 23d verse, and 10th chapter, 10th verse. After the sermon and the singing of an anthem, a dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. L. J. Fletcher and an address to the society delivered by Rev. G. W. Quinby. A hymn written for the occasion was then sung by the choir and congregation, and the exercises closed with a benediction pronounced by Rev. J. C. Snow.

The church edifice is said to be of the "Romanesque style of architecture." It is built of brick laid in colored mortar, and has drab freestone colored trimmings in mastic. The building is eighty feet long, sixty-one feet wide, with walls thirty-three feet high. The audience room is sixty-six feet long, fifty-eight feet wide and thirty-two feet high. At the rear is a recess eight feet deep containing the pulpit, each side of which are small ante-rooms. The windows are large and glazed with flecked glass with stained borders. The pews are made of chestnut with black walnut trimmings, and number one hundred and six. The ceiling is elaborately frescoed in rich colors, and the walls are of a plain buff-tinted drab. Behind the pulpit, on the wall, is painted in fresco, by Schumacher, a representation of the Ascension copied from Raphael. At the southwest corner of the church rises, to the height of fifty-five feet, a tower eighteen feet square, surmounted by a spire one hundred and thirty-five feet in height from the ground to its finial. In the tower a bell is hung weighing fifteen hundred pounds. An organ loft sixteen feet deep is placed over the vestibule and extends a few feet into the audience room; this holds a large organ manufactured by George Stevens of East Cambridge, Mass., at an expense of \$3,300.

The church, with the carpets, furniture, gas fixtures, furnace, organ and bell, cost nearly \$35,000: This large expenditure left the society in debt, the amount of which was \$9,500 at the time of the centenary meeting at the church in 1870, when by a very liberal subscription its payment was promptly provided for in one evening. It is worthy of note that the pastor, Rev. C. R. Moor, contributed \$1,000, in four years, towards the erection of the church, and one of the members of the society contributed for the same purpose \$2,500, one-fourth part of his property. Such liberality is rare.

Until this year, the "Burnt Hill Burying-Ground," given by Joseph and Hannah North to the South parish in 1802, was the the largest place of burial in town, and contained originally but two acres, but it had been somewhat enlarged on the north and west by the addition of narrow strips, which were mostly owned by individuals who had laid it into private lots. On the 11th of February of this year, some of the principal citizens obtained an act incorporating the "Forest Grove Cemetery," for the purpose of purchasing, holding and managing a lot of land, "not

exceeding three acres," to be used exclusively for a cemetery for the dead. The corporation was organized, and a lot purchased of Bartholomew Nason, on the south side of Winthrop street, opposite the old burying ground. It was divided into lots by suitable streets and walks, and ornamented with forest trees. In June of the same year many of the lots were sold at an established price of twenty-five dollars each. Since, the grounds have been enlarged from time to time, lots graded and fenced with ornamental iron fences, permanent and expensive walls of stone erected around some of them, and elaborately wrought monuments of marble and granite placed on many. The lots are neatly laid out and beautified by rare flowers and shrubbery, and the natural beauty of the place has been greatly increased by persevering labor of art.

The policy of the government in depositing the public funds in the State banks, which were used as fiscal agents, had the effect to increase the line of discounts and relieve the business community of the embarrassments attendant upon a stringent currency, and by a large increase of the circulating medium to greatly stimulate business. At this time, there was "a perfect rush in all kinds of business;" prices of all descriptions of property were rising, and "apparently without cause." It was "apprehended that people would overdo the thing and bring on another relapse." Towns spoke "exultingly of their increasing business." Augusta was in a thriving condition. Real estate had risen "within six months from fifty to one hundred per cent.," and it was expected to rise much more upon the completion of the Kennebec dam, "the stockholders in which were most ready to buy at increasing prices."

A spirit of speculation was rapidly pervading the country. In this State operations were extensively made in wild lands, timber lots, water power, "eligible situations," "corner lots," granite quarries, buildings and stocks. The community seemed to have suddenly awakened to what was regarded as a true appreciation of the increased value of various descriptions of property, which was passed from hand to hand increasing in value at each sale, and leaving behind at each transfer a large profit, mostly, however, represented on paper. People became wild with a feverish excitement; congregated at public houses with bonds of real property; maps showing its location and advantages, and certificates of its value.

Bangor was the headquarters for operators in wild lands. In

June, of this year, Benjamin Brown sold at that place, for ten dollars per acre, a township of 22,040 acres of land, which his son Albert had purchased of the State, a few years previous, for six thousand dollars. The sale now amounted to \$220,400. This township was afterwards sold to an Albany company for twelve dollars per acre; the sale amounting to \$264,480. Brown, however, received but a per centage of the price, and when the bubble burst, as it soon did, the land came back upon his hands.

At Augusta the speculation in real estate was stimulated by the preparation which was making to erect the Kennebec dam. A lot below the Forest Grove Cemetery, which was purchased for eighteen hundred dollars in the spring, was now, in July, sold for three thousand dollars, and the Davis farm of five hundred acres, with its beautiful mansion house, situated on the top of Burnt hill, and owned by Bartholomew Nason, was sold to a company of citizens for \$26,000. Western Avenue, laid out the previous year, passed through this land and "opened a large number of valuable building lots." The lands in the rear of the State House, and lands south of Winthrop and west of Chapel streets, were purchased and laid into house lots. The plan of the town, made in 1837, shows James and Horatio Bridge, Alfred Redington, Greenlief White and John Mulliken to have been extensive purchasers.

Ten years had now elapsed since Luther Severance first brought the project of a dam on the Kennebec, at Augusta, to public notice, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain an act of incorporation for its construction. The contemplated enterprise, during this time, was kept in mind by occasional notices in the Journal, which said that its erection "had long been a favorite project" with the writer. The citizens, also, at their places of business and at social gatherings canvassed its merits, weighed its importance, acquired confidence in its feasibility and formed high anticipations of growth of the place from its success.

The time now was most auspicious for its accomplishment; the country was considered to be highly prosperous; property, particularly real estate, was rising in value; the increasing currency was silently doing its work of inflation; a spirit of speculation with feverish excitement was spreading in the land; fortunes were being suddenly made; and water power, regarded as favorite property, was, in the estimation of the community, rapidly rising in value. The successful operation at Lowell, a few years previous,

was continually suggestive of large profits. A greater power than that at Lowell was to be created, and fancy foreshadowed a magnificent destiny awaiting Augusta in the future. The initial measure by which these flattering anticipations might, in due time, be realized, was adopted on the 9th of January, 1834, by Greenlief White and twenty-six others, who petitioned the legislature to be incorporated for the purpose of erecting the Kennebec dam. In publishing the order of notice on the petition the Journal remarked, that "an association had been formed who were determined to make the attempt," and suggested that, "the dam will be the beginning of a series of improvements by which there will be boat navigation to Moosehead lake."

Hostility soon appeared to the project, and the charter was not obtained without considerable effort. At the time appointed the committee of the legislature, to which the subject was referred, "listened with the utmost patience to numerous petitions and remonstrances from various parts of the State, also to numerous witnesses produced by the parties, and to arguments and suggestions of learned and able counsel," and having classed the objections in their report under three heads, reported a bill. The first objection was on account of the fisheries, which it was feared the dam would destroy; the second related to the navigation of the river, which would be injured for boats and rafts of lumber; and the third represented that in times of high freshets the village at Winslow and mills at Waterville would be flowed out.

The bill provided for a dam fifteen feet high, with a lock one hundred feet by twenty-eight, a sluice-way of sixty feet for lumber, and a fishway. The bill was debated nearly two days in the Senate, chiefly by Williams Emmons and Josiah Prescott, senators for Kennebec, and Josiah Pierce of Cumberland and Jonathan P. Rogers of Penobscot, in favor. It was opposed by Nathaniel Groton of Lincoln, mainly on the ground of injury to the fisheries on the river, also by Seth Labaree of Lincoln, and Amos Allen of the Sixth Senatorial District. It was, however, passed by a vote of fifteen to seven.

In the House the bill excited a lengthy and spirited debate. Mr. Chadwick of Gardiner was strenuous in opposition, manifesting a great regard for the interests of the citizens of Augusta and a desire to protect them against "a power" he perceived in the bill "which the kings of England were not allowed to exercise."

For this he received the ironical thanks of Richard H. Vose, representative from Augusta, and "cutting sarcasm" from Col. Dumont of Hallowell. But Chadwick was not to be "diverted by the flattery of the gentleman from Augusta or deterred from his duty by the sarcasm of the gentlemen from Hallowell," so he continued to maintain the "rights he was sworn to protect." He was assisted by John D. McCrate of Nobleborough, Charles Q. Clapp of Portland, and others. The bill was advocated by Vose, Dumont, Abbott of Vassalborough, Chase of Frankfort, Jarvis of Ellsworth, and others, and passed by a large majority, yeas one hundred and twenty-six, nays twenty-seven.

This act incorporating the Kennebec Dam Company was approved March 7, 1834, and on the 20th of the same month the incorporators, pursuant to previous notice, met at the directors' room of the Citizens' Bank, and having chosen Luther Severance chairman and Horatio Bridge secretary, accepted the charter, adopted a code of by-laws, and chose the following officers: Asa Redington, Jr., president; James L. Child, secretary and treasurer; Daniel Williams, Allen Lambard, James Bridge, and Lot Myrick, directors; William Dewey and Edmund T. Bridge auditors.

The capital stock of the corporation was three hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Subscription books were to be kept open at the Citizens' Bank until June 1st, or until two-thirds of the whole stock should be taken up. The incorporators were permitted, however, to subscribe for only one-third of the stock till after that date. The next meeting was held by adjournment June 3d, but no business was done. This meeting dissolved and no further corporate action was taken during the year.

Col. Baldwin, an eminent engineer, had made an examination of the location selected for a dam, and on account of the uncertainty of obtaining a good foundation advised against its erection. This discouraged some and made others cautious in further committing themselves to the enterprise. At the annual meeting in January, 1835, the corporation came under the new and potent influence of a few leading spirits who were determined to take the stock and carry forward the undertaking. The by-laws were amended, providing that a president and three directors should be annually chosen, and that they should constitute the board of directors. The following officers were then elected: Edmund T.

Bridge, president; Edmund T. Bridge, James Bridge and Horatio Bridge, directors; Daniel Williams, secretary and treasurer; and James Bridge and Horatio Bridge, auditors. A vote was now passed relinquishing so much of the subscription to the stock as remained unpaid, giving an opportunity to some who were doubtful to withdraw.

The corporation now consisted of the three Bridges and Daniel Williams, who were the only members. Edmund T. Bridge was authorized to sell and dispose of the stock at his discretion, "and generally to do any and all things necessary to promote the objects of the corporation." This ample authority, conferred for the purpose of sale to a company with capital which might operate, was intrusted to good hands. Mr. Bridge possessed ability, energy, business tact and social and winning manners. He however failed to accomplish the particular purpose designed, but his efforts in bringing the enterprise to the notice of capitalists, together with the spirit of speculation which was abroad, had their effect in appreciating the stock.

On the 14th of March, the corporation took on a new phase. Mr. Bridge resigned the office of president and director, and Reuel Williams, who had become a member, was chosen in his stead. The authority previously delegated to Mr. Bridge was now revoked, and the *Kennebec Journal*, four days after, announced that "men of capital have taken up a great part of the stock," and "the company are now determined to go on, the ensuing summer, in preparing to construct the dam and lock."

Edmund T. Bridge had sold one thousand of his shares to parties in Boston for twenty-five thousand dollars, an advance of twenty-five dollars a share before any expense of construction had been incurred. Col. William Boardman of Nashua, N. H., was employed as engineer, and under his examination a ledge was found at the foot of the island "nearly or quite across the river." Here it was proposed to erect the dam according to Boardman's plans and drawings, which were completed in the last of May, at which time, so rapidly had the enterprise obtained favor, or the spirit of speculation increased, that forty shares of the stock were sold at auction in Augusta for forty-two dollars per share. It was now said that the incorporators had "sold as much of the stock as they wished to part with," which was probably true, as some parties were desirous of purchasing a controlling interest, to keep the stock in the mar-

ket, at the brokers' board in Boston, as a fancy stock. In order to prevent this and secure the erection of the dam the Augusta stockholders retained a controlling interest.

Col. Boardman, the engineer, estimated for a dam thirteen feet high with one hundred foot base and suitable locks, at \$35,000,¹ but as it was proposed to enlarge the base twenty-five feet, for greater security, the expense would be proportionally increased.

An important meeting of the company was held on the 13th of June, 1835, at Stevens' hotel, at which Reuel Williams, Daniel Williams, Edmund T. Bridge, James Bridge and Horatio Bridge were present in person, each holding at the time about an eighth of the capital stock. The new stockholders, Edmund Monroe and others of Boston, were represented by proxy. Two additional directors were now added, Edmund Munroe and Pliny Cutler. An assessment on the shares was ordered; an agent authorized to purchase materials; and the president and treasurer clothed with authority to purchase such lots of land, in the vicinity of the dam, as they may think proper. Materials were now advertised for, and in such large quantities as to shake the faith in the engineer's estimate of expenses.² Allen Lambard was appointed agent, and men were employed and set at work. Workshops and sheds were built, roads opened to ledges on the east side of the river, and the general bustle attendant upon many workmen made its appearance.

The Journal, in its comments at this time said, "the work is one of the bold enterprises of the day, requiring not only money but active and vigorous perseverance. It will if successful, and we have no doubt on that point, build up the town rapidly and reflect honor on those who carry it into effect, while at the same time it will richly repay them for their exertions, not only by the direct avails of the corporation, but by the consequent augmentation in the value of real estate."

In February of 1836, James Bridge was appointed agent for the dam, and on the 5th of April of the same year a committee consisting of Reuel Williams, president, and Daniel Williams, treasurer, reported that they had purchased land at either end of the

¹ Kennebec Journal, June 3, 1835.

² June 3, 1835, advertisement in Kennebec Journal for 2,000,000 feet hemlock logs, 400,000 feet split stone, 62,000 of which were to be rough hammered, bed and build, and laid in Roman cement, and 200,000 in lime mortar.

dam amounting to \$13,023.29. A large amount of materials was now collected with the intention of placing the dam across the river during the ensuing season. The ice had broken up and gone down without damaging the piers and erections on the shores. A canal, on the west side, nine hundred feet long, seventy-five feet wide and twenty feet deep was projected, to supply mills with water. A large number of men were now employed, and a season of busy activity heretofore unexampled in the town followed.

The undertaking in its full proportion was being gradually developed, and was assuming a form and magnitude much beyond the expectation of the original projectors. They had provided means to accomplish the enterprise on the basis of the engineer's estimate, but it was soon perceived that this would be wholly inadequate for the projected plan of operation; yet the proprietors were not discouraged, but with unwavering confidence and determined perseverance prosecuted the work, overcoming all obstacles, in high hopes of a successful issue. Indeed, after having fully embarked in the enterprise, and when its great magnitude and difficulties first dawned upon them, it was too late for hesitancy or retreat, and they boldly pushed on. In the last of June a coffer dam was built and a steam engine erected for the purpose of pumping out the water preparatory to laying the foundation of the lock, and in August some progress was made in the crib work which formed the main structure to the dam. The season was favorable, and the water continued low till late in the fall, but such was the mass of materials and the amount of labor required that the lock and the main structure could not be completed during the short season of low water when only the work could be prosecuted.

The dangerous experiment, from necessity, was to be tried of leaving an opening in the middle of the dam until another season. Fears were entertained that the water passing through the opening would undermine the unfinished ends and sweep away the whole works. Many were the prophecies that such would be the result. But the resources of Col. Boardman were found equal to the emergency. He finished the ends of the dam as well as the high state of the water would permit and protected them by piers placed up stream from each end. It was designed to secure the bottom against the action of the water by logs laid in a platform covered with stone. Some sections for this purpose were prepared for sinking, when about the middle of November a sudden

freshet swept them away, emptying the ballast into the gap and injuring the western end of the dam, which was subsequently repaired and the opening placed in a state of security for the winter.

A more serious freshet, which tested the strength of the works, occurred on the twenty-second of December. On the Saturday previous the first snow "worth mentioning" fell and lasted until the following Wednesday, when a violent rain from the southeast swept it away, causing the river to rise about eight feet, breaking up the ice, which was from six to eight inches thick. The swollen waters, bearing along great masses of ice, logs and drift wood, poured through the gap "with fearful power." Yet the works stood firm. The water above rose to within two feet of the top of the dam, no part of which was injured except the exposed ends at the open gap. These settled five or six feet from having been undermined. With such protection as the engineer was enabled to provide during the winter, the opening was prepared to meet a higher freshet which came upon it in the following spring. In April, when the ice went out, the water rose to a level with the top of the dam and at one time ran over it. Through the gap the water rushed "feather white," but no injury was sustained from the freshet or jamming ice, and "public confidence in the stability of the work was entirely confirmed."¹

When the water subsided in the summer a ledge was found to exist at the bottom across the whole opening, and the gravel which had covered the bottom to a considerable depth was washed below and deposited at each side of the opening. It was not until the last of June that the state of the water permitted work to be renewed on this part of the structure, but by the ninth of August the space was contracted to forty-five feet. Boats and rafts had, during the season, passed down through the opening, and as the space became contracted, Allen Lambard, as agent of the company, gave notice that by the twenty-fifth of the same month it would be reduced to fourteen feet and finally closed as early as the tenth of September.

The name of the corporation was changed to the Kennebec Locks and Canals Company, by an act March 17th, 1837, and authority was given to increase the capital stock from three to six hundred thousand dollars. At a meeting held April 4th, of the same year,

¹The Age, April 19, 1837.

it was voted to increase the capital stock to its largest limit, and on certain terms and conditions of sale Edmund T. Bridge was authorized to dispose of the stock. At a subsequent meeting in May, Bridge reported, that "there is no reasonable prospect of disposing of additional stock in the present embarrassed state of money affairs." James Bridge, as agent, was now directed to mortgage personal property to secure the endorser of the paper of the corporation. At the meetings of the corporation Reuel and Daniel Williams, Edmund T., James and Horatio Bridge, and Alfred Redington were present, and occasionally John Hastings. These gentlemen composed, at this time, the effective strength of the corporation and managed its affairs.

To return to the work upon the dam; the closing of the gap was not made until the evening of Wednesday, September 27th, when the filling of the pond was hastened by a smart rain of several hours' duration. Five days, however, elapsed before the pond was full and the water flowed over the dam. During this time the river below, at low water, was so nearly dry that persons on foot crossed without inconvenience, on its bed.

The lock, at this time nearly completed, was finished on the 12th day of October, and opened in the presence of a large concourse of spectators who had assembled to witness the passage of the "first river craft" through its gates. The boat was received into the chamber of the lock, gradually raised, and as it gently glided into the pond above the assembled multitude sent forth hearty and enthusiastic shouts of joy, and "reverberating peals of cannon" proclaimed the "successful termination" of the "grand enterprise." It was an inspiring spectacle; the long looked for day had arrived; the labors and anxieties of the enterprising projectors and builders, the most of whom had embarked their fortunes in the work, were brought to a successful end; the massive masonry of the lock and abutments were suggestive of strength and permanency; the placid water of the pond was under control awaiting use in industrial pursuits, and only making its strength known by gently leaping its barrier and tumbling, noisy and foaming, into the river below. Looking down the river visions of the future represented a rapidly growing city, crowding hill and dale, and each bank lined with manufactories from which issued the busy hum of industry, the musical notes of a prosperous and contented people.

After the ceremony of opening the lock was ended, a large num-

ber of the citizens of Augusta and the neighboring towns partook of a dinner, at the Mansion House, given in honor of Col. Boardman, the engineer. Hon. John Chandler presided, assisted by Gen. Rufus C. Vose and Col. George W. Stanley, as vice presidents. Henry W. Fuller, Jr., J. R. Abbott, Col. J. T. P. Dumont, G. W. Cooley and others made appropriate speeches. Of the many sentiments of the occasion, responded to by the company, we select a few.

Gen. John Chandler gave, "*Col. William Boardman*. The Kennebec shall bear testimony to his scientific skill and judgment, so long as it shall roll its waters towards the sea."

Henry W. Fuller, Jr., in behalf of the committee of arrangements, in "eloquent and appropriate" terms tendered the honors of the occasion to Col. Boardman and concluded by proposing, "*Our respected guest, Col. William Boardman*, Love for his goodness, admiration for his skill, and honor for his works! He has verified the maxim that 'knowledge is power.'"

Col. Boardman returned his "warmest thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon him," and proposed, "*The citizens of Augusta*, who like Hercules, have nobly put their shoulders to the wheel in the erection and completion of the grand enterprise, in commemoration of which we are now assembled. May they like Archimedes, apply the mechanical power until the thundering cataract of the Kennebec shall be made mellow with the busy hum of the woolen and cotton spindle, and all participate in its benefits."

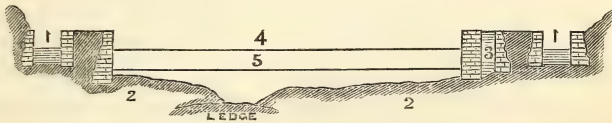
Gen. Vose proposed, "*Old Kennebec*. Its perseverance, its dams and its *Bridges*."

Williams Emmons proposed, "*The Kennebec Dam*, The joint production of native enterprise and foreign skill, may it continue a lasting source of profit to the proprietors, and a monument of the skill of the architect."

Luther Severance, the ever steadfast friend of the enterprise, was remembered and honored on the occasion, by a sentiment proposed by E. T. Bridge. He gave, "*Luther Severance*—One of the earliest projectors of the Kennebec dam, and one of its strongest advocates—may he regain his health for which he is now traveling, and may prosperity attend him."

John Barker, of the Mansion House, who was famous for his good dinners, was complimented by a guest proposing "*Our Host*, Though generally called a *Barker*, he always gave his friends a good *bite*."

The dam at this time was six hundred feet in length between the abutments, with a base of one hundred and twenty-seven feet, and height of sixteen feet above ordinary high water. It was built in the most substantial manner with cribs of timber bolted and trenailed together and filled with ballast; the upper slope was covered with five inch pine plank jointed; the lower with five and three inch hemlock plank. The top was covered with stone eight feet long, secured with iron straps and bolts. The central portion, for sixty feet, was depressed twenty inches for a sluice way.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF DAM.

1, Canals. 2, Gravel bed of river. 3, Lock. 4, Top of dam. 5, High water below dam.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF DAM.

1, Sheet piling. 2, Upper slope graveled. 3, Stone cap. 4, Lower slope.

The walls of the lock were of granite, one hundred and seventy feet in length, its chamber being one hundred and one feet long by twenty-eight and one-third feet wide in the clear, with a single lift. The west wall of the lock formed the eastern abutment of the dam, and was twenty-eight feet at the base and twenty-five feet at the top. The east and head walls were of corresponding thickness. The face courses of the walls were hammered bed and joint, rabbeted, and laid in cement, and the rabbet filled with cement. The floor of the lock was laid with five inch pine plank, tongued and grooved, on timbers fifteen inches deep. The main gates of the lock and canals were of Chesapeake white oak, with wickets of cast iron. The large stone piers above the dam to protect the lock and abutments were thirty feet square at the base, twenty-five feet at the top, and thirty-four feet high, strongly clamped and strapped with iron. The canals, on each side of the river, were fifty feet wide, carrying ten feet of water from the level

of the top of the dam. The walls were twenty-two feet high, seven and one half feet thick at the base and five feet at the top. They were finished as far as, and including the guard gates, from which sheet piling extended across and twenty-five feet into each bank, and was driven ten feet below the bottom of the canals. The bank walls, extending about five hundred feet above and below the dam, were of the same height as the canal walls, and were eight feet thick at the base. The upper side of the dam was secured by a sheet of timber piling, tongued and grooved, passing into the western bank, and connecting with the piling crossing the lock into the eastern bank. Above this, and covering the entire planking of the upper slope, was a heavy mass of gravel.

About twenty-five tons of iron, seventy-five thousand tons of ballast, and 2,500,000 feet of timber were used in constructing the dam, and 800,000 cubic feet of granite on the lock, piers, canal and bank walls.

At a time peculiarly favorable for measuring the water, when the space through which the river flowed was contracted to seventeen feet wide and twenty-four feet deep, repeated observations were made upon the velocity of the current, to ascertain the quantity of water passing, and at no time was it found to be less than 2,500,000 cubic feet per second. This was in 1837, a year remarkable for the small quantity of water running in all the streams in the neighborhood. The pond formed by the dam covers twelve hundred acres. It is sixteen miles long with an average depth of sixteen feet. This magnificent water power cost the large sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

The citizens of Augusta dwelling beyond the limits of the village were averse to being taxed for the support of a fire department and the ringing of the usual daily bell, and opposed both in town meetings, defeating appropriations for those objects. With a semblance of justice they declared that they should not be taxed for the ringing of a bell they could not hear, or the expense of engines that could not render them assistance in fires, forgetting that an equivalent in schools, roads and the like were furnished them in larger measure than the tax they contributed for their support. This opposition induced the village to obtain an act of the legislature, approved March 10th of this year, incorporating the territory on each side of the river embraced in the eleven southerly front lots according to Winslow's plan, with the inhabitants

thereon, into a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Augusta Village Corporation," for the purpose of maintaining an efficient fire department, and defraying the expense of ringing one of the bells. With this limited power the corporation organized and went into operation. William A. Brooks was chosen clerk; Russell Eaton, supervisor; J. W. Patterson, treasurer and collector; Daniel Williams, auditor; Reuel Williams, chief engineer; William Pillsbury and William H. Kittredge, assistant engineers; and Reuel Williams, Charles Keene, William Pillsbury, Thomas W. Smith, William K. Weston, Lot Myrick and William L. Wheeler, fire wardens.

The corporation did not long continue. In a few years it ended from a more liberal spirit prevailing in the town in relation to the objects of its organization. The first tax was assessed in 1836 and the last in 1839. The amount expended the first year was but a trifle over six hundred dollars, and the last two years it was still less.

George Robert Twelve Hewes arrived in town, July 15th. He was said to be the last survivor of the patriotic band who threw the East India Company's tea overboard, in Boston harbor, in 1773. He came on a visit to his grandson, Virgil H. Hewes, then a citizen of Augusta. The old gentleman was within a few days of one hundred years old,¹ of small stature, perfectly erect, and walked with ease and a light elastic step. His countenance was strongly marked, indicating spirit and unyielding resolution. When the cloud of the revolution was gathering, he attempted to defend a "Boston boy" from abuse he was receiving from Malcolm, a custom house officer, and received a blow on the head, which left a scar that time had not removed. "For this act Malcom was tarred and feathered, and dragged through the streets."² He served by land and sea through the war; had been to Boston, where he was born, to celebrate on the 4th of July, the centennial anniversary of his birth; he was accompanied by his youngest son, one of fifteen children, seven of whom were then living.

¹ It was afterwards ascertained that he was but ninety-three years old, and was christened at the Old South church, Boston, September 26, 1742. He died at German Flats, N. Y., November 5, 1840, aged ninety-nine. David Kinnison of Chicago, Ill., alive in 1851, aged one hundred and five, was said to be the last survivor of the party.

² Boston Mercantile Journal.

Some of the citizens of Augusta arranged an evening reception for him at the Mansion House, where refreshments were had, and the Augusta Band enlivened the occasion by music; "the evening was spent in great glee."¹

The private statutes of 1836 show the spirit of speculation to have sought corporate action in almost every kind of business. Two hundred acts of incorporation for various purposes were granted, and in the following year one hundred and twenty-five, thirty of which were granite companies. Three of the latter were in Augusta. One called the Augusta and New York Granite Company was for "working, vending, transporting and dealing" in granite from the "Hamlen ledge," situated about two miles from the river by way of Western avenue. Another, named the "Augusta and Philadelphia Granite Company," owned the "Ballard ledge," a mile and a half from Kennebec bridge by way of Northern avenue. A large proportion of the granite for the State house, court house, and new jail was obtained from this ledge. The other company, called the "Augusta Blue Ledge Company," purchased "Hall's ledge," on the east side of the river, near Daniel Hewins' house, which is reached by a transit of two and a half miles from the bridge, over the North Belfast road.

Augusta has been abundantly supplied, by these and other ledges, with the best of granite, easily quarried, and of convenient access, which led to the erection of some of the public buildings of this durable and beautiful material. During the erection of the State House, blocks of granite for the colonnade, twenty-one feet long and nearly four feet square, were obtained at the "Melvin ledge" in Hallowell, about three miles from the building. It is a singular fact, that with the great abundance of stratified granite in the town, it should not have been earlier discovered and used. When the Kennebec bridge was built, in 1797, stones split from boulders were used for the pier and abutments, and when Capt. William Robinson, Judge Bridge and Benjamin Whitwell built their houses, the former in 1801 and the two latter soon after, they procured the underpinning in Massachusetts, in the neighborhood of Boston, at great expense.

Most of the stones, of large dimensions, with which the old jail was built, in 1808, were obtained, with great labor, from boulders. An attempt was made to work the "Rowell ledge" at the time,

¹Kennebec Journal.

but with indifferent success. Some of the top strata were broken off with *rising wedges* driven under the edge of the sheet until it broke up. This was a laborious and slow process. The first successful effort to open and work a ledge in town was made by Jonathan Matthews, on the "Thwing ledge," in 1825, when he laid the cellar walls of Arch Row. He then worked with *rising wedges*. Powder was not used for blasting upon ledges until the State House was built; and then, at first, with only one hole, by which large irregular masses were thrown out. Afterwards two holes, a short distance apart, were charged and fired at the same time, by which long straight seams were opened, some times to the depth of six feet. These seams were afterwards charged with powder, and the mass gradually moved from its bed, and then cut into suitable blocks for use. The Thwing and Rowell ledges are a continuation of the Ballard ledge, and were opened where they cropped out on the neighboring hills.

The number of Irish in town had greatly increased within a few years, more particularly since the commencement of operations on the Kennebec dam, upon which many of them were engaged; others made themselves useful in the various improvements going on about town. A chapel was needed for their accommodation. This was furnished this year by the purchase of the Bethlehem Church on the east side of the river, which had been vacated by the Unitarians for a building more centrally situated on the west side, and services were regularly performed in it by the Rev. Mr. Curtin. From this time religious services, according to the Roman Catholic faith, have been stately celebrated. About 1845 the present Roman Catholic church on State street was erected, and the Bethlehem Church sold to Cony Female Academy.

Catching the spirit of improvement which was abroad in the city in 1868 in relation to houses of public worship, Father Charles Egan, the Catholic priest, removed the ungainly steeple which crowned the church and added the present tower, and furnished windows of modern form glazed with colored glass; upon some of the windows are represented scriptural subjects in stained glass. Rev. James O'Riley was officiating in 1850; he was succeeded in 1852 by Rev. Mr. Putnam. Rev. Charles Egan came in 1854, and continued until November, 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. O'Brien, who is now in charge.

The Granite Bank was incorporated April 1st of this year, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The corporators organized on the twenty-eighth of the same month, at a meeting held at the Mansion House, of which John H. Hartwell was chairman and Joseph Chandler secretary. After accepting the act of incorporation, committees were chosen to procure a temporary banking house and safe, to receive subscriptions to the stock, and to report by-laws. At an adjourned meeting held at the same place, May 12th, the committees reported, and a board of directors was chosen consisting of John Chandler, Edmund T. Bridge, George W. Stanley, Joseph Chandler, Alfred Redington, William A. Brooks and Eben Fuller.

Edmund T. Bridge was chosen president, and Silas Leonard cashier. The bank soon went into operation, at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, in a room over Nason & Hamlen's store, where it remained until the next year, when the banking house at the corner of Oak and Water streets was purchased of William Bridge for \$5,500, and fitted for the accommodation of the bank at an additional expense of seven hundred dollars. Joseph Chandler was elected president in 1837, and held the office until 1840, when William Woart, Jr. was chosen and continued until 1846, at which time William A. Brooks succeeded him and held the office until the present Granite National Bank was organized. Silas Leonard continued cashier until 1858, when George W. Allen was elected, and continued until he resigned in 1860 on account of an injury received upon his head, while on a visit to Boston. William T. Johnson, the present cashier of the Granite National Bank, then succeeded to the office.

In the spring of this year Capt. Nathaniel Kimball and other enterprising persons at Gardiner, believing the traveling sufficient to sustain a steamer running direct from the Kennebec to Boston, purchased the *New England* to try the experiment. She came to Gardiner in April, and ran during the season between that place and Boston, performing two trips a week. She was three years old, one hundred and seventy feet long, twenty-three feet beam, and upwards of three hundred tons burthen, and was considered at the time faster than any boat that had ever been upon the coast of Maine. The time assigned for her trips was twelve or thirteen hours, a greater dispatch than had been before attained. Capt. Kimball, a gentlemanly and experienced mariner, commanded

her. The fare from Gardiner to Boston was established at four dollars. The steamer Ticonic ran in connection, to Waterville, when the state of the water in the river permitted, and stages, established by V. D. Pinkham, took passengers from Augusta to Gardiner. This experiment was so successful as to cause the steamer Macdonough, Capt. Andrew Brown, master, to be put upon the route from Hallowell, by way of Portland to Boston, the next season.

In the spring of 1838, a new boat, then building in New York, to be called the Augusta, was announced for the route from Hallowell to Boston. The Clifton in the mean time took the place of the Macdonough. The same paper which announced the Augusta contained a long card, signed by Parker Sheldon, Henry Bowman and Nathaniel Kimball, directors of the Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation Company, in relation to the New England, in which they notice "attempts to run down" that boat "by means of opposition boats" and the circulation of false reports in relation to her strength and good qualities, while the opposition boat was lauded for her speed, strength and safety. An appeal was made to the public against this opposition, and it was announced that no *racing* would ensue, for "if rival boats run up their steam above thirty inches, as has been done of late, the New England will jog along as heretofore, with about half of that pressure." At the same time they reduced the fare to Boston to "three dollars and found, including stage fare from Augusta and Hallowell."

Unfortunately for the enterprising owners of this boat, three days after the date of their card, at one o'clock in the morning of May 31st, when opposite Boon island, on her trip from Boston, she came in contact with the Curlew, a Thomaston lime-loaded schooner, and staved in her bows. The passengers, sixty or seventy in number, suddenly awakened by the collision escaped from their berths to a scene of wild confusion upon deck. Capt. Kimball, with great coolness, provided for their safety by transferring them to the Curlew. Only one passenger was lost who, in his haste to escape, fell between the vessels and was crushed. The steamer, in consequence of wood and light freight, only sank to her promenade deck. She afterwards was towed into Portsmouth and sold, under the marshal's hammer, for salvage.

Competition for the Kennebec route now became more active. The place of the New England was taken by the "elegant and

fast-sailing steamer *Huntress*," a new boat, one hundred and seventy-two feet long, thirty-two feet wide and three hundred and thirty-three tons burthen. The fare was reduced to three dollars, and the *Augusta*, a "crack boat," belonging to Capt. C. Vanderbilt of New York, was on in opposition. The owners of the *Huntress* notified the public "that no racing would be allowed on the part of their boat, in any degree endangering the safety of passengers," and that they had proposed to Vanderbilt to run their boats on different days or hours, which he declined, intimating that he should conform to any change on their part. On the 3d of September the "elegant and commodious steam packet C. Vanderbilt" became the opposition boat.

In the spring of 1839 the *Huntress* was again on the route from *Hallowell* to *Boston*, and without any opposition. She became a favorite with the traveling public. In the spring of the next year the steamer *John W. Richmond*, Capt. Kimball, master, was placed on the outside route to *Boston*, and the steamer *Huntress*, under Capt. Andrew Brown, was on the inside route by way of *Portland*, and the fare was reduced to two dollars to *Boston*. This continued until July, when the *Huntress* ran between *Portland* and *Boston*, being met at the former place by the steamer *Thorn* from *Hallowell*. The fare now went down to one dollar and fifty cents.

A block of five brick stores, four stories in front and three in the rear, with slated roofs, was built in 1835, by Edmund T. Bridge, at the corner of *Bridge* and *Water* streets. They were larger and better stores than any which had been built in town. Number one, on the corner, was occupied by *Nason & Hamlen* in November of the same year. They continued in it until the store was destroyed by fire in 1865.

The same season *Charles Williams* built the two brick stores at the foot of *Court* street. He removed from No. 2 *Merchants Row* into the north tenement in May of this year, and *Wheeler & Perkins* at about the same time moved into the south tenement.

The spirit of speculation, the erection of the dam, and the increase of population, which, as appears by a census taken this year, had swelled from three thousand nine hundred and eighty in 1830, to six thousand and sixty-nine,¹ created a demand for a large

¹White males, 2,855; females, 2,753. Colored males, 26; females, 28. Foreigners not naturalized, 343; females, 64.

number of dwellings of various kinds, which were erected in 1836. Rents were high, and the present and contemplated business operations had a tendency to carry them still higher. A lot of land on the east side of Water, near Oak street, which had been purchased within ten years for six dollars per foot front on the street, was now sold to Wing & Deering for one hundred dollars per foot, a higher price than it has reached after a lapse of nearly thirty years. E. T. Bridge added three stores to his block this year, and Allen Lambard joined them with two more. In the season following Reuel Williams and Allen Lambard laid the foundations and built the basements of nine stores on the water side of the street, immediately above the bridge; but revulsion in the business of the country suspended further operations, and the bursting of the dam, which soon followed, indefinitely postponed the contemplated erection.

At the September election this year George Crosby, then advanced in years, and Virgil H. Hewes were nominated by the whigs as candidates for representatives. The democrats nominated two of their most popular men, Alfred Redington and Robert A. Cony. A warm contest ensued, resulting in the election of Redington and Cony by some thirty plurality, while the State, county and congressional whig tickets prevailed by about the same plurality. The success of the democrats was celebrated, during the evening of the day of election, with joyous festivity. The next year Richard H. Vose and George W. Morton, whigs, were run and prevailed against Redington and Cony by a large majority.¹

A meeting of the citizens was held at the old court house, February 8th, to concert measures for the relief of the poor of the town. Owing to unusual high prices of all articles of living, the great number of foreigners brought hither by the erection of the dam who were now unable to obtain employment, the severity of the winter, and other causes, a degree of suffering and distress existed that appealed to the charity of the public for relief. Asa Redington, Jr., was chosen chairman of the meeting, and James

¹ 1836—Redington, 475 Cony, 471 Crosby, 441 Hewes, 422 Scattering, 4	1837—Vose, 592 Morton, 604 Redington, 437 Cony, 433 Scattering, 2
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W. Bradbury secretary. Many gentlemen participated in its action. One committee was appointed to investigate and ascertain the extent of the suffering, another to solicit subscriptions, and still another to put into immediate operation "a soup establishment," where sustenance should be furnished gratuitously to those in need. A deposit of clothing was established for distribution among the needy. On the twenty-eighth of the same month, Safford & Rust published a card denying stories, prejudicial to their business, of high prices taken by them, and saying that they "had not taken over thirteen dollars per barrel for flour, and in many cases have sold it to the poor, during the past winter, by the dollars' worth, at even a less rate."

Excessive bank issues, heavy importations, overtrading and speculations had brought on the country a monetary pressure, derangement in exchanges, depreciation in the value of property, and extensive bankruptcy, causing, in May of this year, a suspension of specie payments by the banks throughout the country. Political parties differing as to the causes, maintained protracted controversies over it as a political question. On Saturday, May 13th, delegates from all the banks on the Kennebec, except Bath, and including Wiscasset, met at Augusta to consider the subject of suspension and determine the course which should be adopted. Without however coming to a conclusion they adjourned to meet at Hallowell on Monday the 18th. The same day the citizens of Augusta assembled at the old court house to consider the crisis. Both political parties were represented at the meeting by some of their principal men. John H. Hartwell was called to the chair, and D. C. Stanwood acted as secretary. A committee consisting of Lot Myrick, James W. Bradbury, Johnson Lunt, Elias Craig, Jr., Horatio Bridge and Luther Severance was appointed to draft resolutions. They reported a preamble, in which was stated the effect of temporary suspension and suggestions tending to allay public apprehension, and resolves recommending the banks in Augusta to suspend, declaring their confidence in the soundness of the banks of the country, and recommending the holders of bills not to part with them at a discount. They also resolved that "it is the duty of every friend of his country's welfare to abstain from all acts and measures that may tend even in a remote degree to aggravate existing evils, and to tender our individual aid to mitigate so far as practicable the present embarrassments, and to

assist in restoring confidence and order." A committee was appointed to address the public, of which Asa Redington, Jr. was chairman, and one to inform the meeting of bank delegates at Hallowell of their action. The Hallowell meeting adopted a resolution to suspend specie payments until further notice.

An incident of the times in striking contrast with the foregoing, was a meeting held at the old court house, May 20th, by "the people of Augusta opposed to the suspension of specie payments," at which Bartlett Lancaster presided, and D. P. Bailey acted as secretary. A committee on resolutions was chosen consisting of William R. Smith, John Gardiner, John Cony, William Ballard and Offen B. Palmer. This committee made a long report, in which the duty of the banks was discussed, and the necessity of suspension denied. The first resolve declared the soundness and ability of the Augusta banks to meet their liabilities, "and that we will sustain them provided they redeem their bills in specie;" another declared it to be "the imperative duty of the legislature," in default of speedy resumption by the banks, "promptly, and without delay to annul their several charters;" another proclaimed "that if any bank shall be known to issue small bills contrary to a law of the State, we will use every effort in our power to bring such offenders to justice." The other resolutions were merely corollaries of the report. An imperious necessity, however, ruled in money affairs, uncontrolled by specious reasoning or the most adroitly framed resolutions, and was governed only by its own iron rules.

Financial troubles arising from like causes were known at earlier and less commercial periods; we have a noticeable instance of this in the records of the city of New Amsterdam, now New York, in 1658. The currency of the city at that time was largely in beaver and seawant or wampum, the well known black and white shells strung together, which passed current with the natives. The currency of wampum or seawant became so greatly inflated as to carry up all commodities to an "intolerable high price," so that the government interfered for the relief of the people. At first the value of seawant was reduced by requiring "eight white and four black seawants for one stuyver;" it was formerly six of the first and three of the last. But "through the abundance of the seawants in trafficking for beavers," the latter "have been driven up to sixteen guilders and upwards for one

beaver," and "all family commodities and the common daily necessaries" have gone up "one hundred per cent.," and this rate is the same "whether they sell their labor or their goods for beaver or for seawant." It was found that as the seawant was reduced in value, the "greater length of the *hand* or of the *fathom*" of seawant "the trader had to give for the beaver," and "the high prices continue." So to counteract the effect of this expanding currency government regulated the price of commodities. But with probably no better success in giving relief. The price of beer "by the vaun," about two quarts, was fixed at six stuyvers in silver, nine stuyvers in beaver, and twelve stuyvers in seawant; bread, a coarse wheat loaf of eight pounds, was seven stuyvers in silver, ten in beaver and fourteen in seawant.¹

At the annual meeting the town voted to receive its proportion of the surplus revenue, and directed that it be put on interest, and the income be apportioned and distributed annually to the several school districts with the money for the support of schools. A census was taken of the town, in April, to determine the amount of surplus revenue to which it was entitled, resulting as follows: Persons over twenty-one years of age, two thousand five hundred and fifty-five; over four and under twenty-one, two thousand one hundred and sixteen; under four, seven hundred and six; total five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven. This did not include two or three hundred foreigners who had not been resident four years, and is a slight falling off from the census taken the previous year.

The legislature at its next session very unwisely authorized a distribution of this fund—which had generally been devoted to schools—among the people *per capita*; and on motion of Richard F. Perkins the town at its annual meeting so disposed of it.

The subject of clearing the channel of the Kennebec from obstructions above Swan island was repeatedly brought to the notice of the congressional committee on commerce, without, however, obtaining any recommendation from them of an appropriation for that purpose. At length, in answer to the urgent solicitation of George Evans, senator from Maine, that committee objected that no sufficient survey had been made upon which an estimate and recommendation could be based. Mr. Evans then induced Col. Craig, who was at the head of the bureau of topographical engineers, and

¹ Records of New Amsterdam in Historical Magazine, April, 1867.

had some discretionary power in such matters, to send Col. S. H. Long, of that department, in 1837, to make a survey of the river with a view "to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of improving the channel across several shoals or bars that occur between Augusta and Lovejoy's narrows." In the summer of that year, S. A. Barton, civil engineer, under direction of Col. Long, triangulated the river bed by soundings from the Kennebec bridge in Augusta to Gardiner, making a thorough and accurate examination and survey of the bottom, which he represented on a chart containing a profile view of the channel bed, showing its depth and the extent and form of the obstructions. This very valuable document became the base of subsequent estimates and improvements.¹

The first obstruction in descending the river was Gage's shoal, opposite the United States arsenal, and about half a mile from the bridge. This shoal or bar was about one hundred feet long, crossing the channel at a uniform depth of four feet at low water. Above and below the bar the river bed abruptly dropped to a depth of six and seven feet. The next obstruction, three-fourths of a mile below, was known as Brett's shoal. This was eight hundred and twenty-five feet long, having a narrow channel with a general depth of from four to five feet. The bed of the river was "principally sand and loose gravel," with occasional boulders. The next impediment to the navigation of the river, and one of the greatest magnitude on account of the shallowness of the water and the serpentine course of the channel, was at Shepard's point. Above the point the channel was crooked, and had for a considerable distance but five feet of water, while around and below the point the water was sufficiently deep, but the channel was narrow and very crooked, being in the form of an ox-bow, so that it was difficult for sailing vessels "to round the point," as no wind could be fair for that purpose, and the great length of large steamers together with the surface current which ran cross-wise of the channel prevented them passing around except at high water in spring and fall. Between the shoals the water was from seven to sixteen feet deep at low water, averaging eleven feet. The irregularity of the river bed was doubtless caused by ice accumulating during freshets in large masses, causing the pent up

¹ Long's Report and Chart may be found in Congressional Documents, 25th Congress, 2d session, Senate Document No. 114, 1837, '38.

water to cut into the bottom, where soft, and the moving ice crowded together and made more compact the firmer materials of the bottom, forming bars and shallows.

It was proposed, in making the improvements, to remove the bars and shoals, to straighten the channel, and form a new one where the old channel was not sufficiently accessible and direct, so that vessels drawing six feet of water might pass between Augusta and Hallowell "during the lowest stages of the river," and those drawing ten or twelve feet might ascend to Augusta in times of high tides. In order to do this, and make the channel one hundred feet wide at Gage's shoal, it would be necessary to remove three hundred cubic yards of gravel. At Brett's shoal, an excavation of 2,100 yards would be required. At Sheppard's point, two excavations were proposed, making a new and straight channel; the first from above, 1,837 feet long, reached to the deep water directly opposite the point, requiring 31,000 cubic yards of excavation; the second from the end of the point in a southerly course 1,140 feet across the flats to the channel near the western shore, would require an excavation of 13,000 cubic yards. The whole excavation, amounting to 46,400 cubic yards, at twenty cents per yard, would amount to the estimated sum of \$9,280.

In addition to the excavation, it was thought that it might "be advisable in a few instances" to construct wing dams leading from the shore to the margin of the channel, "in order to accelerate the current through it, and thereby prevent the deposition of mud, sand and gravel upon its sides and bottom." These were to be constructed of broad crib-work of logs, sloping on each side, covered with plank and rising a little above the surface of the water at low water. They were estimated to cost six dollars per foot for every foot in length. In order that the dredging machine might be effectual in removing the shoals, it was suggested that the buckets of the dredger consist of a series of rakes, with teeth of suitable size, alternating with a series of shovels, so that a rake shall always precede a shovel, separating and raising the boulders from the sand and gravel and leaving the latter to be raised by the shovels. The work thus favorably begun failed to receive further support from government at the time, and nothing was done towards deepening the channel until the town, in 1845, appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose.

A fire broke out at about half-past ten o'clock in the evening of

Friday, January 28th, in the clothing store of S. A. Hudson, on Water street, nearly opposite the Augusta bank. The building with its contents and a number of buildings north and south of it were consumed. They were all of wood, and were occupied by Russell Eaton, Hewes & Chisam, E. Rowse, Jr., Martin Carroll and others. The space from the old Burton house—which stood where Meonian building now is and was much scorched—to the post office, nearly opposite Oak street, was cleared. Two Hallowell engines were present and rendered valuable service. Gov. Edward Kent, was in town and present at the fire; he “worked like a Trojan, a part of the time at the brakes of one of the engines, and a part of the time in wielding the heavy fire-hook.” Two buildings were pulled down, one north of the Burton house, the other south of the post office, but the fire did not reach either of them. The post office was not much injured. All the mails, letters and papers were saved in good order, and the office was temporarily opened in a room in the court house. Hewes & Chisam immediately took the building opposite the court house, at the corner of Winthrop and State streets, where they continued business as merchant tailors.

In June, 1837, Ebenezer S. Greely, while taking the census of the Madawaska settlement, under authority of the County Commissioners for Penobscot county, for the purpose of distributing the surplus revenue, was arrested by direction of Sir John Harvey, the Provincial governor of New Brunswick, and confined in jail at Fredericton, charged with “seditious conduct.” Upon receiving information of the arrest, Gov. Fairfield, on the twenty-seventh of the same month, caused a general order to be issued to the militia, notifying them that “the soil of our State had been invaded,” and one of our citizens taken and imprisoned in a neighboring British Province, and requiring them “to hold themselves in readiness to obey such orders as the security of our citizens and the honor of the State might require.” In August, however, this speck of war was removed, upon application of the President of the United States, by the unconditional release of Mr. Greely. He then immediately completed the census. The same year the Governor and Council, probably with a view to future contingencies, directed the surveyor general to locate a road from the Aroostook to the vicinity of the Madawaska settlement.

No progress having been made by the United States in settling

the boundary question, Maine became restive at the long delay. The British still claimed the right to exclusive jurisdiction during the pendency of the question, and permitted trespassers in large numbers from New Brunswick, in the winter of this year, to cut valuable timber upon the territory. Information of these operations was given to the governor in January when the legislature was in session. He communicated the facts to that body in secret session, when a resolve was passed, on the twenty-fourth day of that month, relating to trespassers on the public lands, under which Rufus McIntire, the land agent, with Hastings Strickland, sheriff of Penobscot county, and an armed force of two hundred men, hastily started for the Aroostook to arrest the depredators and secure the cut timber. Previous to their arrival the trespassers had obtained information of their coming, and prepared to resist with arms forcibly taken from the government stores in Woodstock. Strickland's company reached the Aroostook on Tuesday, February 12th, having a brass six pounder with them, of which the trespassers stood in wholesome dread. The latter, although in greater force, retreated down the river, and the expedition encamped for the night at the mouth of the Little Madawaska. During the day McIntire sent a letter to the Provincial land agent containing a request to meet him at the house of Mr. Fitzherbert, about four miles from the encampment, where he proposed to pass the night. The trespassers learned of this and assembled in the night of Tuesday to the number of forty, surrounded the house, and captured the land agent and Gustavus Cushman and others who were with him. The encamped party during the night were apprised of the capture, and sent out four men to reconnoitre, who were also taken. The prisoners were hurried to Woodstock, where warrants were issued against them, and then marched to Fredericton and confined in jail.

Sheriff Strickland immediately started for Augusta, to report the state of affairs, leaving Capt. Stover Rines in command of the expedition, who, expecting an attack from a larger force, retired to township number ten and fortified with the brass field piece to defend his hastily erected works. During his retreat he captured a squad of trespassers with a number of yoke of oxen.

Strickland, by relay of horses and hard riding, reached Augusta on the fourteenth. The next day Gov. Fairfield communicated to the legislature the facts in relation to "this most extraordinary

proceeding," and Jonathan P. Rogers was sent as special messenger to the Provincial government to know if the resistance to the land agent and his capture were countenanced by that government.

Sir John Harvey in the meantime issued, on the thirteenth, a proclamation, assuming that Her Majesty's Province had been invaded by an armed party for the purpose of exercising authority therein, and that divers other persons had taken up arms without legal authority and with the intention of resisting such invasion, and had broken open and taken from the government stores arms and munitions for that purpose. He commanded a return of the arms, and declared that government would adopt all necessary measures to resist any hostile invasion, and ordered a draft from the militia of the province to be in readiness to assist the civil authority should occasion require. This proclamation was published in the *Kennebec Journal*, headed, for want of a cut of the lion and unicorn, with a bull in hostile attitude ready for either attack or defence.

The first news received of the capture of the land agent "was well calculated to throw an air of ridicule over the expedition." The fabulous haste with which Strickland rode, and the humorous proposal of the trespassers to exchange Cushman for a yoke of steers, were of the incidents. But upon further reports the aspect appeared more serious.

On Sunday a volunteer company of fifty men, hastily enlisted, started under Capt. John Ford from Augusta for the encampment, and the Governor sent John D. M'Crute to Washington with despatches, and ordered out a thousand men from the eastern division of the militia of the State. The night of the same day an express arrived from Sir John Harvey, demanding of the Governor the recall of the expedition sent to the Aroostook, and informing him that he was instructed to maintain exclusive jurisdiction over the territory in dispute, and that he should do so with the military force under his command. Information was also received that McLaughlan, the British "warden of the territory," having gone to Capt. Rines' camp, by direction of Sir John, to order him off, was detained with an attendant and sent to Bangor, where they were held in custody.

The legislature, to which information of the British claim of exclusive jurisdiction was communicated on Monday, immediately passed a resolve for the protection of the public lands, and appro-

priated eight hundred thousand dollars to carry out its provisions. Richard H. Vose, then representative from Augusta, was sent to Boston to confer with and invoke the aid of the government of Massachusetts. The day following a general order was issued, by authority of the governor, for a detachment of 10,343 officers and men to be made by draft from the several divisions of the militia of the State, to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate call into the service of the State.

Severance, in the *Journal*, said, if an attempt should be made to repel our party from the territory, "let us have the issue at once. Let the sword be drawn and the scabbard thrown away, and if the general government at Washington will not sustain us, let us call Massachusetts to our aid, and beat up for volunteers in all the other States." As the result of Rogers' mission to Sir John Harvey, McIntire and his associates were released upon their parole of honor to return when requested, and the like courtesy was extended to the Provincial land agent and his assistant. Charles Jarvis was appointed provisional land agent and commanded the civil posse in Rines' camp, at number ten, where reinforcements were sent with two additional pieces of artillery.

The government of New Brunswick was moving troops, and preparing for an anticipated collision, and our troops, as drafted, were marching to the various rendezvous. The drafts from Augusta formed a company of fifty men under command of Capt. Joseph Anthony. Charles Simmons was second lieutenant, no first lieutenant having been detailed, and Horace S. Cooley was first sergeant. The company was in Col. Philbrick's regiment of Gen. George W. Bachelder's brigade, and marched all the way from Augusta to the Aroostook, with the exception of a short ride from Bangor to Oldtown over the railroad. Major-Gen. Isaac Hodsdon was in command of the troops, and led two thousand to the Aroostook by way of Houlton.

The bustle of arrival, equipment and departure of troops, at Augusta, wore a decidedly warlike aspect. Fears were entertained that England and the United States would be embroiled in war. President Van Buren brought the matter by message before Congress, but without recommending any very decided measure. Both houses unanimously authorized the President to repel invasion of the disputed territory, and placed ample means, in men and money, at his disposal for that purpose. Mr. Forsyth,

Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, British minister at Washington, conferred together and undertook by a joint memorandum to arrange the difficulty. They recommended leaving the parties to the full extent of their claims, and that her majesty's officers should not seek to expel by military force the armed party sent by Maine, and Maine should voluntarily and without needless delay withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory, and trespassers should be repelled by concert of action, joint or separate. To this Sir John Harvey notified Gov. Fairfield of his ready assent. But the Governor and legislature of Maine would not for a moment listen to proposals which they regarded as derogatory to the State, and continued to send forward troops, and hastened the defences which were being erected for a military occupation of the territory.

In this state of affairs Major-Gen. Winfield Scott and suite suddenly arrived in town, in the evening of March 6th, "specially charged with maintaining the peace and safety of the entire northern and eastern frontiers." Dating his communications, "Augusta, Head Quarters, Eastern Division United States Army," he opened negotiations with both Sir John Harvey and Gov. Fairfield, proposing terms of temporary accommodation and adjustment. On the 21st of March he invited the former to declare that it was not his intention, under the expected renewal of negotiations between the cabinets of the two countries, without renewed instructions, to seek to take military possession of the territory or seek by military force to expel therefrom the civil *posse* or the troops of Maine. While the latter was invited to declare, under the same expectations, that he should not without renewed instructions from the legislature, attempt to disturb by arms the Province in possession of the Madawaska settlement, or interrupt the usual communication between the Province of New Brunswick and Canada, and with these reciprocal assurances Maine would withdraw the troops, leaving only a civil *posse* under the land agent, to protect the timber recently cut and prevent further depredations. Sir John Harvey, on the twenty-third, signified his "concurrency and acquiescence" in the arrangement, and Gov. Fairfield on the twenty-fifth, his "entire acquiescence in the proposition." Thus ended the famous Aroostook war, and Scott, "the great pacificator," returned to Washington. The detachments from two divisions, then drilling at Augusta, were immediately dis-

charged, and the troops on the territory recalled, and disbanded April 20th. The boundary was finally settled by the treaty negotiated by Daniel Webster with Lord Ashburton in 1842.

With a view to make immediately available the valuable power created by the erection of the dam, the directors of the corporation were authorized, on the same day on which the lock was first opened to public use, to receive proposals for building twelve saw mills and making other improvements. In the spring of 1838, the first freshet occurred, after the dam was completed, to try its strength. A heavy rain, May 5th, caused a rise in the river, which brought down a large number of logs. These tumbled in wild confusion over the dam, eddying at its foot, and battering against the wall forming the western bank of the river, and, together with the action of the water which probably undermined it, caused a portion of it to fall. This action of the water indicated that the river had been too much contracted in erecting the dam. No other material damage was done. The wall was rebuilt during the season with deeper foundation; ten saw mills were contracted for, and a canal and basin constructed for their accommodation.

In January, 1839, after severe cold weather, a gale of wind from the south with abundance of rain carried off the snow, causing a very great freshet, breaking up the thick ice and doing much damage up and down the river. At Hallowell the water was four feet deep in Water street; "and the bells rung from two in the morning till daylight to call out the people to protect property." In Augusta, many chimneys were blown down and some buildings damaged. The dam gallantly withstood the freshet, but the bank wall on the west side, which gave away in May previously, was again thrown down and a part of the bank washed away. In this damaged state, in the following spring when the mills were nearly completed, occurred one of those catastrophes which mock at human foresight and defy human energy to resist. Rain had fallen for a number of days in succession, raising the river to an unusual height, when, on Friday the 30th of May, at four o'clock in the morning the water began to run over the top of the guard gates in the canal, on the western side of the river, and alarming apprehensions of disaster were excited by water trickling through the earth from the canal towards the river at the breach in the bank wall. Efforts were made by citizens, who assembled in great numbers, to stop the leak and strengthen the weak place, but the bank was

gradually worn away, and the leak increased in volume in spite of the most determined efforts to stop it. At length the canal wall leaned from the pressure within, and one of the guard gates was suddenly forced open, letting through an angry and threatening flood, which so alarmed the assembled spectators that they hastily retired, fearful that their utmost speed would not place them beyond the reach of personal danger. The breach, however, was not made so rapidly as was anticipated. The heavy bank wall and foundation of the mills retarded and broke the force of the current. The bank between the canal and river, as far down as the mills, held on until night. An attempt was made to blow up the mills with powder, from fear that in going down they might strike and injure the Kennebec bridge. They were however undermined in succession on Saturday. The last section fell, late in the afternoon, with "a tremendous crash," and floated away doing no damage. In the mean time the water was turned upon the shore by the dam and abutment which stood firm, and was wearing for itself a new channel.

The house of E. T. Bridge, which was removed from the east side of the road to the west, when the basin for the mills was excavated, was soon undermined and fell into the foaming flood. The mansion of the late Judge Bridge, which was some thirty-five rods from the original shore of the river, and a hundred feet above it, was undermined, a wing and some of the out buildings, however, were removed, and the main building dismantled, before it made a plunge down the precipitous bank into the river below. Some seven acres of land were washed away in forming the new channel for the river, which was wholly turned around the western end of the dam, leaving it dry and uninjured as the flood subsided. The washing would have been more extensive had not a ledge in the bank of the newly formed shore nearly as high as the top of the dam arrested its progress. This ledge, more or less depressed, was found when the water further receded to extend across the whole opening of about five hundred feet, to the western abutment of the dam, which was but little injured.

This unfortunate occurrence dashed the high hopes of the friends of the enterprise, ruined the flattering anticipations of its projectors, and brought their long and arduous labors to a disastrous end. Some, who had periled their fortunes in the undertaking, and others, who had invested the accumulation of years, found

them suddenly swept away in a few hours by the remorseless element which rolled on exultingly in its strength.

This year Daniel Williams built, on the site of Jonathan Bond's old cabinet shop on Water street, three stores, called the "Phoenix Block." They were superior in finish to any yet erected. Number one was occupied by the post office, number two by Stephen Deering as a shoe store, and number three by H. A. Kittredge for West India goods and groceries. Reuel Williams' office was in the second story over the post office, and "The Age" printing establishment occupied the entire third story.

The State constitution was amended this year limiting the judicial term to seven years. The vote of the town on this amendment was three hundred and sixty-five yeas to seventy-eight nays.

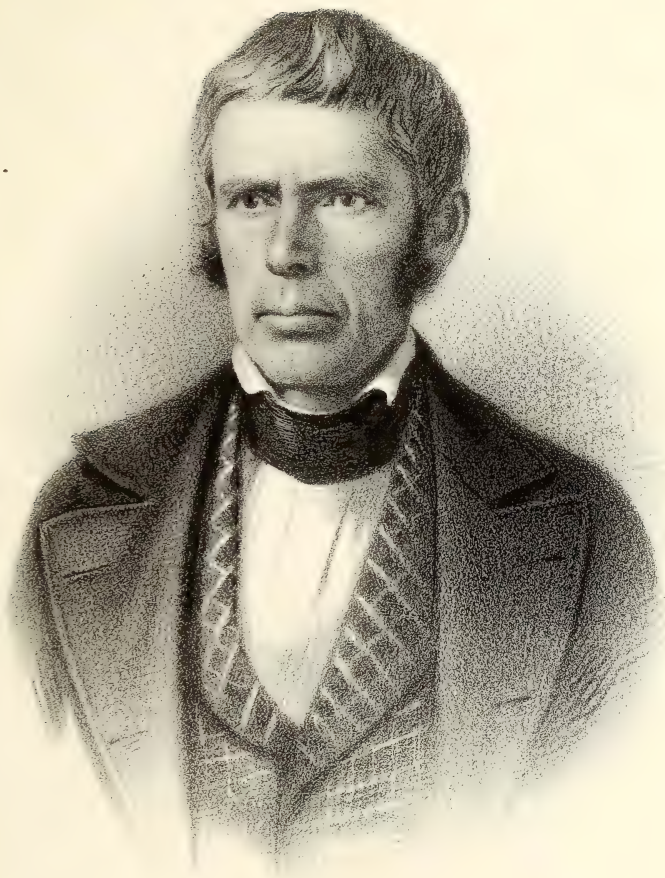
The Court of Common Pleas was abolished and the District Court established in its place.

An independent rifle company, called the "Augusta Rifle Greys," was formed in August, and Capt. Sylvanus Caldwell appointed to command it.

The selectmen were limited by a vote of the town to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in making repairs on the sidewalks this year.

The river did not close until December 19th. On the 17th a long-boat came down from Waterville and returned.

LUTHER SEVERANCE was the son of Elihu Severance, formerly of Montague, Mass., who removed, in 1799, to Cazenovia, New York, and settled on a farm. Elihu was "intelligent, upright and industrious," filled various town offices in Cazenovia, of which at the time of his death he was supervisor, an officer corresponding to our selectman. Luther was born October 28th, 1797. He worked upon the farm and attended the village school until his seventeenth year, when he went to Peterborough, not far from home, to learn the printing trade under Jonathan Bunce. With him he remained five years, when, being of age, he sought occupation as a journeyman printer. After discouraging effort, he at length found employment at Philadelphia with William Duane, who published the "Aurora," a newspaper which supported the



Luther Severance

administration of President Monroe. He remained more than a year in Philadelphia, and wrote, among other things for the "Aurora," a communication on the subject of the proposed Missouri compromise, then agitating the country, which gained him great credit. In the fall of 1820 he went to Washington and obtained work in the office of the "National Intelligencer," where he continued, with slight interruption, until he came to Augusta, in 1824. While in Washington he wrote political articles which were published in various papers, and delivered an address before a "Printers' Association" in that city, which received the commendation of Mr. Gales of the "Intelligencer," who predicted the success which subsequently attended him as a political writer.

Russell Eaton was at this time at work with Severance in the same office in Washington, and when Robert C. Vose proposed to him to establish a newspaper at Augusta he sought and obtained the assistance of Severance as partner and editor. They came to Augusta in the fall of 1824 and commenced the publication of the "Kennebec Journal." From this time Severance's position was one of responsibility and influence. He soon, by great industry, sound judgment, practical good sense and vigorous writing, gave to his paper a leading influence with the political organization in the State of which he was a member. This influence was retained for more than a quarter of a century, during which he was the principal editor.

Mr. Severance, his mind searching for improvements and his feelings prompting progress, had been only a few months in Augusta when he suggested and advocated in the "Journal"¹ the project of damming the Kennebec. A short time previous to his death he narrated to James G. Blaine the circumstances attending the suggestion. As he walked out alone, on the west bank of the river, in a summer's evening for recreation, he sat down to enjoy the prospect before him on a high bluff north of the road leading up Andros' hill. Looking from his elevation to the rippling waters beneath, "the idea first occurred to him of building a dam across the river. He had never heard the plan suggested, but the next day, or the one after, without writing anything, he put in type an article which can now be found on the files of the Journal," recommending the project and stating the great advantage it would be to the navigation of the river and the interest of

¹ July 30, 1825.

manufactures in this section of the State. This embryo suggestion obtained a lodgment in the public mind, and swelled and ripened in after years into fruitful enterprise which accomplished the work.

Mr. Severance, upon a division of the republican party, in 1829, became a national republican, and was elected the same year to represent Augusta in the legislature. He was a candidate for reelection in the following year, but was defeated by Daniel Williams, who was an opposing candidate on the Smith gubernatorial ticket, while Severance was on the Hunton ticket, and owing "to the unpopularity of Gov. Hunton in Augusta," the Smith ticket prevailed in town. In 1835 Mr. Severance was elected to the Senate from Kennebec, and reelected the following year. In 1839 and 1840 he was again elected to represent the town with Benjamin Swan, and under a new apportionment was chosen to represent Augusta in 1842. In 1843 he was nominated by the whigs of the Kennebec and Franklin Congressional District for Congress, and after a heated triangular contest between the whigs, democrats and freesoilers, failed of an election at the first trial.¹ A second trial, ordered for November 13th, resulted in Mr. Severance's election by some five hundred majority over both the opposing candidates. He was reelected for a second term, which ended March 4, 1847. During his congressional career he distinguished himself by efforts in favor of a protective tariff, and was one of fourteen who voted against a bill making appropriations to carry on the war against Mexico, when it was suddenly sprung upon the House and urged through without allowing time for discussion. John Quincy Adams, "the old man eloquent," was another of the number. In the fall before his congressional term expired Mr. Severance was again elected to represent Augusta in the legislature, and in 1848 was a delegate to and one of the vice presidents of the national convention of the whig party which nominated Gen. Taylor for the presidency.

Upon the election of Gen. Taylor and the accession of the whigs to power, Mr. Severance, who had for some years suffered much from ill health, desired the appointment of United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands in the hope that the salubrity of the climate of those islands might restore him. In this he was gratified,

¹ Severance polled 4,611 votes; Wells, democrat, 3,981; May, freesoiler, 1,123.

after some delay made by southern senators on account of his anti-slavery views. Accompanied by his family, he sailed from Boston for Honolulu, on the 22d day of August, 1850, and safely reached his destination on the 12th day of the following January. He remained nearly three years commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, acquiring great influence with the king and his cabinet, and winning the favorable regards and esteem of the foreign consuls and the people of the islands. The climate did not have the favorable effect anticipated, and his rapidly failing health made him anxious to return. He embraced the earliest opportunity to leave, after the arrival of his successor, and reached his home at Augusta on the 12th of April, 1854, with health prostrated past hope of recovery. In much suffering, which he bore with Christian fortitude, he lived until January 25, 1855, when he died, at the age of fifty-seven years. The legislature then in session, upon being informed of the event, passed appropriate resolutions, and "as a testimonial of their regard for his memory as a man of integrity and honor and a faithful public officer," attended his funeral, as did also the Governor and Council, the city council of Augusta, and a large number of citizens.

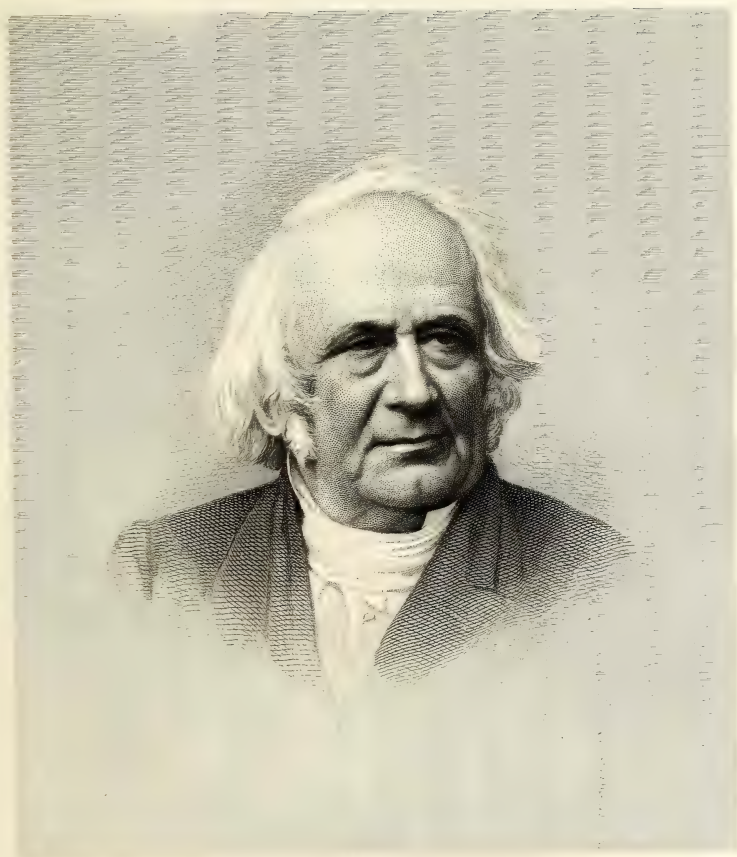
Rev. Dr. Tappan, who assisted Rev. L. G. Ware, pastor of the Unitarian church, at the funeral, said he had known Mr. Severance for many years, "and held him in high esteem. Though not blessed with superior advantages in early life, yet by diligent culture in the faithful use of those means of information which are accessible to all, he obtained high rank among men of intelligence. As the editor of a weekly journal, as a citizen of Augusta, as a member of our State legislature and our national Congress, as commissioner from the United States in a foreign country, he was uniformly distinguished for his good sense, his sound judgment, his extensive acquaintance with men and things, and his firm adhesion to what he regarded as correct principle. A man of exemplary morals himself, he was ever found on the side of good morals in the community, both in his native country and in those interesting islands of the sea where his elevated station gave to his opinions, counsel and example a commanding influence. Peculiarly amiable and kind in his domestic and social relations, he was sure to gain the affections in no ordinary degree of kindred and friends."¹

¹ Memoir of Luther Severance by James G. Blaine, published in 1856, a pamphlet of thirty-three pages, to which the writer of this sketch is greatly indebted.

Mr. Severance married, October 12, 1837, Ann Hamlen, daughter of Theophilus Hamlen. They had three children, Henry Weld, Ann and Luther.

REV. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, D. D., for many years pastor of the South Parish church in Augusta, was a grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Tappan, minister of Manchester. His father, the Rev. David Tappan, was graduated at Harvard University in 1771, studied divinity, and was ordained minister of the third church in Newbury, Mass., in April, 1774. He continued pastor of that church eighteen years. In June, 1792, he was elected professor of divinity in Harvard, and inaugurated December 26th of the same year. He continued to hold the professorship until his death, which occurred, after a short illness, August 27, 1803, at the age of fifty-one years. He was the last of the Congregational professors of divinity at that university. David Tappan "possessed much activity and vigor of mind, fertility of invention and force of imagination." He was learned, pious, benevolent, sympathetic and kind. On his death bed he said to his sons, "I charge you to love God supremely, and to love your neighbor as yourself; for without these there is no true religion." Benjamin was born at West Newbury, November 8, 1788, and at the time of his father's death was fifteen years of age. Two years after, in 1805, he was graduated at Harvard; studied divinity, and in 1809 became, at twenty-one years of age, a tutor in Bowdoin College. While thus engaged, in 1811, he supplied the vacant pulpit at Augusta so successfully for a few Sabbaths that, on the third day of June of that year, the parish gave him a call to settle. His answer of acceptance was read to the congregation Sunday, August 11th, and on the 16th of October following he was ordained to the sacred office in presence of an "immense concourse of people," drawn together by the solemnities of the occasion.

It is difficult at this day to realize the importance of this event to the parish, which embraced within its limits half the town and probably three-fourths of the population and valuation. The parish had been divided, and was then divided on doctrinal questions. After Mr. Stone withdrew, in 1809, Rev. Andrews Norton, subsequently a Unitarian professor at Harvard, preached as a candidate for settlement. Rev. William E. Channing also supplied the pulpit, and various other clergymen, of different doctrinal



B. Foppin.

views, occasionally discoursed to the congregation, till the parish, probably weary of the diversity of sentiments, or from some other cause, directed, on the 15th of September, 1810, the committee to procure preaching "to expend no more money for that purpose until further ordered." The small sum of five hundred dollars, raised at the annual meeting of that year, may have been expended and caused the order. However that may have been, at the next annual meeting, in 1811, thirteen hundred dollars were raised "for preaching," showing a more united and better feeling. The church was unanimous in calling Mr. Tappan; the parish concurred with them by a majority of only one vote. Yet an observer at the ordination considered it a subject of special congratulation that the "parish, heretofore disunited in religious sentiments," were unanimous in conferring the pastoral charge "on a man who, under Providence, seemed destined to *cause brethren to dwell together in unity.*"

The high expectations formed of the new pastor were fully realized. He was active, industrious and devoted in enforcing practical precepts of personal piety. The prominent doctrines of faith and practice could not long be withheld by the preacher at that day. They formed a much larger staple of pulpit effort than at present. The distinctive features of the Calvinistic persuasion which were infused, together with the increase of the society and growth of the town, developed a "liberal element," which gathered strength and was finally embodied, in 1826, in the East Parish organization. This removed some members from the South Parish without materially diminishing its strength.

Our limits will not admit of following Dr. Tappan in his career as pastor. All we can do is to mention, concisely as may be, some of his prominent traits of character. He was industrious, zealous, devoted, benevolent, learned and pious, of high social position from his family connections and professional eminence, yet he was humble and accessible to the lowly, though at first somewhat reserved in his manners, probably from early and studious habits. The strict proprieties of ministerial intercourse of his day he observed, yet he was social upon more intimate acquaintance, and tempered his intercourse with kindness and the christian graces. He was one of the chief pillars for many years of the Congregational church in Maine. No opportunity was omitted by him of promoting its welfare and extending its influence. In love of his master and in obedience to his commands,

he labored in season and out of season, at all times and on all occasions. After thirty-eight years of the vigor and strength of his manhood had been spent in unremitting devotion to pastoral duties, binding him by many ties of love and affection to the people of his charge, at the call of duty he sundered them all to engage with ripened judgment, mature intellect and accumulated experience in the arduous and extended field of missionary labor as secretary of domestic missions in Maine. For this duty he was eminently fitted by his life-long training, his robust health, habits of industry, intimate knowledge of the condition and wants of the scattered churches and his devoted zeal in fostering them.

Dr. Tappan was a ready writer, plain in style, forcible in delivery, and at times animated by a warmth and even glow of feeling which was very effective. His prayers, always appropriate, were noticeably so on special occasions, and remarkable for felicity of expression and earnest and absorbing feeling, which seemed to claim a blessing for the object of intercession before he could let the giver of blessings go. He was married June, 1814, to Elizabeth B. T. Winthrop, daughter of Thomas L. Winthrop of Boston, by the Right Rev. Bishop Dehon. By his wife he obtained an ample fortune, yet he was frugal in his expenses that he might bestow larger sums in charity. His salary of seven hundred dollars, fixed at his settlement, was not increased during his long pastorate, but was voluntarily reduced by him at times to assist the parish in its need. He usually gave more than its amount in charity. Indeed, his charities were so large as to diminish at the time of his death the family patrimony. This could not have been done without the consent of his wife; but she was as charitable as she was kind, and encouraged his giving, thus making his charities her own.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1836, and Waterville College in 1845. In 1849 he resigned the pastorate of the South Parish church, at the age of nearly sixty-one years, from which time he labored for nearly fifteen years, until his death, in the field of domestic missions. On Sunday evening, October 6, 1861, he delivered, in the South Parish church, a discourse on the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement, which was an occasion of much interest. Judge Weston occupied the pulpit with him, and made some introductory remarks appropriate to the

occasion. The day, like that of his ordination, was stormy, but yet suggestive of bright and pleasing retrospect of successful labors, mingled with shades of sadness on account of many who participated in the ceremonies of the former occasion having passed away.

Dr. Tappan was remarkable for sound health and great activity, which continued until August, 1862, when he was thrown from his carriage and seriously injured. After many weeks of suffering he was restored, but never fully regained his accustomed vigor, and being attacked by disease in December, 1863, died on the twenty-second of that month at the ripe age of seventy-five years. The funeral services at the burial of the deceased, were held at the South Parish church on the afternoon of Christmas day. The coffin was placed upon a table in front of the pulpit; the orchestra breathed forth a solemn dirge; Prof. Whittlesey offered prayer; Rev. Thomas Adams read appropriate passages of scripture; Rev. Mr. McKenzie, pastor of the church, delivered an address consoling and comforting to the bereaved family and friends; Rev. David Thurston, nearly eighty-five years of age, and for fifty-two years an acquaintance and associate in the ministry, in a very affecting manner gave an account of his personal recollections and reminiscences of the deceased; Rev. George E. Adams gave a biographical outline, considering his history, character and connection with and labors for the church at large; and Prof. Packard concluded the services by appropriate prayer. The sanctity of the house of mourning and of prayer, the prostrate form of the beloved pastor, cold in death, beneath the pulpit where his lips had so often spoken words of affectionate counsel; the awakened memories of the past half century; the stern realities of the present and the high hopes of the future, rendered the occasion one of unusual interest, moistening the eye and filling the heart with commingled feelings of sadness and joy. Sadness, that all earthly ties with the deceased were sundered; joy, that he had triumphantly ran his race, secured the crown, and obtained the reward of a faithful servant in doing his Master's bidding.

Dr. Tappan left seven children, Benjamin; Elizabeth, married to Rev. Edwin B. Webb; Jane; Mary Augusta, married to Rev. John O. Fisk; Catharine; Thomas Lindall Winthrop, and Anna Winthrop.

CHAPTER XIV.

FROM 1840 TO 1850.

Notwithstanding the feeling of despondency which existed at the commencement of this period on account of the temporary failure of the great enterprise which was expected to have built up Augusta and the prostration which followed, the citizens rallied in their energy, and the dam was rebuilt; enterprise was awakened; mills of various kinds were established; population increased; trade enlarged; stores and dwellings were erected; churches multiplied; a better system of popular education was adopted, and increased provision made for its support; the facilities of intercommunication by land and by water were greatly enlarged; the channel of the Kennebec was deepened; and a city form of government demanded; all showing a general condition of prosperity not inferior to any preceding period.

The population by the census of 1840 was five thousand three hundred and fourteen, of which two thousand six hundred and forty-six were males and two thousand six hundred and forty-seven females, a ratio of increase during the last decade of thirty-three per cent. Of this population six hundred and seventy-nine were engaged in agriculture, one hundred and twelve in commerce, three hundred and twenty-nine in manufactures and trade, forty-two in ocean navigation, ten in river navigation, thirty-six in the learned professions and nineteen were pensioners. The total amount of money raised by taxation this year was sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, four hundred of which was for building reservoirs connected with the fire department, being the first appropriation made for that purpose. The school reports were made by the superintending school committee to the town assembled in town meeting, but not published. In 1839 the committee,¹ having failed to make their report as usual, was requested

¹ Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Rev. J. H. Ingraham and Dr. R. A. Cony.

by the town to publish it at their own expense. In the next year, 1840, the report was promptly made, and in 1842 it was voted to publish it in the "Washingtonian," provided the expense should not exceed the sum of ten dollars. The "Washingtonian" was an ephemeral temperance paper, published by B. F. Chandler and William M. Doe.

After the great disaster to the dam in the spring of 1839, it remained without an attempt being made to rebuild it until late in this year. The water which swept around the end of the firmly ballasted structure was prevented from washing further into the western shore by the ledge uncovered high up its bank, and the original western abutment which stood at the end of the dam, but now far out in the river, remained uninjured and staid the water on that side. Between these points the river flowed over a continuous ledge, leaving the dam high and dry at ordinary stages of the river, and making it a serious obstruction to navigation. As the lock could be used only in seasons of freshets, boats were compelled to unload and pass their lading over at low water, with great labor, into others above or below, making a carrying place of the dam, which was frequently piled high with various descriptions of goods in the process of transit. Persons doing business on the river were suffering from and complaining of the interruption. The citizens of Augusta also were suffering, having experienced in consequence of the disaster a revulsion in business more serious than had ever occurred before. The Locks and Canals Company were powerless, by reason of their great losses, to remedy the evil, and to add to their troubles the legislature had repealed their charter, to take effect August 1st of this year, provided they did not satisfy the Governor and Council by that time, that the rebuilding of the dam would be commenced forthwith and finished within two years.¹

In this discouraging condition of affairs Gen. Alfred Redington, a citizen of energy, perseverance and great enthusiasm, proposed to some members of the paralyzed corporation that he would construct a dam, make the water flow over it with a much wider waste-way than before, and build a double saw mill upon it, as assurance and guarantee on his part of its permanence, and have the same completed and in operation by the first day of May, 1841, if they would give him a site for the mill,—water to drive it,

¹Act of March 18, 1840.

the materials of the old mills swept away in 1839, and such assistance by way of contribution, as the stockholders might find it for their interest voluntarily to make. These terms were verbally made and accepted, and a writing drawn to which five stockholders,¹ representing fifteen hundred and forty shares, were parties, securing to Gen. Redington the mill and water power upon the sole condition of erecting the mill.

Without means of his own Gen. Redington began operations, with many misgivings on the part of those most anxious for his success, by calling a meeting of citizens "disposed to aid in the work," at the new court house, for August 1st, to make arrangements to prosecute it. The meeting assembled in ignorance of his undertaking and discussed the subject. Its great importance to the prosperity of Augusta was conceded; the necessity of prompt action in view of the forfeiture of the charter was apparent; and the ability of the corporation to do little, if any thing, was generally known. How then was the work to be accomplished? In part it was said by subscriptions by the citizens, and in part by the corporation making a last effort to raise half the necessary sum. The dam, four hundred feet long, to be built of timber crib-work, upon a ledge, in shallow water, and not so high as the old dam, would cost not more than ten thousand dollars. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions, and a voluntary assessment of two or three dollars a share was laid on the members of the corporation. These measures were so far encouraging that the work of rebuilding was commenced September 5th, and prosecuted to final completion, under Samuel Kendall as master workman and Gen. Redington chief manager, at an expenditure of some ten or twelve thousand dollars. The saw mill was built during the following winter, and the company voted to give the site and water power, which the General had richly earned, by his direction, to H. and G. Williams, who assisted in building the mill. In 1842, Samuel Homans built a double saw mill on the east side of the river, at the dam, and James Bridge started a machine shop for the working of lumber. These were the only improvements made until the erection of the cotton factory and mills in 1845 and '46.

Salmon, which had a free passage to ascend the river during the

¹ The five were James Bridge, 323 shares; Daniel Williams, 350; Edmund T. Bridge, 440; Horatio Bridge, 332, and James T. McCobb, 100.

two seasons the dam was open, were taken in great numbers after it was closed, in 1841. One night in June of that year, one hundred and fifty were taken at Augusta of an average weight of seventeen pounds each. They were sold at ten cents per pound. In May, 1849, Charles Hume took one weighing thirty-five pounds; he had previously taken one the same season weighing thirty-one pounds; and of four taken in one night three weighed twenty-four pounds each.¹

The first preaching of the gospel at Fort Western settlement, as has been stated, was in the early part of the year 1763, by Rev. Jacob Bailey of the Church of England, according to the forms of that church. He was then a missionary at Pownalborough, and came on a pioneering visit, to lecture on a week day at "Gardinerstown," where he found the people strongly prejudiced against the Episcopal church and excused their attendance upon his services. They however desired him to visit them on Sunday. He then came to the Fort and preached, the Howard family who occupied it being Episcopalians. He probably had been invited, and some notice of his coming given, as he records that he had "a considerable congregation of the upper settlers." Afterwards he preached occasionally at the same place, and a number of times extended his visits to Fort Halifax. In January, 1772, he was "invited to preach at Pondtown and other settlements up the river," an invitation which he probably accepted. But as the Revolution came on the sentiments of the people were averse to the Episcopal church, for the reason that some of the clergy adhered to the royal cause and were active Tories, a circumstance which created a prejudice requiring many years of peace to remove.

For some years, at an early period, occasional services, which the few Episcopalians in town attended, were held at the old court house by the rector of the church at Gardiner, and in 1834 Rev. James C. Richmond officiated for a time. During his ministry four persons were confirmed. In 1840, circumstances appearing favorable to establish a church, twenty-two persons² joined in a

¹ *Kennebec Journal*, May 10, 1849.

² These were William Woart, Jr., Moses Noble, H. A. Kittridge, John Pope, William B. Hartwell, J. O. Eaton, John H. Rice, Joseph Pray, William J. Kilburn, J. C. Anthony, William Bridge, Warren Loud, Thomas Lambard, Charles H. Hamlen, Francis Davis, Jr., William Blake, William L. Wheeler, E. Rowse, Jr., D. Woodward, Jr., John F. Child, H. A. Andrews and Eri Wills.

request to James T. McCobb, a magistrate, to cause them to be notified of a meeting to organize a parish. In conformity to the notice, the applicants and others assembled at the new court house on the 11th day of June for the purpose of forming "a Protestant Episcopal Church in Augusta." James T. McCobb was chosen chairman of the meeting, and the following vestrymen were chosen: James Baker, Moses Noble, Allen Lambard, H. A. Kittridge and Daniel C. Weston. The vestry afterwards chose Francis Davis, Jr., treasurer and John H. Rice parish and vestry clerk. The church was then named St. Mark's Church, and was pledged, by vote, to conform to the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. H. A. Kittridge was chosen a committee to proceed to Boston and invite Rev. T. G. Salter to settle as rector for one year, at a salary of seven hundred dollars, a part of which was to be paid by the Episcopal missionary society. Mr. Salter accepted the invitation, and was to commence his labors on the last Sunday of July, if his health would admit of his so doing.

A lady of New York city, on the 24th of June, offered, through Daniel C. Weston, one hundred and fifty dollars a year for five years towards the support of the church, which was accepted and the donor assured of the vestry's "grateful sense of the obligation and of their high respect for the christian character under which she so liberally aided in the support of a newly established church."

In August of this year Bishop Griswold visited the church, and on the ninth day of the same month confirmed nine persons. The service was held in the Unitarian meeting-house.

In consequence of the inability of the Rev. Mr. Salter, on account of continued ill health, to comply with the invitation extended to him, it was voted, on the 16th of August, to invite the Rev. Frederic Freeman of Bangor to become rector, at a salary of one thousand dollars, and that Maj. James W. Ripley be a committee to repair to Bangor forthwith with the invitation. In response, Mr. Freeman came to Augusta and officiated, but having left town without returning a decided answer, he was again invited, September 25th, and five days after a committee reported his acceptance, and that he would commence his labors on the first Sunday of the ensuing October. Mr. Freeman, the rector, at once infused a healthful spirit into the parish, and attracted a respectable congregation to

its place of worship. On the 11th of December the parish was more formally organized under a constitution and by-laws then adopted, which required the election of seven vestrymen, two of whom were appointed wardens, one by the vestry the other on nomination of the rector.¹ On the 16th of February, 1841, thirteen persons were admitted by vote as members of the parish.²

The time was now approaching to hold a confirmation, and the court house, the place used for public worship, not being sufficiently large to accommodate all who desired to witness the solemnities of that rite, the Methodist chapel, through the kindness of its trustees, was offered and accepted for that purpose, and on Sunday, May 23, 1841, the rite of confirmation was conferred on thirty-six persons by Bishop Griswold.

The increasing congregation and the prosperity of the parish now demanded the erection of a church edifice, and measures were adopted, May 17, 1841, for this purpose. Subscriptions were received to a building fund, divided into shares of twenty dollars each, for which scrip was issued, receivable at par in payment for pews to be sold by auction. This plan proved successful. Four thousand two hundred and ten dollars were subscribed, when the shareholders met June 8th, and adopted the general "plan of the Dover church" for the building, and accepted Dr. Cyrus Briggs' offer to sell the lot on which to erect it for six hundred and twenty-five dollars. Contracts for the wood, stone and mason work were accepted and a building committee appointed to superintend the work.

The corner stone of the new church was laid on Saturday, July 24th, with appropriate services by the rector, assisted by the rector of Christ Church, Gardiner. Deposited with the stone, in an opening prepared for the purpose, was, "1st. A Bible, in token that this church is built on the *truth* revealed of God; 2d. A Prayer Book, in testimony that this church is built on a pure faith with a spiritual *worship*; 3d. A copy of the journal of the convention of the diocese of Maine for the year 1841," with various printed

¹ Vestrymen—Nathan Weston, Daniel Williams, James W. Ripley, James Bridge, Moses Noble, Francis Davis and George Williams.

² These were Daniel Williams, James Bridge, Thomas Sherman, Edward Williams, Henry Williams, B. N. Thoms, J. Colburn, Jr., S. N. Houghton, D. Ormsby, Otis Whitney, Henry Page, George Page and P. S. Bronsdon.

documents pertaining to the doctrines and ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church; 4th. A memorial, stating that the laying of the corner stone was on the 24th day of July, 1841, by the Rev. Frederic Freeman, rector, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Babcock, rector of Christ Church, Gardiner; that the building committee was Allen Lambard, Henry Williams, James Bridge and Daniel Williams, with the rector; master house mason, William Wade, Augusta; master carpenter, George F. Freeman, Norridgewock. Officers: Nathan Weston and Daniel Williams, wardens; James Bridge, Moses Noble, George Williams, Francis Davis, Jr., and Henry Page, vestrymen; Francis Davis, Jr., treasurer; John H. Rice, secretary. The church, forty-six feet by eighty-five, with a tower and spire one hundred and ten feet high, was completed in five months from the laying of the corner stone, at an expense of six thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars, and on the 20th of December the pews were sold by auction, and the church was opened for the first time for public worship on Christmas day of the same year.

On Wednesday, July 20, 1842, St. Mark's Church was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, according to the forms of the Episcopal church. The annual convention of the diocese of Maine was convened at the time in the church, and presented a favorable opportunity to perform the imposing and impressive ceremony of consecration. Bishop Griswold, the senior Bishop in the United States, was present and officiated, assisted by clergymen, some of whom were from other States. The Bishop preached the sermon, and added to the interest of the occasion by confirming twenty-seven members of the parish. In the evening of the same day the Rev. Dr. Vinton of St. Paul's Church, Boston, preached to a large congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman had been very efficient, as one of the building committee, in erecting the church, and had subscribed and paid to the fund for that purpose the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, for which he took a conveyance of pews to that amount, when they were sold at auction by the subscribers. The parish and their rector doubtless expected, at the time, that the amount would be reimbursed by collections to be made by the rector outside of the parish in aid of the building fund of the church. This not unusual assistance to feeble parishes having failed to be fully realized, a misunderstanding arose between the rector

and the vestry, which was the source of some disagreement and trouble and was not finally adjusted until a number of years afterwards.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, who had been of great service to the feeble parish, probably regarding his usefulness as somewhat impaired, seasonably notified the vestry that his engagement with them would cease October 1, 1843; whereupon the Rev. Alexander Burgess of East Haddam, Conn., was invited to the rectorship for one year, which he accepted, and entered upon the discharge of his parochial duties the first Sunday of November, and was formally instituted rector of the parish of St. Mark's, July 14, 1844, by Bishop Henshaw, provisional bishop of the diocese of Maine.

The missionary appropriation to the parish had been three hundred dollars annually, one-half of which was voluntarily relinquished from and after June 1, 1844, and the balance from and after April 1, 1847, when the parish ceased to be a missionary station and became self supporting. In 1850 a chapel was erected by subscription at an expense of seven hundred and three dollars, and Hon. Thomas Burgess, Alexander Duncan, Esq., and others of Providence, R. I., gave to the parish a sum of money sufficient to purchase a bell, which is now in the tower of the church.

In 1852 the wardens and vestry learned with deep concern that the Rev. Mr. Burgess had received a call to take charge of St. Luke's parish, Portland, and they passed resolves expressing their pain and solicitude at the event, and claiming the field of his then labor "as needy and deserving as any other can be," and appointed a committee "to dissuade him from accepting the call." The committee was successful at the time, but the invitation was renewed and persistently urged in March, 1854, when, on the 16th of that month, the Rev. Mr. Burgess resigned the rectorship to take effect on Easter Monday, and the connection which had continued for more than ten years was then dissolved. The vestry, in addressing him on the occasion, said, "you leave us strengthened by a large accession of members to our communion; which, by your untiring labors in and out of the sacred desk, your sympathies and labors of love for the afflicted and distressed, your prayers by the bed side of the sick and dying, you have secured the confidence, respect and affection of our whole parish." The church authorities took immediate measures to supply the vacant

rectorship. One of the vestry went to Portsmouth, N. H., and induced the Rev. William E. Armitage of that city, to officiate for a Sunday. On the following day, April 27th, he was informed of "the strong and unanimous desire" of the vestry and parish that he should become their rector. On the 18th of May he accepted and commenced his labors soon after at a salary of eight hundred and sixty-five dollars.

The church when built was constructed on an old fashioned plan, with an elevated pulpit behind a low reading desk and both enclosed by a chancel rail. This was altered, in 1854, to conform to the usual plan of Episcopal churches, by constructing a recess chancel enclosed by a rail within which the altar was placed; outside was the reading desk slightly elevated at the right, and a small lecturn on the same platform at the left. In 1858 the congregation worshipping in St. Mark's had increased so as to require an enlargement of the church. This was made by cutting through the building near the center, and moving the west end so far as to admit of twenty new pews, the sale of which paid for the enlargement and all necessary repairs.

The Rev. Mr. Armitage resigned the rectorship September 2, 1859, and soon afterwards removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he took charge of a parish and now resides and is bishop of the diocese of Michigan. The Rev. Gordan M. Bradley immediately succeeded Mr. Armitage and continued rector until February 1, 1863, when he resigned and removed to Massachusetts. The Rev. J. Gierlow was employed temporarily for one year, and ended his engagement March 31, 1864, when the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson officiated until December 1st of the same year, at which time the Rev. Edwin E. Johnson of Connecticut commenced his rectorship, which was continued for three years to January 1, 1868, when receiving an urgent call to a professorship in Trinity College, Hartford, he reluctantly resigned to occupy a station of greater usefulness to the church. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Upjohn of New York, who is now rector.

In 1867 a beautiful memorial window of stained glass was placed, by Hon. Daniel Williams, in the chancel over the altar in memory of Gen. Seth Williams, his son, a christian soldier, who died in consequence of arduous labors in the service of his country in suppressing the great rebellion. The window is a triple lancet, having on the center the figure of St. Mark as large as life, in a

meditating attitude, holding an open book in which he is prepared to write with pen in hand. A halo surrounds his head and a crimson colored and highly wrought mantle hangs from his shoulders and is gathered in folds over the left arm. At his feet is a lion. The side lancets have floriated quarterfoils in rich colors, and Scripture symbols,—the cross, helmet of salvation, breastplate of righteousness, anchor of hope, sword of the spirit, belt of truth and the sandals of the gospel. The design of this window is rich and appropriate, and the execution in stained glass is one of Sharp's best efforts.

The first organ provided for the church had been used in the South Parish church. It was newly cased, and was used until 1851 or '52, when it was exchanged for an organ which had been used in the Rev. Mr. Channing's church, Boston. This served the purposes of the choir until October, 1868, when Horace Williams, son of the Hon. Daniel Williams, generously bestowed upon St. Mark's parish their present organ of superior tone and workmanship, at an expense, with the organ chamber, of over three thousand dollars. The organ was built by Hall, Labagh & Co., New York, after plan and drawing by W. H. Walter, organist of Trinity Chapel, New York, and is specially adapted to the requirements of the church service. The old organ was sold to a West Waterville society, and the space occupied by the organ-loft converted, in 1870, into additional pews, at the expense of Allen Lambard.

The representative election this year was a very exciting one. The whigs were in large majority and had just passed through the exciting canvass of a presidential campaign and gubernatorial election of the previous year with great success. Gen. Harrison had been triumphantly elected president, and Edward Kent governor for the second time. The whigs, confident of a favorable result, nominated as their candidates John Arnold, Jr., and Richard F. Perkins. The democrats put in nomination Robert A. Cony and Greenlief White. When the day for balloting arrived Arnold only was elected. From some local cause, which at times defeat the best laid plans of politicians, Perkins ran behind his ticket, while his opponent, Cony, ran ahead of his, and scattering votes thrown for twenty-one persons prevented an election. The balloting was continued for five successive Mondays, resulting on

the fifth in the election of Cony by a small majority.¹ The next year the town, under a new apportionment, was entitled to but one representative, and elected Luther Severance. Richard F. Perkins, however, succeeded him the two following years, during which Severance represented the Kennebec district in the twenty-eighth Congress.

The town this year voted against changing the constitution so as to elect the governor and legislature biennially, yeas thirty-one, nays three hundred and nineteen; also in favor of an amendment fixing the number of representatives in the legislature at one hundred and fifty-one, yeas two hundred and twenty-five, nays twenty-two. In the apportionment under this amendment Augusta was entitled to but one representative.

In order to remedy in a measure the defects in the system of education in the common schools, "an act further to provide for the education of youth" was passed February 27, 1833, which authorized any school district in Augusta to elect seven directors, upon whom was conferred the power of school agent and superintending school committee, with authority to determine the number and grade of schools, to classify the scholars according to their attainments, and direct at which of the schools they should attend. Two or more districts in the town were authorized to unite and form one district, to be governed by the provisions of the act. The districts, at the time this act was passed, were not prepared to adopt its provisions. Some of the large tax-payers and influential men were looking for a school of higher grade in which to educate their children than could be reached, in their opinion, by any system engrafted upon the public schools. This feeling resulted, in 1835, in establishing the Augusta high school, which was the offspring of their efforts, and probably postponed for the time any action to improve and grade the public schools. The high school had for a time a measure of prosperity, which ultimately declined, while the cause of public education in Au-

¹ 1st. John Arnold, Jr., 508; R. F. Perkins, 438; R. A. Cony, 406; G. White, 373; twenty-one persons scattering, 141.

2d. Cony, 382; Perkins, 218; L. Severance, 126; Elisha Barrows, Jr., 45; scattering, 34.

3d. Cony, 366; Perkins, 32; Barrows, 307; scattering, 38.

4th. Cony, 337; Perkins, 18; Barrows, 319; scattering, 21.

5th. Cony, 389; Perkins, 262; Barrows, 21; Morton, 33; scattering, 58.

gusta was gaining friends and strength under the persevering efforts of Dr. E. S. Tappan and others.

The districts numbered three and nine united and formed one district, by the name of "The Village School District," under the provisions of the act of February, 1833. The first meeting of the new district was held at the town house April 6, 1842, when George W. Stanley was chosen moderator and Jonas G. Holcomb clerk. A board of seven directors was then elected,¹ who graded the schools by establishing one high, two grammar and six primary schools. At this time nine hundred and seventy-four scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one years belonged in the district, which extended from the "Andros hill" on the north to the south line of the town, and from the river on the east to the end of the first mile from the river on the west. About five hundred scholars usually attended school, yet there were but two schoolhouses owned by the district, one a wooden, old fashioned, hiped-roof building on Laurel street, the other a more modern structure of brick, containing two rooms, at the corner of Grove street and Western avenue. The district, however, raised by taxation eight hundred and fifty dollars "to be used in procuring or building suitable schoolhouses during the ensuing year." With this small sum the directors purchased lots and built two small houses, one near the First Baptist meeting-house, the other on North street. They were finished and occupied in the autumn. The high school was kept by Mr. Woodbury, former teacher of the Augusta classical school, which was discontinued, and the high school house leased for the purpose.

The directors, at the end of the year, were gratified with the success of the new system, and believed that the schools had "accomplished more than had been done in the district before by a like number of schools, public or private." The financial account² shows the expenditure—\$2,404.51—to have been quite

¹ Dr. E. S. Tappan, R. D. Rice, C. C. Whitney, William Pillsbury, John G. Phinney, Moses E. Hamlen and George W. Morton.

RECEIPTS, 1842.		EXPENDITURES, 1842.	
² Balance from Dist. No. 3,	\$87 80	Teachers,	\$1,212 00
Balance from Dist. No. 9,	26 79	Two schoolhouses and lots,	725 00
Proportion of town's money,	1,441 52	Rent of schoolhouses,	176 50
Raised by district,	867 20	Repair of schoolhouses,	168 43
	<hr/>	Miscellaneous, wood, &c.,	122 58
	2,423 31		<hr/>
			2,404 51

moderate for thirty-three weeks' teaching of nine schools, one of them a high school, and the erection of two schoolhouses.

The new system, now effectually in operation, aroused some opposition. The feeling, however, was chiefly in relation to the high school. All who applied for admission to that school were not found sufficiently advanced to enter, and they felt aggrieved at the exclusion. Some tax-payers were fearful of the increased expense attending a school of so high a grade, and objected to the languages being taught at the public expense, to the neglect, as they supposed, of the English branches. Others were dissatisfied with the particular school to which their children were assigned. With feelings of dissatisfaction the district assembled Saturday, April 8, 1843, and chose Watson F. Hallett moderator and J. G. Holcomb clerk, heard the report of the directors, and elected a board of mostly new members.¹ After voting one hundred and fifty dollars for "building and repairing schoolhouses," the meeting dissolved.

This action was not satisfactory to some, and application was made on Monday for a meeting which assembled April 19th, to "determine whether the district is in favor of continuing the present high school system of instruction," and if so, what portion of the money shall be applied to that purpose, and what wages shall be paid the high school teacher, also to see how much money the district would raise to build, repair and provide schoolhouses.² This meeting was fully attended. Richard F. Perkins was chosen moderator, and the subjects were discussed at length. To avoid objections to teaching the languages, Daniel C. Weston submitted a motion providing for payment of tuition by those pursuing the study of the languages, which was lost. James W. Bradbury then renewed the motion in a modified form, with no better success. It was then "voted to discontinue the present system of high school instruction," when Rev. William A. Drew moved to establish three grammar schools, one for boys, one for girls, and one for girls and boys, and six primary schools, which motion, with sundry "rules and regulations" was adopted. The sum for building and repairing schoolhouses was increased to seven hundred dollars.

¹ Dr. E. S. Tappan, Rev. Frederic Freeman, Rev. William A. Drew, A. R. Nichols, S. Lancaster, Augustus Brick and M. E. Hamlen.

² Applicants—Thomas W. Smith, G. C. Child, Charles Gowen, A. L. Getchell, Samuel Gill, Benjamin Davis and William Doe.

The new system, upon trial, proved unsatisfactory to some, and a long article was inserted in the warrant for the next annual meeting to see if the district would divide into three districts, with a view of restoring the old common school system. The meeting was held April 20, 1844, and elected Col. Stanley moderator, and William R. Smith clerk, reelected the board of directors of the previous year with the exception of two,¹ and summarily disposing of the article relating to a division of the district by indefinite postponement, then dissolved.

The interest in schools was so far diminished, probably under the division of sentiment which existed in the district, that at the annual meeting in the spring of 1845 "not a quorum of the inhabitants being present" no business was done, and the meeting "was adjourned *sine die*."² However, a request was made on the same day by Joseph Baker and others, for a meeting to choose directors, raise money to purchase a lot and build a schoolhouse, and "to see what system of classification the district will adopt for the ensuing year." This brought out the district, May 3d, in its strength. Loring Cushing was chosen moderator of the meeting, and Augustus Brick, clerk. A board of directors, having but two of the last year's members, was elected,³ a committee of three was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting in relation to building a schoolhouse, and the first system of "classification and graduation" adopted by the district with its high school was restored. At the adjourned meeting the committee reported in relation to a schoolhouse, but so few persons were present that no further action was taken. The high school was taught this year by Wheelock Craig.

At the annual meeting in 1846, Rev. William A. Drew was moderator, and U. L. Pettengill, clerk. Dr. E. S. Tappan and Rev. Alexander Burgess were placed on the board of directors,⁴ who were requested to submit "a plan for the regulation and government of the schools for the ensuing year," to an adjourned

¹ J. R. Abbot in place of Mr. Freeman and E. Packard, Jr., in place of Mr. Nichols.

² District records.

³ S. Lancaster, J. R. Abbot, E. Packard, Jr., L. Cushing, R. H. Vose, E. M. Hamlen and Moses Safford.

⁴ Dr. E. S. Tappan, Rev. N. W. Williams, E. Packard, U. L. Pettingill, M. Safford, C. B. Morton and Rev. Alexander Burgess.

meeting, to which Mr. Burgess reported a classification embracing a high school, in which the Latin, Greek and French languages should be taught, a grammar school, primary schools, and schools for teaching the alphabet and the beginning of reading and spelling. This was recommended as a permanent system, by which, if "well carried out, the standard of education would be raised and the interest advanced, and the *plan itself* would soon be regarded with universal satisfaction." They however regretted that that part of the plan relating to a high school could not then be adopted, without injury to the lower schools on account of deficient funds, and recommended for that year two alphabetical, six primary, and two grammar schools, which was adopted.

Since the organization of the village district the question of a more liberal support of the public schools had been agitated in town meetings with varying success. In 1840 the sum raised was sixteen hundred dollars, which was increased to three thousand dollars in 1846, and in 1847 the subject was discussed and an effort made in town meetings by which the sum was further increased to four thousand dollars. This produced a magical effect upon a portion of the district. It was perceived that if money could not be raised directly by the district it could be indirectly in town meeting, and the agitation and discussion incident to the struggle elicited a more favorable feeling for the cause of popular education. Even those who had no children to educate, but had property to be taxed, became convinced that the value of their property depended in a measure upon the education and intelligence of the community in which it is placed, and that the stability of the government depended in a large measure upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, developed and fostered by a system of free public instruction.

Under this new and gratifying state of feeling the district assembled at the town house, the usual place of its annual meeting, on the 31st day of March, 1847, and chose Col. George W. Stanley moderator, and William R. Smith clerk. A committee was then appointed to nominate a board of directors. The nomination having been made and accepted, the meeting adjourned for a few days, to meet at the State Street chapel in the evening for the purpose of electing the directors and "considering the general subject of our village schools." At the appointed time the directors nominated at the previous meeting were unanimously chosen,

“each receiving forty-two votes, being all the ballots cast.”¹ The following resolutions were then submitted by Richard D. Rice, and after discussion by several gentlemen were unanimously adopted :

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is no less the duty than for the interest of all our citizens to use their influence to improve the condition, elevate the character and increase the usefulness of our public schools, as upon the success of these schools mainly depend the intelligence and virtue of the people, the security of our persons and property, and the stability of our free institutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting great advantages would result from a judicious gradation of the schools in this village, and a proper classification of the scholars therein; that suitable schoolhouses should be provided and conveniently located in different parts of the village for the ample accommodation of all the small children; that at least two grammar schools should be provided for the accommodation of such scholars as have made suitable advancement in knowledge, and that a high school should also be established at which all the scholars of the village may acquire an academical education, which shall qualify them for the discharge of any business which they may desire to pursue.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

At the annual meeting in 1848, Rev. William A. Drew presided, and William R. Smith was chosen clerk. New members were placed upon the board of directors,² and a committee was chosen to ascertain what schoolhouses are required to be built in the district, where they should be located, and their size and probable cost, also to ascertain whether any buildings can be purchased and fitted up for the use of the district.³ The meeting then adjourned for two weeks, when Mr. North for the committee reported recommending the district to purchase the high school house. This recommendation was adopted, and the directors were authorized to make the purchase provided the same could be obtained at a price not exceeding three thousand dollars. Seven hundred dollars were now raised to provide schoolrooms and build a schoolhouse near the factory, and inquiry was directed to be

¹ This board consisted of Dr. E. S. Tappan, Rev. Alexander Burgess, Rev. John Young, James W. North, Moses E. Hamlen, John G. Phinney and William R. Smith.

² Directors—Amaziah Kalloch, William R. Smith, John Young, William A. P. Dillingham, Alexander Burgess, Edward Fenno and James W. North.

³ Committee—James W. North, John Dorr, William R. Smith, Charles Keene and Willard Wolcott.

made if the town house lot could be leased or purchased for a schoolhouse lot. At an adjourned meeting eight hundred dollars additional were raised to purchase a lot and build a schoolhouse near the centre of the district. The high school house with its ample lot, which it was proposed to purchase, was still owned in shares by a few citizens. Reuel Williams, one of the proprietors, interested himself with commendable liberality in securing the property for the district, which was effected in June of the same year. This was a very important acquisition, not only on account of the valuable property purchased at a low price, but it disarmed the opposition to the high school and established it on a permanent foundation, conciliating the feelings of the district in such a manner as to give flattering assurance of success. The first printed report of the directors, in pamphlet form, was distributed this year, and since, the reports have been annually published.

In 1849 an application was made to the legislature, and authority obtained, to raise money in the district by taxation for the support of schools. The amount was limited to a sum not exceeding twenty cents to each inhabitant. In 1850 two brick schoolhouses were built, one on Grove street, the other on Crosby street, at a cost of about thirty-two hundred dollars each. Duplicates of these were afterwards built on Kendall and Orchard streets, the former in 1853, the latter in 1855. Thus in five years some twelve thousand dollars were expended in erecting four two-story brick schoolhouses, which, it was said, for interior arrangement and finish "were not exceeded by any in the State." It is to be regretted that the exteriors were not made more attractive, and as the lots are of ample size, that greater length had not been given to the buildings, furnishing accommodation for larger schools, to be placed under the instruction and government of a teacher and assistant. David Fales was the first instructor of the high school after the building was purchased. He was succeeded in 1851 by George P. Goodwin, who was followed by Walter Wells in 1853.

In 1850 the number of scholars in the district between the ages of four and twenty-one years, was "nearly seventeen hundred;" of this number eight hundred and ninety attended the twelve established schools, and were taught at an expense of \$2,236, an average of two dollars and fifty cents per scholar. In 1862 the number of scholars was about fifteen hundred, of which seven hun-

dred and seventy-eight attended during the year. The average attendance was five hundred and forty-seven, at an expense of \$4,200, an average of five dollars per scholar or seven dollars for the average number attending. We are not prepared to say with what accuracy the census of scholars was taken, but the return for May 1, 1851, gives three thousand four hundred and thirty-two scholars in the city, while the return for May 1, 1861, ten years after, gives but two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one. Of the former, one thousand four hundred forty-three were in the village district and one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine in the other district; of the latter one thousand four hundred and nineteen were in the village district and one thousand three hundred and twelve in the other district.¹

The district, in 1869, directed the erection of a new high school-house on their lot at the corner of Bridge and State streets. This is nearly completed from plans and specifications of F. H. Fassett, at an expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The building is of brick, two-stories high, cruciform in shape, and covered with a mansard roof. It is painted and sanded to represent drab tinted freestone, with trimmings of a dark freestone color. The windows are large, circular headed, giving abundance of light, and the exterior is sufficiently ornamented to give it a pleasing appearance. The interior is conveniently arranged to accommodate two schools of two hundred scholars each with single seats. In the first story is a schoolroom fifty-two by fifty-four feet with two recitation rooms twenty-two by thirty feet each, and two clothes rooms fifteen feet square; these are all fourteen feet high. In the second story reached by broad flights of steps is the same number of rooms and of the same size as in the first story, but two feet higher. In the story formed by the marsard roof is a large area designed for a hall for school exercises and exhibitions. This fine building was erected by contract with John B. Shaw, who performed his work to the acceptance of Alvan Fogg, one of the building committee. The building fund was raised by loan, the bonds of the district having been issued for the amount, which were sold by the directors² at ninety-five cents on the dollar.

¹ Report of superintending school committee for 1851 and 1861.

² Directors, 1870, Rev. C. R. Moor, Rev. Dr. Ricker, Rev. C. F. Penney, W. P. Whitehouse and J. S. Farnham. Building committee—J. W. North, W. R. Smith, S. Titcomb, Alvan Fogg and A. B. Farwell.

The scholars in the twenty-eight districts into which the city is divided, by the school census of 1869, numbered two thousand three hundred and eighty-five, of these one thousand one hundred and forty-two were in the village district. The amount appropriated by the city for schools the same year was \$7,609; amount received from the State \$171.27; of these sums \$3,620.14 was apportioned to the village district, which added to \$6,688.50 the amount raised by the district made the current expense for schools in the village district in 1869 \$10,308.64, and in the city \$18,088.91.

The questions of temperance and abolition of slavery were being introduced, into town meetings and town and State elections. In 1842 an "abolition candidate" for governor was nominated, and received thirty-eight votes in Augusta at the September election, and at the annual meeting in 1843 the town voted that they would not authorize the licensing board to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors and prohibited their so doing. But at a special meeting in November of the same year resolutions directing violators of the liquor laws to be prosecuted were voted down, eighty-seven to eighty. Subsequently selectmen were nominated by the friends of temperance, on temperance grounds, but were defeated at the polls. The abolitionists—freesoilers, or third party as they were afterwards called—continued their organization, making nominations of candidates for office even to town representatives, and occasionally succeeded at the elections when the opposing parties were nearly balanced, by coalescing with the weaker party and overpowering the stronger.

In 1847 the whigs, who were in the ascendancy in town, nominated, after a close contest in caucus, James W. North for representative; the democrats nominated Darius Alden, and the abolitionists Japheth Beale. John A. Pettingill, an irregular candidate, who was a whig and selectman, was run by the anti-temperance portion of the whig and democratic parties. On the first ballot no choice was made. Col. Alden declined a further canvass, and Reuel Williams, at the solicitation of his friends, consented to be a candidate, and was elected in the fourth week, on the fifth ballot,¹

¹ 1st. J. W. North, 303; J. A. Pettingill, 257; D. Alden, 188; J. Beale, 46; scattering, 10. Total, 804.

2d. Pettingill, 300; North, 251; R. Williams, 180; Beale, 28; scattering, 2. Total, 761.

by a large majority. North was elected in the following year, but in 1849 was defeated by Col. George W. Stanley, democrat.

The publication of the *Maine Farmer* was commenced by Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, in Winthrop, in January, 1832. At that time it was in quarto form and quite small. In its sixth year its size was ten by thirteen inches, quarto; in the next year it was enlarged an inch or two in size, and was published by Seavey & Robinson, and edited by Dr. Holmes and Marcian Seavey. Its publication was continued at Winthrop, with indifferent success, until Russell Eaton, in November, 1843, purchased the establishment and removed it to the Granite Bank building at Augusta on the first of the following January. Mr. Eaton had been long engaged in publishing the *Kennebec Journal* with Luther Severance, and was master of the newspaper publishing business. He procured a power press and new type and enlarged the paper, which assumed a neat appearance in folio form under the continued editorial charge of Dr. Holmes.

The enterprising publisher soon found, by an increasing circulation, that the paper was constantly gaining favor in public estimation. This it continued to merit by improvements and enlargement from time to time, which increased its subscription list and made its publication a very decided success, not only to its publisher, but to the agricultural interests of the State which it has been largely instrumental in promoting. It constantly advocated the establishment of agricultural societies, State and county, and a board of agriculture, and enforced the importance of State aid to these institutions, and this, together with its weekly dissemination of agricultural information to practical agriculturists, had an influence in promoting and fostering that important interest, which is seen in greater intelligence on agricultural topics, increased production of the soil from improved cultivation and greater care in breeding domestic animals from better blood, thus contributing a large portion of that general influence which has raised the agriculture of the State from a condition of depression to one of improvement and progress.

3d. North, 339; Williams, 225; Pettingill, 210; Beale, 18; scattering, 4. Total, 796.

4th. Williams, 399; North, 232; Pettingill, 181; Beale, 21; scattering, 1. Total, 834.

5th. Williams, 458; North, 120; Pettingill, 26; Beale, 11; scattering, 10. Total, 625.

Mr. Eaton, December 16, 1858, disposed of the *Maine Farmer* to Homan & Manley for twenty thousand dollars. They continued the printing of the paper in the Granite Bank building until December, 1859, when it was removed to the Lambard building at the west end of Kennebec bridge. James S. Manley, in anticipation of his approaching death, in 1861, sold his half of the establishment to William S. Badger for fourteen thousand dollars, and since then the paper has been published by Homan & Badger, who removed the office of publication in July, 1870, to Smith's block, a tenement of which they leased for ten years.

Dr. Ezekiel Holmes for thirty years had been continuously its editor, residing during the time in Winthrop. He was a native of Kingston, Mass., and a graduate of Brown University in 1821. He took the degree of M. D. at Bowdoin College in 1824, and was professor of chemistry and natural philosophy at Gardiner Lyceum a number of years, during which time he took great interest in mineralogy, collecting a cabinet of minerals for the Lyceum. In 1832 he removed to Winthrop, and represented that town in the legislature for five consecutive years, from 1835 to 1839 inclusive, and was elected senator for Kennebec in 1843 and '44, after which he again represented Winthrop in 1850. He was the candidate of the "freesoil party" for governor in 1852 and '53. He assisted in a geological survey of the State, and was the first secretary of the State Agricultural Society. Dr. Holmes died at Winthrop February 9, 1865, aged sixty-four years.

Richard F. Perkins, who had been appointed postmaster by President Harrison, was removed under Tyler's administration in 1843, and Daniel C. Weston appointed in his place. The whigs of Augusta, on the 7th of September of that year, held an indignation meeting on account of the removal and passed sundry high toned resolutions, complaining of it as a serious grievance. In the following March when Weston's name came before the Senate for confirmation he was rejected. June 15th of the same year Daniel T. Pike was nominated for the same office, but met with a like fate. Gov. Fairfield, then a senator in Congress, induced the president to send in the name of Asaph R. Nichols for the office, which nomination the Senate confirmed.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH was organized at Augusta, March 16, 1844, "having for its leading object uncompromising hostility to the system of slavery." This it declared under the signature

of H. Waters, its clerk, in the *Kennebec Journal*. The leading members of the society seceded from the First Baptist Church on account of its action on the subject of slavery. The resolutions on that subject which the First Baptist Church failed to adopt in April, 1843, were unanimously passed by this church two days after their organization, and directed to be published in the public prints.

Services were held by the society, for most of the time, until 1852. In 1853 the society was dissolved, and some of the members returned to the First Baptist and others united with the Freewill Baptist.

A FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, consisting of only seven members, was organized in Augusta in 1834, and worshiped in a room on the first floor of the town house, which had been fitted up for the purpose. Rev. Silas Curtis was pastor of this little flock. In about a year for increased accommodation they removed to the town hall in the upper part of the same building. Increasing numbers and a desire for better accommodation caused them in January, 1836, to remove to the old court house where they worshiped until 1838, when they occupied for a few months the new court house. Their place of public worship was often crowded and unsuccessful efforts were made from time to time to erect a house of public worship. At length, in the fall of 1838, Mr. Curtis was compelled to leave on account of the inability of the society to support a pastor. During Mr. Curtis' pastorate sixty-nine persons were admitted to the church, thirty-four of whom he had baptised. He found, he said, among the members of the church "some of the most devout, benevolent, self-sacrificing and persevering christians he ever knew." The church, after Mr. Curtis left, continued to meet for public worship, and had occasional preaching, for several years, when on account of the depression arising from the disaster to the Kennebec dam in 1839, causing the removal of many of its members from town, the society ceased to exist.

In November, 1850, a few Freewill Baptists remaining of Mr. Curtis' church induced the Rev. John Stevens to visit Augusta with a view of reëstablishing a church of that persuasion. The first meeting was held on the first Sunday in December, in Darby Hall. The congregation, which was forty at the commencement, soon increased with encouraging prospects of permanency. To increase their strength they united with a few of their brethren

who had a small church at Hallowell and formed a new church under the name of the Augusta and Hallowell Church. Mr. Stevens continued his labors with the church, receiving aid from the missionary society, until May, 1852. On the first of June, 1852, Rev. O. B. Cheney began his labors with the church, sustained in part by the missionary society. Mr. Cheney immediately commenced procuring means to erect a house of worship, and by the subscriptions of members of the society, the citizens of Augusta not members of the society, and friends of the denomination out of the town, a sufficient sum was pledged to erect the house, which was commenced in the spring of 1853, and finished and dedicated November 3d of that year, at which time Mr. Cheney was installed pastor. The society was out of debt at the time the house was dedicated.

The church now became prosperous under Mr. Cheney's pastorate, which continued until July 1, 1856, when he was called to a larger field of usefulness in connection with the Seminary at Lewiston. Eighty persons were added to the church by letter and profession while Mr. Cheney was pastor. Rev. G. W. Bean succeeded Mr. Cheney. He continued four years, to July 1, 1860. During his pastorate ninety-three were added to the church by letter and profession. Rev. Hiram Whitcher was immediately called to and accepted the pastorate of the church. He continued one year, to the last Sunday in June, 1861. From that time for nearly a year the house of worship was opened only for occasional services. In June, 1862, Rev. Charles F. Penney, a graduate of Bowdoin, of the class of 1860, was invited to the vacant pastorate; he accepted and commenced preaching in the following August, and is now pastor of the church. During his ministry the church has been highly prospered, one hundred and fifty-seven have been received into the church, one hundred and thirteen by profession and forty-four by letter. In the spring of 1866 the house of worship was repaired and improved at an expense of \$1,700; and in 1868 the increasing numbers attending the services required an enlargement of the audience room, and a more commodious vestry than the one then used, which was a room partitioned off from the body of the church. To accomplish this the building was raised so as to admit of a basement story, which was finished for a vestry, and the audience room enlarged by removing the old vestry and otherwise improved by finish, frescoing, furniture, furnace, &c., at an expense of \$4,700.

The year 1841 opened with a brisk competition in transporting the increasing number of passengers between the Kennebec and Boston. The steamer John W. Richmond, Capt. Kimball, was on the outside route by night, twice a week, and the Huntress, Capt. Thomas G. Jewett, was on the same route by day, twice a week. The steamer M. Y. Beach was on the inside route three times a week to Portsmouth, where she connected with the Eastern Railroad, which had just been opened to that place. They thus continued until June, when the Huntress, "by arrangement with the railroad company," took the line to Portsmouth in place of the Beach. The Huntress and Richmond continued on their respective routes during the remainder of the season and in the following season of 1842. In the last of June, of the latter year, the Richmond, feeling the effects of the competition of the Huntress, reduced her fare to Boston to two dollars.

The railroad from Portsmouth to Portland was completed and opened in November, 1842, and the following season the competition in steamboating was greatly stimulated. The Richmond was on as usual. The Huntress started in the railroad line by way of Portland, with fare to Boston at one dollar, and June 2d the steamer Telegraph advertised as "the only opposition boat," and started on the route to Boston, by way of Portland, with fare at one dollar. She asked in her advertisement this question, "What makes the fares low?" leaving it unanswered and to be inferred that it was the "opposition boat." On the 10th of July the steamer Splendid, raising the cry of "no opposition," was put on the outside route at "one dollar, or as low as any other boat on the route." This was followed, July 28th, by the Richmond advertising to run to Boston, "until further notice, for twenty-five cents."

But the career of the Richmond, through accident or some malignant design, was ended on Sunday night, September 3d, by fire, which, at midnight, while at her wharf in Hallowell, burst forth so suddenly that the men who slept on board barely escaped by leaping into the water and swimming for their lives. The citizens of Hallowell and Augusta hastened with their engines, but ineffectually, to the rescue. Strong suspicions were entertained that the boat was designedly fired, and a large reward was offered for information leading to the detection of the offenders. The boat was valued at thirty-seven thousand dollars. She was owned

three-fourths by Rufus K. Page, and one-fourth by Capt. Kimball. Notwithstanding their great loss these gentlemen took immediate measures to procure another boat, and in the short period of six days after advertised the steamer *Penobscot* to take the place of the *Richmond*. She was five hundred tons burthen, built for the sea route from Boston to Eastport and St. John, and had a full set of sails "fore and aft."

This accident to the principal steamer on the outside route was followed on the 15th of the same month by an accident to the express train from Boston to Portland, with passengers for the eastern steamers. At Kennebunk, the engine and tender were thrown from the track by the end of a rail which had been pryed and fastened up, and by other obstructions placed upon the track. The engineer was killed and two or three persons injured. This delayed the departure of the boats from Portland some twelve or fifteen hours, and doubtless made an unfavorable impression as to the safety of the new mode of traveling by rail, while but one life had been lost by traveling in steamboats on the coast of Maine for twenty years, and that was the unfortunate man, who, in his haste to leave the New England at the time she was lost, fell between the colliding vessels and was killed.

The season of 1844 opened with the *Penobscot* on the outside route, and the *Telegraph* running in connection with the railroad to Portland. But in June, the "swift and favorite steamer *Huntress* was again on the route" in the railroad line. This season passed with comparative quietness. It was, however, the stillness which preceded the storm of competition which arose in the following year. The great increase of travel, which activity in business, increased facilities and low fares induced, was supposed to give to the owners of steamers, which were thronged with passengers, great profits. This naturally begat a desire with some to engage in steamboating, and share with the Steam Navigation Company which ran the outside boats, and the railroad line, the large profits they were supposed to be making. In order to do this successfully it was proposed to establish "a Peoples' Line," and run a boat to be owned in small shares by the people, and managed for their benefit. The owners of the *Penobscot* in order to avoid a threatened competition which might be ruinous, offered to sell the projectors of the new company the whole or a part of a new boat they were building in New York, to be called the *Kennebec*,

which they proposed to run in connection with the Penobscot; and in order to persuade them that they had extravagant notions of the profit made by steamboats, declared that the Penobscot had made the past season but twenty thousand dollars, which, for the capital invested and risk run they regarded quite moderate. But the new and inexperienced movers considered, doubtless with truth, that the Penobscot was a large and expensive boat to run, that a smaller boat would stock as much with less running expenses, which would leave a larger profit.

An act incorporating the Kennebec and Boston Steam Packet Company, approved March 24, 1845, was obtained, and a meeting of the incorporators called by James N. Cooper of Pittston, and Thomas W. Smith of Augusta, at the Kennebec Hotel in Augusta, on the 16th of April, to organize. The organization however was had at an adjourned meeting held on the 25th of the same month, when William Bradstreet, Samuel Watts, John Jewett, Greenlief White, E. W. Farley, B. C. Bailey and Henry Weeks, were chosen directors; James L. Child, treasurer, and Loring Cushing, auditor.

The towns in the valley of the Kennebec were now canvassed for subscriptions to the stock of the new company. This was obtained in satisfactory amount, when the "splendid steamer John Marshall" was purchased. She had just been built to run between Baltimore and Richmond; was two hundred feet long, twenty-five feet eight inches breadth, and nine feet deep; wheels twenty-seven feet in diameter; one hundred and fifty horse-power, and light draft of water. When coming out from Boston, on her first trip down, with many passengers, she broke her shaft and had to put back. This was an unfortunate start, which delayed her somewhat, and served to increase the feeling of hostility which was arising between the friends of the different boats. On the 21st of May the Marshall came up to the wharves in Augusta. Severance, in the Journal, said, "There was as great a rush to see her as if she had towed up the sea serpent." She came again on the 24th of May, when the Penobscot also made her appearance, and with the Bellingham, Water Witch and Balloon which were here, made five steamers at our wharves at the time. The next day, which was Sunday, the Huntress arrived and remained until Monday.

The Marshall started with the fare to Boston at one dollar and a half, and the Penobscot immediately placed her fare at one dol-

lar. Agents and runners for each boat were out canvassing for passengers, setting forth the claims of the rival boats to public patronage, each boasting that their boat had the largest number of passengers and made the best time. They took their departure together, announced by the discharge of cannon and the cheers of passengers. The proprietors of each boat had, by public instructions, directed their commanders not to permit racing, yet so evenly timed were the boats and so observant of their instructions were the commanders that one "passed Seguin only eight minutes in advance of" the other.

In June the new steamer Kennebec came on to the route to run in connection with the Penobscot. She was built in the most substantial manner, two hundred feet long, with engine of forty inch cylinder and eleven feet stroke. On her first trip from Boston her "decks were crowded to overflowing." She had six hundred and fifty passengers. Her fare was immediately placed at fifty cents; and as the opposition waxed warm, the proprietors of the Kennebec, in July, purchased a small steamer from the Connecticut river to run between Hallowell and Waterville in opposition to the Water Witch and Balloon, which ran to the John Marshall. There were now eight steamers on the river, and the fare came down to a nominal sum, fluctuating with each trip of the large boats. Thousands took advantage of the low fare and thronged the boats week after week. No racing was permitted, but the traveling public and boat amateurs talked continually about the speed of the boats. One remarked, "the Marshall came in five minutes ahead." Another inquired, "where did you meet the boats?" "Just above Bath," was the reply, adding, "the Marshall was half a mile ahead, but the Kennebec was gaining on her." No accident, however, occurred, excepting running down the schooner Halcyon, Capt. Perry of Camden, which was sunk at sea with her captain, by the steamer Kennebec. Notwithstanding the severe competition and low fare, the John Marshall announced at the end of the season, that she had made nine thousand dollars over running expenses, about half of which had been expended in repairs. The season of 1845 closed with undiminished interest in steamboating.

The spring of 1846 opened with favorable indications of an active competition, for which the "Peoples' Line" had prepared by obtaining the Charter Oak to run in connection with the John

Marshall. The proprietors of the "Old Line" placed the Kennebec, Capt. Kimball, on the route, and anticipating a warm competition which could be maintained at less expense with one boat than two, adroitly let their other boat, the Penobscot, fall out of line. The Huntress, as usual, was in the railroad line, and the steamers Bellingham and Flushing formed a river line between Augusta and Bath, a boat leaving each of these places every morning. "The great question for discussion in our streets" at this time, says the Journal, "appears to be 'which is the *best* boat, the Kennebec or John Marshall?'" Before this could be satisfactorily decided the proprietors of each, in the month of May, had come to an agreement by which the boats were put into common stock, and plyed regularly on the Boston route, at a fare of two dollars. The Charter Oak was to be disposed of as circumstances might require. In January, 1847, the Steam Navigation Company's stock of the Peoples' Line, was valueless. Over thirty-eight thousand dollars had been paid in, and but one thousand six hundred dollars of property remained, by estimate, while the ascertained liabilities were over seven hundred dollars.

The combined influence of the friends of the consolidated company prevented any serious interference with their full possession of the route. The Huntress was still maintained by the railroad, connecting at Portland, and affording a wholesome competition, and regulating the fare at a reasonable price. She collapsed a flue in Portland, in September, 1848, just as she had received two or three hundred passengers on board, but no one was killed or injured. She was repaired and on her route again in three weeks.

In 1849, the "Ocean," a new and elegant boat, built for the outside route, was run in place of the Charter Oak, and July 4th of the same year, the Kennebec and Portland road was opened to Bath, and the steamer Huntress commenced her trips from Hallowell to that place, connecting with the railroad. In 1850, the steamer T. F. Secor formed the connection at Bath, and, when in the next year, the railroad, in its tardy progress towards Augusta, had reached Richmond, the steamboat connected at that place. The railroad having reached Augusta in December, 1851, the palmy days of steamboating on the Kennebec ended.

The attention of the citizens of Augusta was early called to improving the channel of the river between the village of Augusta and Sheppard's wharf in Hallowell. The first attempt to organize

an effort to this end was made by Col. William Howard and others, who applied to the legislature of Massachusetts, in 1800, for an act of incorporation for that purpose. This was resisted by the town of Hallowell in its corporate capacity, upon what ground is not now known, neither is the extent of authority asked by Howard and his associates known. The application probably failed through the opposition made by Hallowell, as no act of incorporation was granted. The subject was doubtless kept in mind by the inconvenience and trouble arising to vessels in passing the shoals during the season of low water. However, nothing was done until 1825, when the subject of internal improvement was greatly agitating the country, and a public meeting of many of the citizens on the Kennebec called the attention of the national government to the importance of improving its navigation below Augusta, as well as creating slack water navigation above. This movement only resulted in a survey, by Col. Abert, in 1826, in a report of which he represented the gravel and sand bars below Augusta as difficult to remove permanently without considerable expense and danger of causing others by the removal. Afterwards an effort was made by some of the Maine delegation in Congress for appropriations and for a survey; it was, however, chiefly by the influence and exertions of George Evans, so long a representative from the Kennebec district, but then a senator, that Col. Long was sent by government, in 1837, to make a survey. His report and plan are dated September 20th of that year. This survey and report were so favorable that the committee on commerce subsequently reported ten thousand dollars appropriation for the object, which passed Congress, but failed, with other like appropriations, in consequence of the presidential veto.

Our citizens had now become impatient in looking to government for assistance, and increased interest was felt in so improving the channel "as to admit vessels and steamboats of a large class to come to our wharves at any stage of the water in the river and at any time of tide." To give expression to this feeling a meeting of the citizens was held at the court house Saturday evening, December 28, 1844, and also to consider the expediency of making the improvement and how the same could be best accomplished. A goodly number of persons, representing the business interests of the town, were in attendance at the appointed time. William A Drew was invited to the chair and

Thomas S. Haskell made secretary. The meeting was addressed by Judge Weston, Reuel Williams, Capt. Daniel Cony, R. D. Rice, Lewis O. Cowan and others in favor of the projected improvement. A committee of twenty, of which Reuel Williams was chairman, was then appointed to ascertain if the improvement could be made, at what cost, and how the funds should be raised.

This committee verbally reported, by Reuel Williams and James L. Child, at a subsequent meeting held February 20th, that the channel on the shoals between Augusta and Sheppard's wharf in Hallowell might be deepened three feet for about ten thousand dollars. The committee probably made suggestions in relation to raising the necessary funds, but no definite action appears to have been taken on this subject at the meeting. However, eight days after the petition of J. D. Pierce and one hundred and seventy-four others was presented to the legislature, asking that the town of Augusta may be authorized to assess a tax of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of clearing out the channel of the river. This petition was successful. The legislature passed an act, approved March 26, 1845, authorizing the assessment and expenditure of that amount of money, provided the act should be accepted "by a majority of two-thirds of the votes given in, in legal town meeting called for the purpose." Such a meeting was held Monday, May 26th, when the votes given were five hundred and sixty-two for acceptance to fifty-four against—a very decided expression of the town in favor of undertaking the improvement.

The town treasurer was now authorized, by the terms of the accepted act, to raise money by loan, and the selectmen to employ agents to perform the work. Their efforts resulted in a contract, made in the month of June, with George Randall and John C. Haskell of New Bedford to sink a channel eighty feet wide and seven feet deep at the lowest water in summer, avoiding all the sharp turns of the old channel, from Fish's wharf in Augusta to the extreme part of Vaughan's point in Hallowell, for less than the sum appropriated. The completion of this contract, it was thought, would "furnish ample water for the largest size steamboats on the river at all times of tide, even in the drought of summer, and for vessels drawing twelve feet of water at high water."

These flattering anticipations were far from being realized. The work was commenced in July, upon the Gage shoal, which

was successfully removed during the season. The dredging machine, constructed with buckets armed with teeth, combining the advantages of the rake and shovel recommended by Col. Long in 1837, worked admirably. A large quantity of gravel was scooped up at each sweep of the shovel, and occasionally a boulder two or three feet over, caught by the teeth, would be elevated. The work was prosecuted during the seasons of 1846 and '47.

The chief labor was expended upon a new channel just above Sheppard's point, eighteen hundred feet long, requiring an excavation of thirty-one thousand cubic yards. This was a cut recommended by Col. Long. It was found so expensive that the contractors were likely to fail in the performance, and to relieve them the channel was narrowed to sixty feet, twenty less than the width stipulated by the contract. Had Col. Long's recommendation been adopted, and the new channel been continued eleven hundred and forty feet past the point, which the contractors offered to do for the additional sum of four thousand dollars, the advantage of a straight channel would have been obtained, obviating the "ox bow," which was so difficult to navigate.

It was found upon the work being completed that the full benefit of the dredging was not obtained at low water. So small was the volume of water in the river in summer that it settled into the channel, not showing an increased depth to the full extent of the excavation, while at high tide, and when the river carried its usual volume, the required depth was obtained. This improvement greatly facilitated the navigation of the river at a small expense, which was distributed by the town over twenty years, one-twentieth of the principal and the annual interest being assessed each year upon the estates of residents only.

For three or four years succeeding the rebuilding of the dam by Gen. Redington, in 1840, the business prospects of Augusta were rather discouraging. Real estate had receded in value to nearly the point from which it took a rise in anticipation of the successful completion of that enterprise. Nothing had yet been done upon the dam to improve the large water power which was running to waste. But the citizens were gathering strength for a new start, to push forward their enterprises with renewed vigor. The time for action came in 1845. This was an eventful year for Augusta. A spirit of enterprise was awakened, business operations undertaken, and improvements projected and entered upon

which promised a new career of prosperity, founded, as was believed, upon a substantial and permanent basis. The town had, as we have seen, moved in the project of deepening the channel of the river, so as to admit larger vessels to its wharves; two lines of packets of four vessels each, were established and running to Boston; "the people" had organized and put in operation their line of steam packets from Hallowell, which were, after the deepening of the channel, to start from Augusta; and the Kennebec and Portland railroad was projected and large subscriptions made to its stock.

The cotton factory was proposed in May, and fifty thousand dollars in Augusta, and a like sum in Boston subscribed to its stock. Workmen broke ground for its foundation in June, and a building of sufficient capacity for ten thousand spindles, was urged forward with great expedition, and completed during the following winter. In the ensuing summer the machinery was put in and set in motion in November following. Boarding houses for the operatives in the factory were built, and the Locks and Canals Company seized the favorable opportunity to sell, at auction, fifty house lots fifty by one hundred feet, on the table land above the factory, from which they realized seven thousand dollars for about five and a half acres of land, which sold a few years previously for seventy-five dollars per acre.

In the meantime, in the fall of 1845, the Locks and Canals Company laid the foundation of six saw mills, and Reuel Williams and Joseph D. Emery commenced the erection of a large and expensive flour mill, with six runs of stones, designed for custom and merchant service. The mills were completed and in operation in the fall of 1846, and, in connection with the cotton factory, added largely to the business and population of the town. Another effect of these enterprises, quite as important, although not so immediate in its operation, was to strengthen confidence in the permanent continuance of the dam, as the large amount of property connected with, and depending upon it, gave assurance that it would be maintained. Indeed, the breach that occurred in the

¹ FLAGG'S LINE OF PACKETS.

Sch. Gazelle,	Capt. E. Springer,
Van Buren,	" T. R. Pool,
Advent,	" A. Soule,
Jane,	" T. S. Ingraham.

UNION LINE OF PACKETS.

Sch. Somerset,	Capt. Hinkley,
Waterville,	" W. H. Heath,
Harriet Ann,	" Wm. Reed, Jr.,
Consul,	" A. L. Gove.

spring of 1846, while the mills were yet unfinished, was, through this influence promptly repaired and in season not to delay their operation. In 1847 a machine shop, one hundred feet long and divided into several apartments was built south of the grist mill, and a large kyanizing shop, fitted with machinery and a huge boiler, was placed over the canal to the factory. In it the timber for the longitudinal sleepers of the railroad, after being framed, was subjected to a process of saturation with coal tar. In the same year Capt. Samuel Homans erected and put in operation a "splendid" steam saw mill, on the east side of the river, near the arsenal, and in December ten saws upon the dam and two saws in the steam mill were running day and night.

In the year 1836, upon an application originating at Gardiner, the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company was incorporated, with authority to construct a road from Portland, through Brunswick and other towns and villages to Augusta. The projectors of the enterprise contemplated stopping at Gardiner, where the road was to connect with a railroad or canal by the way of the Cobbossee stream to Winthrop and Readfield, for which they had obtained a charter. But a provision requiring an extension to Augusta was imposed. Nothing was done, however, until the year 1845, when the time to locate the road was extended five years, and the time to build to ten years.

At the same session of the legislature which granted these extensions, the railroad enterprises which originated in Portland were embodied in three charters; the first provided for the establishment of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad from "the city of Portland, through the counties of Cumberland and Oxford, and, if deemed advisable, through the southwesterly corner of Franklin to the boundary line of the State," with a view of reaching, by a connecting road, Montreal in Canada; the second provided for the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad, which, branching from the first, was to pass through "Lewiston to or near the Kennebec river, at some point between the north line of the town of Waterville and the south line of Hallowell;" the third for the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad which was intended as a continuance of the second; it was to start "from some point between the south line of Gardiner and the north line of Waterville, and from that point," to run "in the general direction of Bangor," to that city.

It was not believed that all these roads could be built. Each had their friends and advocates, who said that only the line in which they were interested, with the connecting roads, could be built.

The corporators of the Kennebec and Portland road met at Gardiner, May 1st, and chose a committee to report a plan of organization, and to confer with the directors of other railroads as to the best mode of prosecuting the work. This committee had a conference with a committee of the Bath and Portland Railroad corporators, and came to an understanding with them to unite their efforts and roads, and build a branch of the main line from Brunswick to Bath. This was announced at a meeting held at Gardiner, June 18th, when new associates were admitted, and books of subscription to the stock opened under the direction of large committees appointed for various towns. Reuel Williams, R. H. Gardiner, George F. Patten and John Otis were appointed a special committee to obtain subscriptions. An executive committee was also chosen, consisting of George Evans, John Potter, Holmes Tupper, Bernard C. Bailey, Alfred Redington, William M. Reed and Parker Sheldon.

A systematic effort was now made in all the towns interested in the construction of the road to fill the subscription. A mass meeting of the citizens of Augusta and towns in the vicinity, assembled at a "Grand Railroad Rally," at the court house in Augusta, Monday, July 7th, at which George Evans was the chief speaker. He considered the feasibility of constructing the road, its importance, expense and the probable return for capital invested. Eight years previously, he said, Col. Long had made an examination and estimated the expense of a road from Portland to Bangor, by way of Augusta, at \$17,800 per mile, exclusive of land damages, furniture and depots. Much larger grades had been overcome since Col. Long's survey, materially diminishing the expense, and Mr. Evans was of opinion that a safe and substantial road could be built at a cost not exceeding \$1,200,000. Col. Long estimated the number of passengers which would pass daily each way over the road at two hundred, and in consequence of the severity of our winters he supposed the cars would run only about two hundred days of the year. Mr. Evans set the number of days higher, at two hundred and ninety, and said the whole number of passengers yearly, reckoning one hundred and

fifty daily, each way, would be eighty-seven thousand, and the receipts, at one dollar and fifty cents each, with the freight estimated at \$30,000, would give \$160,000—allowing fifty per cent. as the cost of operating the road, \$80,000 would be left for dividends, which would exceed six per cent. upon the amount invested. He remarked, that some might think the estimate of one hundred and fifty passengers daily, each way, extravagant, but he asked them to consider the throngs which crowd the decks of the steamers to Boston. “Not less than three thousand weekly or fifteen hundred each way, go and come to and from Boston in the Kennebec boats, besides the way travel, which experience shows is as much as the through travel. And it is to be considered,” he remarked, “that the travel will increase every year as people become familiarized with the route. When the project of first running a boat from the Kennebec to Boston was started, the scheme was regarded by most men as extremely chimerical and hazardous. Seventy-five passengers a trip, it was thought, would be the highest number that could be expected, yet, now, the decks of our boats are continually thronged with passengers, and the rush is annually increasing. The truth is, that steamboats and railroads not only accommodate but *make* travel.”

The meeting was adjourned to the following Saturday, when Reuel Williams, Richard D. Rice, James W. Bradbury, James L. Child, Alfred Redington and others addressed the meeting, and subscriptions were successfully taken. July 30th, the engineers upon the Kennebec line were directed to make a reconnoissance for an extension of the road to Waterville, and report upon its feasibility. The Portland people were soliciting subscriptions to their Atlantic and St. Lawrence road, and were “jealous of the Kennebec road, as they thought it would interfere with their project.”

Negotiations were now opened for a double track from Yarmouth into Portland. Hall, the engineer, August 8th, had returned from a reconnoissance of the Androscoggin and Kennebec road through Lewiston to Waterville, of which a Portland paper said in its comments that “It will be a most excellent thoroughfare when opened for the business of this city.” In his report of August 15th, Hall said, if he understood the views of the committee directing him, “they are these: the extension of our great line of road from Portland to the eastern section of the State, in connection with the route from the Kennebec to the Penobscot at

Bangor, avoiding so far as practicable the competition of river navigation, and capable of affording, by lateral branches, a ready and cheap communication between the whole interior of the State and our own cities."

The route examined ran nearly parallel with the river Kennebec, and for a large part of the distance within ten miles of it. The plan was to cross the fertile tract between the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers, striking the latter at Waterville, the head of boat navigation, thus tapping the valley of the upper Kennebec and draining off its products and trade to the city of Portland. Instead of avoiding, they came into direct competition with river navigation and the projected road up the Kennebec.

In September, the five millions subscription to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road was obtained, and a call issued for the first meeting of the subscribers for the twenty-fifth of that month.

James Heywood of Boston, an experienced engineer, who had been engaged in the summer and fall of 1845 upon the Kennebec and Portland road, made, in March, 1846, his report of survey and estimate of expense to the executive committee. It was as follows :

From Portland to Bath.....	\$790,290 37
From Brunswick to Augusta.....	788,759 09
Running furniture.....	56,500 00

Amount of finished and equipped road, exclusive of land damages.....	1,635,549 46
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The line, by this survey, was "approximately settled for an ultimate location," with the exception of the "point at which to fix the *terminus* in Augusta," and this could not be done with a limited knowledge of the country beyond, as this "should be determined" with "reference to an extension up the valley of the Kennebec." The survey shewed that it was practicable to reach a convenient point for a station by a line passing either east or west of the State House, "as it shall be found best either to cross the river at that place or keep the western side of it to Waterville."

The subscription to the stock of the road had been obtained in amount sufficient to organize the corporation, which took place at Gardiner October 28, 1846, when nine directors were chosen, John D. Lang, Vassalborough; Reuel Williams, Augusta; John Otis, Hallowell; George Evans, Gardiner; George F. Patten,

Bath; Joseph McKeen, Brunswick; Josiah Calef, Saco; and B. T. Reed and William Appleton, Boston. Subsequently George Evans was chosen president of the corporation and Joseph McKeen treasurer.

The subject of gauge for the railroads in Maine was now freely discussed in the public prints. The Portland system required the broad gauge, from its connection with the Canada roads, and the supposed advantage which a break of gauge would be to that city, while the Kennebec and Portland road adopted the narrow and uniform gauge of the Western roads. The Androscoggin and Kennebec Company were surveying their route from Danville to Monmouth and preparing to put it under contract. They claimed their road as "the only one intended to reach Somerset county."

In January, 1847, spirited meetings were held in the towns along the line of the Kennebec road, and subscriptions obtained to its stock. A large meeting, January 8th, at Hallowell, was attended by delegations from Augusta and Gardiner. Stock had been subscribed for, at this time, to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars, and assurances were given that it would be increased to \$800,000. Resolutions were passed to extend the road to Somerset and Penobscot counties, and committees were appointed to confer with the citizens of those counties and obtain their subscriptions to its stock. On the same day, a meeting of the friends of the Androscoggin and Kennebec road was held at Waterville, at which leading men from Portland were present,¹ and resolutions were passed, expressive of their views of the road, and their determination to organize the corporation when the sum of \$315,000, subscribed and pledged to the enterprise, should be increased to \$400,000. This was followed by enthusiastic meetings on the line of the Penobscot and Kennebec road, which adopted resolutions favoring the "back route." A large meeting held at Augusta, January 15th, decided that it was expedient to put the "lower route" under contract, and that Augusta should increase her subscription to \$125,000, and committees were chosen to procure charters for roads from Augusta to Somerset and Franklin counties.

The press entered upon a spirited discussion of the merits of the various routes, collecting and arranging the statistics appli-

¹ J. B. Brown, John A. Poor, William Goodenow, Phineas Barnes, &c.

cable to each, so as to show the superiority of each over the other. Bangor in the meantime declared, in solemn assembly, in favor of the "interior route" as it was to terminate twenty miles nearer that city than any other.

George S. Green of Boston, as chief engineer, was engaged to locate the Kennebec road, and the first assessment on stock was made March 1st, and on the first day of the following June the construction of the road was commenced, with some ceremony, by breaking ground at Bath. Mr. Evans, on the occasion, delivered an address, after which the assembly partook of a collation. An attempt was made to induce the upper Kennebec to unite with the lower towns in support of the "valley route," which failed through the influence of those having the rival roads in charge. Through the same influence, the legislature, during the summer, refused a charter for a road from Augusta to Skowhegan, but granted one to Farmington, under which the corporators organized. The enterprise, however, was superseded by the Androscoggin road, whose charter authorized it to start from Leeds, on the "upper route," for the same destination. The feeling arising from the conflicting interests of these roads increased as their construction progressed, entering into politics, influencing elections, and awakening irritating local jealousies and feelings.

In 1848, August 10th, the Somerset and Kennebec railroad was chartered from Carratunk Falls through Skowhegan to Waterville, there to connect with the roads chartered to and from that place, with the right to extend to Augusta, "if the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company shall not locate and make their railroad to Augusta within the time limited in their charter for so doing." This was the most favorable charter that could be obtained from the railroad power which then controlled the legislation of the State, and prevented Augusta from being connected with the upper Kennebec by rail, during a long period of years in which the Penobscot road, without intention of so doing, had the right to locate and build their road.

The Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company adopted for their track longitudinal sleepers of hemlock, and in order to make them durable they were kyanized with coal tar. An expensive building for this purpose was erected in Augusta, near the dam, with machinery moved by water power, where the timber was framed and passed into a huge boiler to be kyanized. By this doubtful

experiment, which finally failed, one hundred thousand dollars were said to have been lost. The road was urged forward with as much expedition as the embarrassed state of its finances would permit. At the end of 1848, about \$480,000 had been expended in money, of which about \$400,000 was received from assessments, and the balance from bonds and bills payable. A percentage, however, was payable to contractors in stock, which would carry up the amount expended to nearly \$545,000.

In the year 1849 Reuel Williams was president of the corporation, and a section of the road from Bath to North Yarmouth was opened July 4th, for public travel. The steamer *Huntress* from Hallowell, connected with the road at Bath, and passengers entered Portland from North Yarmouth, over the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road, which had reached Mechanics Falls on its way to Canada. The cars had necessarily to conform to the time of the connecting train from North Yarmouth to Portland, by which passengers proceeding west were detained three hours in that city, and those returning two hours. A connection not having been formed in Portland with the western road, a mile transit in carriages across the city became necessary, and was the cause of great complaint.

The Androscoggin and Kennebec road reached Readfield on the 8th of the following October, and during the same month a stage left Augusta daily, connecting with it at Winthrop, at which time two western mails departed from Augusta daily, eight hours intervening, one by way of Winthrop and the other by way of Brunswick. This road reached Waterville on the 27th of the following November, when a grand jubilee was held, at which Judge Preble of Portland, made an "exultant speech" in anticipation of taking the business of the up-river towns over that road to Portland.

At the close of 1849, the Kennebec road was graded to Richmond, and nearly ready to receive the rails, and a very considerable amount of labor had been done on the line of the road above that place. At this time the amount paid on the original stock was over \$500,000, and about \$50,000 had been paid on preferred stock authorised in the previous June, but the company was in debt about \$400,000. The original subscriptions unpaid and preferred stock authorized, were considered "enough for existing engagements, but not enough to finish the road to Augusta." Means were to be provided for this, and also to ex-

tend the road into Portland, as the connection with the Atlantic road was embarrassing to its operations and burthensome to its finances. In this condition of its affairs, the corporation proposed to pay ten per cent. to such persons as should furnish means to build the road from North Yarmouth into Portland, and secure them by a mortgage of that section of the road, providing for the payment of both principal and interest, by a pledge of the full earnings of the mortgaged property, without deduction of expenses. This was successful, producing the necessary sum of two hundred and two thousand dollars for the purpose. In order to raise the larger sum required to complete the road to Augusta, it was proposed to loan the credit of the cities and towns on the route to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars.

A general meeting of the citizens of Augusta was called at Winthrop Hall, April 18, 1850, to see if they would instruct the mayor and aldermen to petition the legislature for authority to loan the credit of the city to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars of this sum. The meeting was addressed by Reuel Williams, who explained the object, stated the financial condition of the road,¹ gave assurance that it would be safe for the city, and remarked, that private means had become exhausted, and that the public and corporate action asked was necessary to furnish assistance and relief. Judge Weston addressed the meeting, also Joseph A. Homan and George W. Stanley. The house was then polled, and for this purpose the voters moved into the street in front of the hall, and were arranged in separate columns. Upon count, three hundred and ninety-eight were in favor of, to one hundred and ninety-five against the proposition,—a satisfactory vote. The action of the other cities and towns, with the excep-

¹ As follows :

Rec'd on old stock,	\$540,220	Amount of old stock,	\$540,220
Am't of preferred stock,	185,235	160,000 due on O. S., say	100,000
Due R. Williams and G. F.		Sub. of P. S. and P. Road,	100,000
Patten on notes,	108,800	Contractors in stock,	60,000
Am't of bonds Sept. 1848,	85,809	Cities and towns,	800,000
Due notes and acceptances,	70,512		
For iron received,	130,000		
Rec'd of Trust. of Yarmouth,	9,653		
Due R. Williams's account,	11,272		
Due G. F. & J. Patten's "	4,171		
Required to finish the road,	505,477		
	<u>\$1,651,149</u>		<u>\$1,600,220</u>

tion of Bowdoinham and Richmond, being favorable, the legislature was asked for the requisite authority which, in a similar case, had already been conferred to aid the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road.

The section of the road from North Yarmouth into Portland was pushed forward to completion with the funds contributed for that purpose, and on the 13th of August, 1850, the first train of cars, well filled, containing the president, directors and invited guests, entered Portland over the York and Cumberland road.

The legislature, on the 17th of August, 1850, passed an act authorizing the cities and towns to loan their credit to the road to the amount required, and a general meeting of the citizens of Augusta assembled at Winthrop Hall August 27th to accept the act, which required a two-thirds vote, and determine the amount for which the city would loan its credit. The meeting, large and enthusiastic, was addressed by a number of citizens, after which a vote was taken upon a proposition to accept the act and loan the credit of the city to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. When the count was made nine hundred and eight were in favor to forty-seven against the measure. It was triumphantly carried. The other cities and towns, with the exception of Bowdoinham and Richmond, voted the sums assigned them, and individuals furnished the sum of \$45,000 for the two recusant towns. The road having \$800,000 city and town bonds went forward to completion without further embarrassment in its finances.

The first locomotive entered the city of Augusta on Monday, December 15, 1851, during a snow storm. Stopping at the foot of Court street, it announced its arrival by wild screams, such as locomotives are rarely permitted to utter; exultant and joyous notes were attempted which drowned all other sounds. The Supreme Court was then in session, Judge Rice on the bench, and when the locomotive commenced its cry Richard H. Vose was making one of his impassioned addresses to the jury. He raised his strong voice to its highest pitch, but the noise was too overpowering; the contest was useless; the jury were in a broad grin; the judge suspended the case and joined the joyous laugh of the bar until the excitement was over. The first train of cars arrived on Monday, December 29, 1851, and was welcomed by the discharge of cannon and ringing of bells. "Thousands of people" assembled to witness the event, and gave utterance to

their feelings by hearty cheers, and in the evening the Stanley House was illuminated. The next morning the first regular train of cars left the city.

The constitution of the State was amended, in 1844, changing the session of the legislature from winter to summer. To give effect to the amendment the Governor and State officers elected for 1845 held over to the second Wednesday of May, 1846, at which time the first summer session commenced. This change was made from expectation of convenience and economy, which, however, proved illusive, and after six years' experience the legislature returned, in 1850, to winter sessions. The Governor and officers elected for the political year commencing on the second Wednesday of May, 1851, held their offices only until the first Wednesday of January, 1852, when the legislature again assembled in the winter. The vote of Augusta on this last amendment was one thousand and thirty-six in favor to twenty in opposition.

A severe southeasterly storm, on the 28th of April, 1843, swelled the Kennebec higher than it had been known for thirty years before, with the exception of the great freshet of 1832, which was about four feet higher than this. This was the first heavy freshet which had occurred since the extension of the Kennebec dam to nearly a thousand feet in length. It shewed the advantage of a wide wasteway, as the the water passed over the structure without doing it any injury. A freshet, somewhat higher than this, occurred in the fall of 1845. It then commenced raining Friday, October 31st, at seven o'clock in the evening, with the wind north-east, and continued to rain for four days and a half. The wind, in the meantime, changed to the southeast, from which point it blew violently Tuesday night. Four and thirty-eight one-hundredths inches of water fell during the storm.

On Wednesday, the swollen waters bore along "the wrecks of buildings and vast quantities of logs and lumber." The dam sustained without injury the pressure of the flood, which rolled over it in a magnificent sheet of great depth. It was demonstrated, during this and the preceding freshet, that no amount of water upon the dam would endanger the structure; so wide was the wasteway at the dam and so contracted the river at the bridge, the former being nearly one thousand feet and the latter four hundred and forty feet, divided by the pier of the bridge into two spaces, that the rise of water below the dam was two feet for

every foot rise above; so that, as the freshet increased the fall at the dam diminished. In this freshet, when at its height, there was but five feet difference between the water in the pond above the guard gates and the water in the river below, which at ordinary high water was fifteen feet. Had the water risen to the height of the freshet of 1832, which was the highest in the present century from the general volume of water in the river, it would not have flowed over the abutments on either shore. But little damage was done at Augusta. A wharf for the piling of lumber, near the factory, was partly washed away, and most of the frames of the basement of a block of six saw mills were raised from their places and floated down the river. At the Kennebec bridge there was a heavy fall as the water passed under, and the current striking with great power upon North's wharf, immediately below, which had just been erected and was unfinished, tore it up and badly damaged it.

In the spring of 1846 occurred another freshet. The river had been under the influence of a moderate rise of water for a week previous to Wednesday, March 25th, when a rain commenced which lasted a number of days. On Friday and Saturday following, the water was very high, and the river was filled with floating ice which came down intermixed with logs. The stone abutment of the dam, which was originally on the western shore before the disaster of 1839, and which now connected the old part of the dam with the new, was left rising like a tower unprotected above the top of the dam, four hundred feet from the western shore. This was out of repair, and as a large sheet of ice was pressed against it, some of the corner stones were forced from their places, which caused others to fall and finally the whole top sunk beneath the water. For many days it was doubtful whether any injury would arise at this point; but as the water gradually subsided, it became apparent on the 8th of April, that the increasing overfall as it dropped into the abutment was gradually washing out the gravel and the stone wall was falling inwards. This process went on increasing as the water fell, until Saturday, the 11th day of April, when the abutment was completely removed and with it a part of the dam, leaving a breach some one hundred and fifty feet in extent, through which the pond was drawn to nearly a level with the river below. Soundings were immediately taken, and a ledge found at a depth not exceeding twenty-five feet, and on Monday following, operations to repair were promptly commenced.

This freshet, which did much damage on other rivers in the State, was particularly destructive on the Penobscot, from the breaking up of the ice when of great thickness and forming into jams. The corporation mills of twenty-two saws, a few miles above Bangor, were carried away Friday night, March 27th, also the basin mills at Orono, a block four hundred feet long, containing some twenty saws. Large quantities of lumber were swept from the wharves at Bangor, which were fifteen feet under water. The principal business streets were flooded to the depth of from four to twelve feet. The water came up to within a foot of the second story of stores in West Market square; the same in Wall street, and still higher on Broad street. "The post office was seven or eight feet under water." When the water subsided the streets were blocked with huge masses of ice, various descriptions of lumber, storehouses removed from their foundation, and wrecks of various kinds. The mayor of Bangor, in view of exaggerated reports of loss of property at that place, issued a proclamation, in which he stated, after careful examination, that the loss would not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The great rise of water was attributed to the vast quantity of anchor ice which formed in masses "from fourteen to twenty-five feet thick," and obstructed the flow of the water.

The repairs of the Kennebec dam, which were so promptly commenced after the breach, were prosecuted under the superintendence and direction of Samuel Kendall to completion, so that in about ten weeks, including one or two delays from freshets, the water again flowed over the top of the dam; all of which was accomplished at an expense of about thirteen thousand dollars.

During the construction of the Kennebec dam, and in order to obtain funds to complete it, forty thousand dollars were borrowed of Robert G. Shaw upon the company's note, endorsed by Reuel Williams. The note was secured by a mortgage on the property of the corporation, which Mr. Williams assumed after the disaster to the dam in 1839. The Locks and Canals Company had the right, but were too exhausted to redeem, and the mortgage was a hindrance to improvements. After the repairs of the dam, in 1840, no improvement was made, with the exception of the Homans mill, until 1845, when Gen. Redington and Mr. Williams, who had foreclosed the mortgage, again came to the relief of the corporation. While the foreclosure was in progress Redington,

for himself and perhaps for others, purchased the debts against the corporation and a portion of its stock for nominal sums. Thus possessed of the shadows of value he sought to make them substance by galvanizing into life the dead corporation.

An annual meeting was held January 6, 1845, the usual officers chosen,¹ and the meeting adjourned to the twenty-seventh of the same month, previous to which, on the twenty-third, Gen. Redington obtained from Mr. Williams a bond to convey to him "all the lands, dam, locks and water rights and privileges heretofore belonging to the corporation," which were embraced in the foreclosed mortgage, for the sum of sixty-thousand dollars, payable in one and two years. The meeting of the twenty-seventh, without doing any business, was further adjourned to February 13th, when the capital stock of the company was increased three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which Redington, the treasurer, was "authorized to dispose of upon such terms as he should deem most for the interest of the corporation," controlled, however, by the advice of a majority of the directors. Stock scrip was to be issued, subject to a further payment of fifteen dollars on each share in one and two years. Transfer offices were established, and agents appointed in Boston and New York, all looking to operations in the stock as a fancy at the brokers' boards. Redington was appointed general agent at a salary of eight hundred dollars.

The meeting was again held by adjournment on the 7th of April, when the three hundred thousand dollars of new stock was, by vote, "disposed of to Alfred Redington, he paying the assessment, thereon," which was yet to be made. The amount would have staggered most men, but the General walked firmer under the pressure of the burthen. As a part of the transaction, the company voted, at the same meeting, to allow Gen. Redington in settlement for the stock \$45,297.74 for claims purchased by him against the corporation, also agreed to purchase of him the Williams bond of the dam property at \$251,508.51, of which sum \$191,508.51 was to be paid on the transfer of the bond, and \$60,000 to Mr. Williams in two payments, in one and two years. In order to carry into effect this arrangement, the three thousand

¹ Allen Lambard, president; Daniel Williams, secretary; Alfred Redington, treasurer; Allen Lambard, James T. McCobb, Henry Williams and Edmund Munroe, directors.

new shares were assessed the full amount of one hundred dollars each, payable eighty-five dollars on demand and fifteen dollars in two payments, in one and two years. Redington had sold the company one thousand shares old stock, which he was now authorized to dispose of, as treasurer, for twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents per share, payable twelve dollars and fifty cents in cash and fifteen dollars in one and two years. Thus, having adjusted the matter, Gen. Redington on the next day presented his account stated, by which the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was placed in the treasury, to be expended in improvements on the property.¹ The corporation was now out of debt with the exception of the amount to be paid Reuel Williams on the bond, for which provision had been made by the unpaid assessment of fifteen dollars per share on four thousand shares of stock.

On the 26th of June the company made an agreement with the Kennebec Company for water for a cotton mill of ten thousand spindles, at an annual rent of six hundred dollars, and afterwards with Joseph D. Emery for water for a flouring mill at four hundred dollars per annum, and began improvements by commencing the erection of a block of six saw mills. In the meantime some of the stock was sold by Gen. Redington, whose salary as general agent was increased to fifteen hundred dollars. New names now appeared on the records of the company, and the stock was intro-

¹ *Kennebec Locks and Canals Company in account with Alfred Redington.*

DR.

1845. To 1,000 shares old stock. my bond to pay all outstanding claims except two lastpayments to Reuel Williams, and to his bond transferred,	\$191,508.51
Amount of debts paid,	45,297.74
First payment to R. Williams and interest to be paid by me,	15,693.75
Amount to your credit by me as treasurer to be expended in improvements,	15,000.00
	267,500.00

CR.

1845. By 3,000 shares at \$100,	\$300,000.00
Less the \$15 per share,	45,000.00
	255,000.00
1,000 shares old stock at \$27.50 per share,	27,500.00
Less the \$15 per share,	15,000.00
	12,500.00
	267,500.00

duced at the brokers' board in Boston. The affairs of the corporation appeared prosperous until the breach in the dam by the yielding of the old abutment in April, 1846, when the property was put into Reuel Williams' possession to reimburse him, from the income, for money advanced for repairs.

The corporation having increased their debts, measures were taken on the 19th of June, 1847, to adjust and settle the outstanding liabilities. To raise money for this purpose application was made to the legislature to increase the capital stock, by the creation of such number of new shares as would produce a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, or by an assessment of not exceeding ten dollars on each share of its then capital; also to change the name of the corporation to "The Augusta Water Power Company." An act conferring these powers was granted July 31st of the same year, and on the 7th of the following September, at an adjourned special meeting, held in the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, the act was accepted, and six thousand new shares, at ten dollars per share, was authorized. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight shares were represented at the meeting.¹ At a subsequent meeting the par value of the old and new stock was fixed at fifty dollars. This measure for relief was not fully successful, and various expedients were proposed to raise money, which were not adopted. September 15th, 1852, \$48,500 had been raised by the new stock. Ten thousand additional shares were then created, which, with the unsold shares of the prior issue, were to be distributed to the holders of stock at one dollar per share, and those who declined to take within a specified time forfeited their right to take to the company.

The company was now again prospering, when suddenly on the 2d day of September, 1853, the saw mills, machine shops and flour mill were destroyed by fire. This serious disaster to a feeble

¹ Isaac Kendall,	56	E. S. Munroe,	353
Reuel Williams	500	James H. Munroe,	60
Alfred Redington,	285	Jonathan Moore,	50
William Sturtevant,	475	George W. Dodd,	165
Thomas R. Sewall,	10	Samuel E. Sewall,	50
Henry Stearns,	20	Henry Rice,	50
Daniel D. Brodhead,	231	Samuel Hunt,	45
Edmund Munroe,	80	Willis & Co.,	25
Edmund Munroe, trustee,	226		
E. N. Clark, trustee,	400	Total,	3,368
Jonathan Rankins,	187		

corporation would have discouraged less enterprising men than those having its interests in charge. They resolutely determined immediately to rebuild. At a meeting held September 21st, eleven thousand three hundred and forty-three shares were represented. The Augusta stock, however, had decreased. Gen. Redington had removed to California, and had disposed of his stock. Reuel Williams' shares had diminished to sixty-five. Col. George W. Stanley and B. A. G. Fuller had become members, with five shares each; they were placed on the board of directors, and Stanley was made president. A large amount of funds were now needed by the company for the purpose of rebuilding, and to the legislature, then holding a summer session, application was made for authority to increase the capital stock, which was readily granted by act of September 24, 1853; this permitted an increase of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, by issuing new stock or making an assessment on the old. This act was accepted October 27th of the same year, and an assessment of one dollar a share ordered on the old stock, and a vote passed, under which the machine shops were rebuilt and the foundation of saw mills laid.

A meeting of the stockholders was held January 26, 1854, which rescinded the vote assessing the shares, and decided to raise the money necessary for their operations by creating a preferred stock, and instructed the directors to proceed forthwith to erect saw mills and other structures, under direction of the agent of the company, upon the foundations already laid, and to hire the funds upon the credit of the company. Henry Williams was agent for the company, and prosecuted the work of erecting the mills with commendable despatch. On the 29th of November, an assessment of one dollar per share was made on the preferred stock, and in the season of 1855, Mr. Williams completed the mills, not, however, without making a large expenditure from his private means, for which the company was indebted to him.

In June, before the mills were completed, a breach occurred in the dam by the giving way of part of the crib work put in by Samuel Kendall in making the repairs in 1846. This breach widened, extending under the older part of the dam until one hundred feet of it were swept out. The company already weak and staggering under the expenditures for improvements, became disheartened, and suffered the Kennebec Company, under the conditions of their lease, to commence the work of repairs, which

were completed at an expense of about twenty thousand dollars. To reimburse this outlay, the company authorized the issue of bonds, payable in ten years, secured by a mortgage of company property to Reuel Williams, G. W. Stanley and James Tisdale, Jr., in trust, which were negotiated in sufficient amounts for the purpose.

The company having failed to pay Henry Williams, their agent, for his expenditures, he sued them and caused a judgment of fifteen thousand dollars, which he recovered, to be satisfied by a sale of the company's right in equity to redeem the property mortgaged to the trustees, which he purchased. One year from this sale having expired without the company redeeming, the right of property in the dam, water power, lock and canals and considerable real estate became the property of Henry Williams, subject to the mortgage, and he commenced improving it; but in the midst of his enterprising operations he was stricken with disease and died September 15, 1858. The administrators on Mr. Williams' estate sold their intestate's interest in the property at auction, which was purchased by the Kennebec Company for about nine thousand dollars.

The Water Power Company held a meeting July 25, 1859, and cancelled ten thousand dollars of unissued mortgage bonds. This was the last act of the corporation. Annual meetings for 1860 and the four following years were called, but "none of the stockholders appearing," they were severally "adjourned without day by the secretary." Thus ended the Augusta Water Power Company, and its rights of property passed to the Kennebec Company.

Learning that the President of the United States intended visiting New England, and that the legislature had invited him to the capital, a public meeting of the citizens was held, June 2d, at the Kennebec Hotel, and a committee chosen to tender to him the hospitalities of the town and cooperate with a committee of the legislature in his reception.¹ In due time the President accepted the invitation of the legislature, and informed Gov. Dana that he would visit Augusta Friday, July 2d. The joint committee of the legislature and citizens prepared an order of arrangement for his reception; Gen. A. Redington was marshal of the day, assisted by Francis Davis, Daniel C. Weston, Thomas Lambard and W. J.

¹ The committee was R. D. Rice, G. W. Stanley, W. A. Drew, D. Bronson, G. White, J. H. Williams and J. A. Pettingill.

Kilburn, as aids. A formal programme for a procession and its movement under military escort was prescribed. The President and his suite arrived in the steamer *Huntress* at Hallowell, about one o'clock Saturday morning, July 3d, and rode to Augusta in carriages. They were announced by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. The State House, hotels and most of the buildings on State street were brilliantly illuminated all the evening, and so continued until after the arrival of the President, who proceeded with several of his friends to the house of Reuel Williams, where he remained for the remainder of the night.

A procession was formed on Saturday forenoon at the west end of Kennebec bridge, where the President joined it, and moved through a number of the principal streets to the capitol. The President, in an open barouche, with uncovered head, received the congratulatory recognition of the people as he passed. At the State House he was received in the Representatives' Hall with a brief address of welcome by Governor Dana, to which he replied at considerable length, "dwelling upon the growing greatness of the country, the necessity of union, concession, and adherence to the compromises of the constitution." The two houses then adjourned, and the President addressed the multitude outside and was introduced to a great number of citizens, after which the procession moved to the Augusta House, where a sumptuous dinner was provided for the guests. Among the guests were James Buchanan, Secretary of State; Nathan Clifford, Attorney General; Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents; Commodore Charles Stewart; Governor Mouton of Louisiana; Governor Hubbard of New Hampshire; Governors Fairfield, Dunlap and Anderson; Senators Evans and Bradbury; Captain Stein of the U. S. Army, who was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, and other notables. After dinner, the President and suite, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, rode to Gardiner, where he was addressed by George Evans, to which he briefly replied, and after stopping a short time at the mansion of Robert H. Gardiner, he embarked on board the *Huntress* for Portland, where he arrived late at night and passed the Sabbath.

At Waterville, on the morning of the first day of October, 1847, Edward Matthews, a young man of that place, was found murdered under such circumstances as to greatly excite and alarm that usually quiet community. He was discovered with his head

broken in, in the basement of a store, and near an outside door which was partly open. The store was in the center of the village, adjoining the principal hotel of the place. A coroner's inquest was immediately held, to which the citizens reported every suspicious circumstance, remark or action which occurred. Among other facts communicated was the very important one that Matthews was last seen, on the evening before his body was found, to enter the office of his friend, Dr. Valorus P. Coolidge, a young physician residing at Waterville, of high reputation in his profession, and having an extensive and successful practice. His office was in the store and by stairs communicated with the basement where the body was found.

Early on the morning of the discovery Coolidge had left Waterville to visit a patient at Skowhegan. Upon his return, which was about noon, he was summoned before the jury of inquest, where his examination awakened suspicion in the minds of some, horrible as the idea was, that he might have had some connection with the murder. A *post mortem* examination of the body was proposed and made, at which Dr. Coolidge used the dissecting knife and took out the stomach, in which the smell of brandy was plainly perceived. The doctor passed it with the contents in a wash-bowl to be thrown out; but it was put in a place of safety and afterwards sent to Prof. Cleveland to be analyzed, who found prussic acid in considerable quantity in the contents.

Circumstances continued to multiply pointing to Coolidge as the murderer. He was arrested, waived an examination, and was committed to jail, whence he was brought out to be tried on an indictment for murder found by the grand jury. The trial began before the Supreme Court, held in the South Parish meeting-house, Augusta, on Tuesday, March 14, 1848, Chief Justice Whitman presiding. Great interest was taken in the trial. The large meeting-house was thronged with spectators. Reporters were in attendance from various parts of Maine and Massachusetts and from New York and Philadelphia. One hundred jurors were summoned, but a panel was unexpectedly obtained out of the first thirty-nine called. Samuel H. Blake, attorney general, H. W. Paine, county attorney, and Lot M. Morrill appeared as counsel for the government; George Evans and Edwin Noyes for the accused, who was placed in a box prepared for him in the broad aisle. He was dressed with scrupulous neatness, and ap-

peared calm and self-possessed during the reading of the long indictment of four counts, to which he pleaded not guilty in a firm voice.

Mr. Morrill now opened the case for the government, and testimony was introduced. The principal witness was Thomas Flint, a student in Dr. Coolidge's office, who had appeared before the grand jury upon assurance that his disclosures should not be used to his prejudice. He stated that on the evening of Thursday, September 30th, he was in the office with Dr. Coolidge till half-past nine, when he left and went to Williams' hotel where he boarded. As he was going to bed he met Dr. Coolidge in the hall, who said he wanted him to go to the office. He accompanied him, was passed in and the door locked, when Coolidge said he was going to reveal a secret which involved his life, and continued; "Edward Matthews came in here and took a glass of brandy and fell down dead, and he now lies in the other room. I thumped him to make folks think he was murdered." Coolidge then requested Flint to assist in disposing of the body, and in making suggestions about its removal mentioned the river, and the cellar of the building in which the office was, as places to leave it. Flint objected to assisting in carrying it any further than the cellar, where the body was finally placed, being taken by a back stairway, through the store, and left near the open door where it was found the next morning. Coolidge, upon returning to the office, remarked to Flint, "The people can't suspect me, can they? My popularity is a shield." When called before the jury of inquest Coolidge handed Flint some money, remarking that they might ask him for his pocket-book, and he had too much money; he also informed Flint where a thousand dollars was secreted. This money was afterwards destroyed by Flint.

Much testimony was introduced tending to show that Matthews was killed by prussic acid administered in brandy, and that Coolidge's motive was money. Matthews had agreed with Coolidge to furnish him two thousand dollars, for which he was to give security, and having entered the office for that purpose, he must have conceived and executed the diabolical plan of obtaining the money by murder.

After long and able arguments, by Mr. Evans for the accused and Attorney General Blake for the government, Judge Whitman

charged the jury, who retired on the ninth day of the trial and after twenty-four hours' deliberation returned a verdict of Guilty. Judge Whitman, in passing sentence of death upon the criminal remarked, "In your profession you have been successful beyond what has often fallen to the lot of men of your age. The charges upon your books have, in the space of about four years, amounted to eight thousand dollars. You are unincumbered with a family to support, and so far as appears could not have been under any pecuniary necessity to become indebted for borrowed money to any considerable amount; yet at the time of the fatal catastrophe you had, in the course of three or four years, become indebted to nearly the amount of three thousand dollars, and were still pressing for further large loans; and we can not see reason to doubt, that on the 30th of September last you had made arrangements with Edward Matthews, the deceased, whereby he was to procure for you a considerable sum of money, and for the purpose of furnishing you with it and taking security therefor, he had entered your office not many moments before the fatal deed was done. And for what was it done? We are constrained to believe it was done to afford you an opportunity to rifle him of whatever of value you could find upon his person. How inadequate the temptation! How awful the deed! And how astonishing is it that you, with the flattering prospects before you, should have perpetrated it! It is a case unparalleled in the history of crime, and affords us a woful instance of the frailty of human nature!"

Coolidge was committed to the State prison under sentence of death, from which punishment, however, he was relieved on the 12th of February, 1849, by the Governor and Council commuting it to imprisonment for life. In prison his mental anguish was overpowering and his life wretched. His health rapidly failed, and he died a miserable death, May 18, 1849, not without suspicion of having hastened it with his own hands.

The old town house which had been occupied for town meetings and school purposes for thirty-seven years, had become dilapidated, and a general desire was felt to remove it and appropriate the lot, which had become valuable, for a better building for either public or private use. After various attempts, at different times, to repair, improve or rebuild had failed, a special meeting was held, April 10th of this year, which ordered the selectmen to sell it "on the best terms possible for the town." They advertised

and sold the building at auction, to Ai Staples, for one hundred and five dollars. He removed it to a gully lot adjoining, added twenty feet to the rear, and finished the second story into a hall fifty feet by sixty, and twelve feet high. The old building, in its new dress, made a respectable appearance, and contained a much needed improvement of an excellent hall, tastefully finished. It was named Winthrop Hall, and was used by the town for municipal purposes and by the public for meetings for business and pleasure. The Lyceum, in its palmy days, used it, and its walls, which near the close of the last century, when standing on "the interval near the river," echoed to the eloquence of the pulpit, bench and bar of that day, now resounded to the strains of a higher eloquence of a Willet, Stone, Chapin, Beecher, Benton, Everett and other forming and directing minds of the present century. It was again enlarged in 1854, by the addition of thirty feet to the rear, and eight feet to the height, making a room of the ample dimensions of fifty feet by ninety, and twenty feet high. In the fall of the first year of the great rebellion it was taken by the government for a military hospital, and was used for that purpose continuously the two following years. Afterwards it was renovated and improved and named Waverly Hall.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK. The Augusta Savings Bank was incorporated August 10, 1848, and on the 29th day of September of the same year was organized. William Woart was chosen president and Benjamin A. G. Fuller, secretary and treasurer. The trustees at the time of organization numbered thirteen, of whom George W. Morton, William R. Smith and James W. North, with the president and treasurer, constituted the board of investment. Mr. Woart continued president for a number of years, when he declined a reëlection, and William A. Brooks was chosen, and was continued by annual reëlections to May 19, 1865, when he resigned on account of failing health. Thomas Lambard was then chosen and is now president. The trustees and board of investment have been changed from time to time, and many of the business men of the city have served in turn and participated in the management of the institution. Mr. Fuller continued secretary and treasurer until May 1857, when he resigned, and William R. Smith was chosen and continued to August, 1865, when the increasing business of the First National Bank, of which he was cashier, induced him to resign, and Joseph J. Eveleth was chosen and continued

until his resignation in 1867 to spend a year in traveling in Europe. T. T. SNOW succeeded Mr. Eveleth for a few months, followed by William R. Smith, who was again elected April, 1868, and has continued secretary and treasurer to the present time. Under a new law passed 1870, the management of the bank was confided to five trustees, who, at the present time, are Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libbey, William S. Badger, Samuel Titcomb and James W. North.

The institution, feeble in the beginning, gradually grew into favor as its benefits became known. In February, 1857, after nine years operation, the amount on deposit was but \$71,000; in 1865 it had increased to \$256,000; and in April, 1868, the depositors numbered fifteen hundred and thirty-five, and the deposits amounted to \$357,147. From the last date the increase has been rapid and large. In July, 1870, the depositors numbered twenty-nine hundred and fifteen, and the amount on deposit was \$906,720. The whole deposit since the bank commenced business amounts to \$2,490,822; amount withdrawn \$1,143,101. This large amount has been managed without the loss of a debt or the resort to compulsion to collect one.

Steamboat competition on the Kennebec, above Augusta, had been increasing with the competition between the ocean steamers, with which the river boats connected. New and superior stern wheel boats were built for river navigation, and at one time during the season, five of them departed daily from Waterville for Augusta and towns below. One of these, the *Halifax*, was a new boat, built at Winslow, of superior workmanship and material, commanded by Capt. Charles F. Paine of Winslow. She started on her first trip down, May 22d, which was successfully performed. On the next day, she left Waterville at the usual time in the morning, with seventeen persons on board, in company with the steamer *Balloon*, whose captain regarded her as an opposition boat, and who "intended," as he afterwards remarked, "to make the passage to Augusta as quick as his boat could with safety." The *Halifax* went ahead of the *Balloon* at first, owing to "some of the packing in a steam joint giving out" in the latter, but when repaired, she passed the former and entered the lock at the dam first, and passed through, while the *Halifax* was detained awaiting her turn. In a few moments the *Halifax* passed in, and let off steam occasionally, which escaped with a sharp, shrill

sound, indicating a high pressure. The gates of the lock were opened and she was ready to pass out. At the instant of starting her engine for that purpose, the boiler exploded with terrific force, making a perfect wreck of the boat, and instantly killing six persons and severely injuring several others, one of whom afterwards died of his injuries.¹ The explosion was attended with such force as to throw the door of the furnace, weighing seventy pounds, nine hundred feet up the river, and large fragments of the boat, of her boiler and smoke pipe, were projected in various directions to a great distance. The high walls of the lock protected a number of persons on shore, who had, however, a narrow escape with their lives. The wreck of the boat immediately sunk in the lock, from which the remains of some of the killed were afterwards taken. A coroner's jury was summoned, of which Greenleaf White was foreman. A patient hearing was had, during which it appeared that the engineer was unacquainted with locomotive boilers, one of which the Halifax had, and "that he had no scientific knowledge of the business of engineering." The boiler probably exploded from a deficiency of water, and retaining too large a head of steam while detained in passing the lock. The jury found it "was occasioned in consequence of the inexcusable carelessness or incompetency of the engineer of the boat," which the suspicion of racing tended to confirm.

The Unitarians, by establishing the East Parish, in 1826, withdrew to their support the "liberal element" which had existed in the South Parish ever since its organization. In 1828 thirteen persons withdrew by the process of "polling off." The same year the expense of supporting public worship in the parish was eight hundred and fifty dollars, five hundred of which was raised by tax on the pews. The windows of the meeting-house were in the same year furnished with blinds, and in 1830 the lot was fenced, for the first time, and a vestry built on Bridge street, which was first occupied in May, 1831. The society increased and prospered. In 1834 the current expenses were eleven hundred dollars, of which seven hundred were raised by tax on the pews. In 1836, stimulated by their continued prosperity, some

¹ Persons killed, Charles F. Paine, Winslow, captain; James B. Rollins, Pittston, engineer; Ansel Bracket, Sidney, pilot; James Hasty, Waterville, John A. Marshall, Norridgewock, David Ellingwood, Boston; three last passengers; Vedo Micue, fireman, died next morning.

members of the society liberally provided for a general renovation of the pulpit adornings and a change of organ. Daniel Williams and Alfred Redington gave the organ at an expense of fifteen hundred dollars; Thomas W. Smith and Elias Craig a chandelier at one hundred and eighty dollars; James L. Child a carpet at fifty dollars; and Benjamin Davis pulpit lamps at twelve dollars.

The church, October 4, 1838, passed resolutions on the subject of "public balls and the amusement of dancing," in which the inconsistency of professing Christians in attending the former was declared and their duty to refrain from the latter asserted. The sentiments and views expressed in the resolves were not fully received and observed in 1840, and they were referred to a committee for consideration, who reported, after long deliberation, sustaining and enforcing their observance by arguments such as are usually adduced upon the subject. This report was "fully discussed during several evenings," and adopted by the church by a vote of twenty-five yeas to a single nay, and was, in February of the same year, printed in pamphlet form for distribution. Some remarks in relation to this report and practice inconsistent with the observance of its precepts, by members of the church, brought them under discipline. Charges were filed, and a hearing, repeated and protracted, had, during which other members by indiscreet remarks became involved.

The trouble now became serious. The authority of the church to discipline its members in relation to the particular matter charged was denied, and the cause of complaint justified. The church considered it important that its authority in matters of discipline should be vindicated and its inhibition of social practices respected. These diverse views caused repeated and full discussions, in the progress of which much ecclesiastical learning was displayed on the subject of church government according to the Congregational form, and the proper subjects of discipline, which were reported and afterwards published in a book, under the title of "Scenes in a Vestry." The difficulty in which the church found itself in enforcing discipline on reluctant members was solved by the offending members notifying the church that they had withdrawn from them; and having joined another communion, the church resolved, August 10, 1840, that their "oversight and relationship" towards the withdrawing members "now cease."

The ability and liberality of the society at this time are shown by their donations to objects of charity. From March 1, 1839, to December 21, 1843, five years, the contributions were \$4,247.07.¹

The vestry on Bridge street was, in 1845, small for the accommodation of the increasing society, and its foundation resting upon wet land, a new one was built on State street, forty-three feet by thirty-two, with arched ceiling, and furnished with settees, at an expense of \$663, which were raised by subscription. It was dedicated Sunday evening, December 28th, and was afterwards enlarged by adding a room for the pastor's study.

In September, 1849, the Rev. Dr. Tappan was appointed corresponding secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, an office of great responsibility and labor. He requested a dismissal from his pastoral office, which he had held for thirty-eight years, in order that he might enter upon this new field of christian labor. The society chose James W. Bradbury, Thomas W. Smith and John Potter a committee to confer with Dr. Tappan and induce him to reconsider his request, but the committee found his "convictions of duty the same as before," and he renewedly requested a dismissal, which was granted with the expression of many sentiments of respect and affection.

The filling of the vacant pastorate was regarded as a measure of grave importance, not only to the parish but to the Congregational denomination in Maine. After serious consideration and labored consultation, Edwin B. Webb, of the Bangor Theological Seminary, was invited, and on the 23d of March, 1850, accepted the invitation of the church and parish to become their pastor, at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and on the eleventh day of the following September was ordained, at which time Rev. Dr. Tappan was dismissed from the pastoral charge. The ordination sermon was preached by Prof. Shepard.

In 1854, the interior of the meeting-house, with its capacious pews, broad aisles, elevated pulpit and over-hanging galleries, to

¹ Auditor's report on Dea. John Means' treasurer's account, December 21, 1843, as follows: American Tract Society, \$298.47; Augusta Female Benevolent Society, (four years,) \$102.04; Kennebec County Bible Society, \$173.78; Temperance Union, 1840, \$10.83; American Education Society, (three years,) \$148.39; Bangor Theological Seminary, (four years,) \$506.53; Sabbath School in 1840, \$18.63; Maine Missionary Society, \$1,214.63; Seaman's Friends Society, (four years,) \$90.98; American Board of Foreign Missions, \$1,304.00; Communion Alms, \$378.79; Total, \$4,247.07.

the regret of many an ancient worshiper, was remodeled. The galleries on each side were made narrower, the pulpit brought nearer the floor, the pews made shorter, narrower, and increased in numbers; the interior generally renovated, and floor newly carpeted throughout. All the alterations were made to conform to modern built churches of the order.

In 1854, Mr. Webb's salary was increased to one thousand dollars, and three years after to twelve hundred, at which time a tax of seventeen hundred and fifty-three dollars was levied on the pews. In 1859, Mr. Webb declined a call from Bowdoin Street Church, Boston, and in the following year his salary was increased to fifteen hundred dollars. In 1860, the total expense of supporting public worship in the parish was two thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars eighty-one cents, of which sum two thousand dollars were assessed on the pews and three hundred and twenty-one dollars eighty-one cents raised by subscriptions. The Rev. Mr. Webb received an invitation to become pastor of the Shawmut Church, Boston, and asked a dismissal in June, 1860, to leave in the following January. This, after long deliberation between pastor and people, was reluctantly granted in the expectation that his new field of labor would be one of more extensive usefulness. During his ten years connection with the South Parish it increased in numbers and strength, and in its ability to support the ministration of the gospel, as is shown in its liberal expenditures for that purpose, which had nearly, if not quite, doubled during the period. He closed his service Sunday, September 30, 1860, and left the church prosperous and united.

Alexander McKenzie, a student at the Andover Theological Seminary, was invited by the church and parish to become their pastor, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which he accepted, and was ordained and installed August 29, 1861. The sermon was by the Rev. Mr. Richards of Connecticut; charge to the pastor by Rev. John E. Todd of Boston; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Wheelock Craig of New Bedford; charge to the people by the Rev. E. B. Webb of Boston, and report of council by Rev. Edward Hawes of Waterville. Mr. McKenzie continued in charge of the church until February, 1867, when upon repeated invitations he left to accept the pastorate of a church in Cambridge, Mass. During his ministry the old church was burned by lightning and the new granite church erected and dedicated.

The church was without a pastor for several months. In October, 1867, Rev. Joel F. Bingham of Rochester, N. Y., having accepted the call of the church, commenced his labors at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and was installed pastor in December. Rev. A. H. Plumb of Chelsea, Mass., preached the sermon at the installation; Rev. G. W. Field of Bangor, delivered the charge to the pastor; the Rev. Alexander McKenzie the charge to the people. Mr. Bingham is now pastor.

THE AUGUSTA BANK having sold its banking house and lot to Reuel Williams and George W. Stanley, removed its effects from its secure stone vault to the room over John McArthur's store, at the corner of Water and Winthrop streets, for temporary accommodation, while the Stanley House was building, in which it was to be provided with a vault and rooms. These were finished, and the bank moved into them Saturday, December 30, 1848. The vault was of brick, laid in cement, and had an iron door taken from the vault in the old building, which had stood the test for a third of a century. Within the vault was a new and secure burglar proof safe, manufactured expressly for the bank. The Stanley House was unoccupied and unfinished at the time.

The officers of the bank were congratulating themselves upon the convenience and security of their new banking house, when, on Monday the 1st day of January, 1849, George W. Allen, the cashier, opened the bank as usual, and swung back the heavy iron door of the vault, he discovered a hole in the west end of the vault large enough to admit a person, opening into an apartment in the Stanley House. The feelings arising from this discovery were fast subsiding upon finding the safe locked and uninjured, but, great was his astonishment, upon unlocking the safe, to find his boxes of specie, to a large amount, gone. He hastily closed the safe and vault and notified the directors, who assembled and ascertained that the bank had been robbed of about \$29,500, of which \$21,500 was specie in boxes and bags.¹ Upon examining the rear of the building, upon Commercial street, it was found that burglars had entered through a basement window on that street, near which was found a box with specie and loose coin upon the snow, where probably a bag had burst, scattering its contents. As the affair got abroad, the excitement, which naturally arose from the loss of so large a sum of money,

¹ Gold, \$12,741; silver, \$8,821.

was increased by the mystery which hung around it. The safe could only have been opened by a duplicate key, made with the skill and accuracy required for the original.

The boldness and success of the operation; the difficulty of secreting so large a sum in specie; the large reward offered for the detection of the thieves and the return of the money; the organized efforts of the bank and citizens to search, investigate and detect, made hundreds active with sharpened vision, attentive ears, and prying inquiries, which, although no trace of the money could be found, led suspicion soon to centre and rest on two young men, one of whom had been stopping at the Cushnoc House and the other at Woodsom's Tavern, both apparently without business. They afterwards proved to be brothers under assumed names. The youngest, at the Cushnoc, on Saturday night, December 30th, hired a horse and sleigh of his landlord, and took his brother at Woodsom's, with the declared intention of going to Gardiner. Instead of so doing they went to Josselyn's, Kennebec Tavern, and put up their horse at six o'clock in the evening. They then absented themselves until nine o'clock, when again taking their horse they drove to the Augusta House, where it was put up until twelve o'clock, when again calling for him they went to Gardiner, where they arrived at the Cobbossee House between one and two o'clock in the morning, having left their horse at a livery stable. They remained in a private room at the hotel until nine o'clock Sunday morning, when the younger of the brothers returned with the sleigh to the Cushnoc, and the elder left at six o'clock in the afternoon in the stage for Portland, taking a valise and carpet bag, said to be "very heavy."

The younger brother was now arrested, and messengers despatched to apprehend the elder, who could not have taken any considerable amount of the specie. The most diligent search, however, failed to discover any trace of the money. The younger brother refused to divulge any thing. Had they accomplices? It was thought they must have had assistance to remove the specie, which could not weigh less than seven hundred pounds troy. But no trace of accomplices could be discovered. At length Mr. Nichols, a detective of Cambridge, Mass., was sent for. He arrived on Thursday and proceeded immediately to the prisoner's cell. At once he recognized him as Edward Wingate, a youth of eighteen, of Charlestown, Mass., and brother of Frederic

Augustus Wingate, a young man of twenty-two years who had been in his custody in that State. The identity of the prisoner was important, as a pair of trowsers with his name upon them, soiled and torn apparently by crowding through an aperture in a brick wall, was found buried in the snow at the side of the road between Augusta and Hallowell. Nichols, however, could obtain no information from him in relation to the money or robbery. In the evening of the same day Col. George W. Stanley, one of the directors of the bank, visited the prisoner, and after two or three hours of most skillful management was unable to draw anything from him. At length Col. Stanley, as a last resort, arose as Wingate thought to leave, opened the cell door, stepped into the entry, took the trowsers with Wingate's name upon them which he had brought with him and left at the door, and asked the prisoner if they were his. So suddenly was he confronted with the evidence of his guilt, that Wingate turned pale and trembled with agitation. Col. Stanley now perceiving his advantage pressed it so successfully as to obtain a promise from him to show the place where the money was secreted.

Having made the necessary preparations, at twelve o'clock that night Col. Stanley, with his son George D. Stanley and Lewis D. Moore, the jailer, with the prisoner, started out in a sleigh in quest of the stolen treasure. They were directed to the back side of the State House by Wingate, who led them through a basement window, up stairs into the Representatives' Hall, where, proceeding to the stand on which rests the speaker's desk, he stripped to his shirt and stockings, then removed a draw under the platform, and having taken up a part of the floor within, entered the aperture which he had opened, feet foremost, and disappeared from sight. So small and crooked was the opening that with great difficulty he forced himself in. The boxes of money were soon handed out one by one until all were produced. Col. Stanley now acted as sentinel over the treasure until Wingate was taken to jail, when it was returned to the vault of the bank, at about four o'clock in the morning, to the great satisfaction of all interested in that institution.

The history of the robbery now became known. The Wingates were skillful machinists at work in Boston, in which city the safe of the bank was made. Observing the safe one day on the sidewalk, in front of Adams, Hammond & Co's. manufactory, where

it was placed to be varnished, with the key in the lock, they snapped it out and took an impression on wax, from which they made a duplicate. The safe was then watched, and seen on board a packet at T wharf for Augusta, to which place they followed, and learned it was designed for the Augusta Bank and that a vault was being constructed to receive it. The vault was visited and examined, and during some three weeks' stay in the town and neighborhood they kept a constant oversight of the work upon the bank building and matured their plans. At length the safe was placed in the vault for the purpose of bricking it in, where they visited it in the night to try their key, which they found a perfect fit. Measurements were taken of the wall to know where the opening could be best made.

Having perfected their plans, they waited for the bank to place its treasure in the safe. This was done Saturday, December 30th. In the evening of that day, after they had obtained their horse and sleigh at the Cushnoc and put it up at Josselyn's, they went to the Stanley House, entered the back window on Commercial street, which was screened from observation by a pile of laths, and while George W. Jones, in the adjoining store, was selling goods at auction and by his strong voice and professional wit was making a noise, they worked upon the wall without fear of being heard. Once or twice Edward went into the auction room, which was full of people, to see if the crowbar could be heard. Having made the opening, they took their horse from Josselyn's to the Augusta House at nine o'clock, then prepared their place of deposit, and removed the money from the safe to near the window on Commercial street, whence they took it at about twelve o'clock to the State House, and having secreted it and carefully removed all traces of litter and dirt, they went to Gardiner, where they arrived between one and two o'clock in the morning.

This was one of the most skillfully planned and successfully executed robberies on record. It is remarkable for the perfect security of the public and accessible place in which the money was secreted, defying all attempts at discovery. They alone possessed the secret, which was forced from Edward in an unguarded moment, by persevering effort and adroit management. Edward Wingate was let out of jail on bail, and escaped punishment. His brother Frederic Augustus, who was the master spirit in the

robbery and the most guilty, was apprehended in Quincy, Mass., and a large part of the money he had taken recovered. He was brought to Augusta, tried, convicted and sentenced to the State prison, where he was employed in the blacksmith's shop at the forge. Here his skill and ingenuity were brought into requisition to effect his escape. He made a key to the prison door, and when alone with the guard seized a stick of wood, knocked him down, unlocked the door and escaped, and has not been heard from since.

Much inconvenience had arisen from the low grade of Water street over Bond's brook. It was frequently flooded, and in high freshets boats had to be used for passing. Occasionally the bridge, which was of wood, resting on stone abutments, was floated up. The abutments were now showing signs of insecurity, and the bridge was tender from decay. At the annual meeting in 1849, a committee was chosen to examine and report its condition and the probable cost of a new bridge.¹ They reported at an adjourned meeting, recommending a stone arched bridge, at an estimated cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, which report the town adopted, and raised fifteen hundred dollars by taxation for the purpose, leaving a thousand dollars to be provided by loan, by the selectmen, who, after some discussion, were made agents for erecting the bridge. At the same meeting the treasurer was authorized to give a note in behalf of the town, for the loan of money, whenever the selectmen should consider it necessary. Thus armed with the credit of the town, the work was commenced under the chief direction of Ephraim Ballard, chairman of the selectmen, and finished in about two hundred days. The abutments were very substantial, resting on piling firmly driven into the margin of the stream, and from these a stone arch was sprung, six feet higher than the former bridge and twenty-one feet from the water; it was also much wider than the former bridge. It was found necessary, in order to make the arch secure, to provide heavier walls than were at first contemplated. This, with the enlarged dimensions, swelled the cost to six thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

The annual town meetings in the spring were usually protracted to a late hour in the day, and adjourned for some two or three

¹This committee consisted of Charles Keene, Timothy Goldthwait, Jr., William Norcross and the selectmen.

weeks for further time to finish the business laid before them. It was not unusual for the annual meeting to consider thirty-five or forty articles specified in the warrant, many of them requiring graver deliberation than could be had in the tumult and excitement of an assembly agitated by conflicting local interests and feelings. Indeed, for many years the first day was consumed in the election of municipal officers, which frequently gave rise to a heated contest. For these and other reasons the question of the expediency of adopting a city form of government was occasionally agitated, but without much success until this year, when the town voted to petition the legislature for a city charter. This action was reconsidered at an adjourned meeting, for the purpose of passing a more formal vote, constituting the selectmen, town agent, and five other persons¹ "a committee to prepare an act constituting the town of Augusta a city, and procure the passage of the same at the next session of the legislature." The selectmen, and indeed a majority of the committee, were opposed to the movement, without, however, intending to disregard the instructions of the town. Indeed, it was doubtful what would be the ultimate action of the town. They failed to prepare the act, but a petition was presented, and the committee on the judiciary, to which it was referred, authorized a bill to be reported which provided for its acceptance by a major vote. This feature the "gentlemen from Lubec" proposed to amend by prescribing a two-thirds rule for its acceptance, in which, however, he failed, and the act passed and was approved July 23, 1849.

A special meeting was called for December 31st, "to see if the town would accept the act," of which John A. Pettingill was moderator. The whole number of ballots thrown, was seven hundred and eighty-four, of which five hundred and eighty-eight were for acceptance and one hundred and ninety-six against, showing the strong vote of three-fourths of all the ballots thrown for acceptance. The selectmen now divided the city into seven wards, and in the following March the city council was elected and the government organized.

¹James W. Bradbury, William A. Brooks, R. H. Vose, G. W. Morton and B. A. G. Fuller.

DR. ISSACHAR SNELL was born in Bridgewater, Mass., April 16, 1775, of respectable parentage. His father was an independent farmer. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1797; studied medicine with Dr. E. Wales of Randolph, and surgery with the celebrated Dr. Nathaniel Miller of Franklin, and settled in his native town in 1800, where he continued to practice until 1805, when he removed to Augusta and occupied the "Colman house" on Winthrop street. In the spring of the next year he removed to Winthrop, where many families from Bridgewater were settled. He obtained practice with them, and by diligence, assiduity and unremitting devotion to his profession soon acquired an extensive and very successful practice, particularly in surgery. He performed the difficult operation of lithotomy with great success. When he went to Winthrop it was a small village, made up of buildings clustered around "a grist mill and saw mill, a carding and fulling mill, a tavern and grocery." The surrounding country was occupied by farmers, who were engaged in the mixed employment of lumbering and reclaiming their farms from a state of nature. The roads were bad, improvements were tardily made, and physicians performed their laborious duties mostly on horseback, among a people not well prepared to reward their services.

Dr. Snell, at the time of his settlement in Winthrop, had no competitor in surgery in this section of the State, with the exception of Dr. Ariel Mann of Hallowell, who had been his fellow student with Dr. Miller, and his calls for surgical operations and consultation extended over a wide circuit of country, and eventually embraced nearly the whole of the central and northern sections of the State. His Bridgewater friends at Winthrop doubtless induced him to settle at that place, and his youthful days upon his father's farm gave him a taste for agricultural pursuits, which continued through life. He cultivated a farm at Winthrop, and after his removal to Augusta in 1828, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession, he tilled the soil as a recreation.

Dr. Snell was of medium stature, robust constitution, always in health and somewhat corpulent in the later years of his life. He was prompt in business, always punctual to the hour in his appointments, and was bold, dexterous, original and successful in his operations. A writer in a medical journal says, "the characteristic of his mind was strong common sense. He possessed not

genius in the popular acceptance of the term; but that plain, practical common sense which is far more useful, and far superior to all genius. His strong mind and accurate observation seized upon the main points of disease, and seldom permitted him to go wrong in practice." He was tenacious of his own opinions, and maintained them sometimes with extreme firmness. The whole energies of his mind were devoted to the acquisition of a knowledge of the best means to remove disease and alleviate physical suffering, and "when medicine might not avail, a fund of anecdote and convivial discourse was always at hand to cheer the desponding, and when human skill failed, as fail it often must, none knew better how to apply the consolations of religion."

At the age of seventy-four years, after nearly twenty years residence in Augusta, Dr. Snell was instantly killed by the overturning of his sulky, while riding in the village, on the 14th of October, 1847.

JOHN DAVIS was the eldest son and sixth child of Edward Davis, a merchant of Boston, Mass. His mother was Ruth Vassall, a daughter of John Vassall, a graduate of Harvard in 1732, and builder of the mansion in Cambridge which was the headquarters of Washington in 1775. William and Florentius Vassall, Plymouth Company proprietors, were of the same family. Ruth Vassall was their niece. When a young man John Davis went to the East Indies, and through the influence of his Vassall relations was appointed a clerk in the office of Sir Home Popham, solicitor general to the government of the East India Company. There his ready wit brought him into notice, and caused him to be regarded with much favor. This was displayed at a dinner given by Sir Home to Sir Archibald Campbell, at which Davis had a seat. Sir Archibald had, during the dinner, taken the occasion to speak of perpetual motion, which he fancied he had discovered, and the subject became the topic of conversation by the guests, and after the toasts had passed freely around, Davis, who was called the "Yankee boy," was called upon for a toast. He gave, in answer to Sir Archibald, the following:

"Perpetual motion:

It has often been asserted and held as a rule,
If ever invented it would be by a fool;
But now I am sure this rule can't hold true,
Since it has been invented, Sir Archibald, by you."

The promptness, ready application and spirit of this toast disarmed it of everything but its wit, and conciliated favorable feelings towards the Yankee boy.

After acquiring valuable clerical experience in India, Mr. Davis returned to this country by way of London, where he stopped with his maternal relations, the Vassalls, who furnished him with goods, which he brought to Augusta, (then Hallowell,) in 1792, and opened a store in a small building on the bank of the river, opposite the site of the Franklin House, where he traded for a few years. He then removed to Belgrade, and settled on land granted him by the Plymouth Company on condition of performing settling duties. At the organization of the county of Kennebec he returned to Augusta and was appointed clerk of the courts, an office which became, from the abundant litigation of early times, very lucrative. This furnished him with the means of supporting a lavish expenditure and expensive style of living. He purchased a house built by Judge Bridge on the bank of the river, opposite the foot of Laurel street. It now forms the ell of the "Charles Williams house." Not long after he purchased the Wales house on Crosby street, where he lived some years, and with the increasing emoluments of his office, in 1809 or '10, he purchased a large tract of land on the south side of the Winthrop road, now Winthrop street, and erected conspicuously on the brow of "Burnt Hill" a stately mansion, and ornamented the grounds around it with trees, shrubbery and gravel walks. He cleared the land with great labor, uprooting large pine stumps and consuming them in huge bonfires. He made expensive improvements, planted orchards of engrafted fruit, erected large barns, built stone walls superior to any in the country around, introduced improved stock, cultivated his land without regard to expense, and lived in "a style of elegant luxury not surpassed on the Kennebec."

He was clerk of the courts continuously for eleven years, from 1800 to 1811. The latter year Joseph Chandler, under Gerry's administration, held the office. Davis, however, was reappointed the next year, and held the office until he was succeeded by Robert C. Vose in 1822.

Davis, during the later years of his residence in Augusta, became involved in debt and lost his property. He sold his mansion house and farm to Bartholomew Nason, who cultivated it for some years and then sold it to a company of gentlemen during the spec-

ulation fever of 1837, for twenty-six thousand dollars. The house took fire and was consumed, September 9, 1843. When Davis' finances were very low, in about the year 1825, he purchased of William Dewey a lottery ticket, which drew a prize of ten thousand dollars. He made a large discount to immediately realize the avails of his fortunate venture, and at once commenced life anew. He purchased a large stock of goods and commenced trading in the "old castle." On the first floor he had an extensive assortment of groceries; the second floor was devoted to dry goods, and on the third floor he had millinery goods. The latter department was under the superintendence of his wife. Never in its proudest days, under Robinson and Crosby, had the old building been so fully furnished with rich and varied merchandise. His enterprise, however, was not confined to the land. He purchased in Boston an old brig which he brought to Augusta to send forth to gather a harvest in foreign commerce. But in a year or two his bubbles burst, leaving him a small sum with which he purchased and stocked a farm in Wayne, upon which he retired. In 1827 he purchased in Brighton, Mass., three Durham short-horn cattle and five Saxony merino sheep, for which he paid twenty-seven hundred dollars. In 1830 he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of second comptroller in Washington, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars. From that he was transferred to the office of the commissioner of public lands, a position which he held until his death, April 21, 1848, at the age of seventy-nine years.

John Davis was frequently moderator in town meetings, was selectman in 1817, and represented the town in the legislature in 1812 and '27. He had a good education, ready talents, easy address, was a fluent and graceful speaker, and possessed great power of sarcasm. He was a warm partisan of the federal school in politics, haughty to his political enemies, and gracious and condescending to his friends; highly choleric, provoking enmity by his irascible temper, which was easily excited but soon over. It has been remarked of him that he was more friendly to those he had quarreled with and abused. He had a bitter political quarrel with Arthur Lithgow, the sheriff. A challenge ensued; they met in the woods, in a secluded part of what is now Winthrop street, to settle the difficulty with pistols in mortal combat. Moses Partridge and "Jemmy Black" were their seconds. They were

moved with a feeling of humanity to preserve the valuable lives of their principals, but to try their courage and indulge a sly humor of their own, they loaded the pistols with *butter balls*. The parties, after the usual formalities of such meetings, leveled their deadly weapons and fired. Lithgow was hit and fell bespattered with the unctuous missile. This passage at arms may have given fervor to their friendship when both, a few years after, entered the republican party and walked conspicuously, arm in arm, at a public celebration.

Many instances are related of Davis' temper. He once bought in Boston a valuable English mare with foal, which he placed upon his farm for stock. When her colt could move briskly he went into the pasture one day to see how it would step. Much to his chagrin it paced. This so provoked him that he called to his hired men to kill it. Remonstrance was unavailing and his order was obeyed. On one occasion, when court was in session, and the entry floor of his house had just been painted, he passed to the chamber stairs on a board laid for the purpose. While up stairs the court bell rang, he was belated, and hurrying down carelessly stepped upon the board which slipped and threw him upon the floor, bedaubing with paint a new silk coat which he had on. This so irritated him that he tore the garment from his person in shreds, and putting on an old coat hastened to the waiting court.¹

He was a delegate with Judge Weston, from Augusta, to the famous Brunswick convention, in 1816, on the subject of separation, and was warmly in favor of the measure. When he drove up to the hotel in that town, "the delegate from Ellsworth" was standing by and remarked, so as to be heard by Davis, "there comes the bully of separation." Davis alighted, approached him, tendering the care of his horse, and remarked, "I judge from your language that you are the hostler, sir."² He prided himself on his descent from the Vassalls, assumed the name of John Vassall Davis, and claimed as an heir the lands of Florentius Vassall in the Plymouth Company. He was near-sighted and wore spectacles, a circumstance so rare in his day that he was called "Spectacle Davis."

¹ John Plnkham, who lived with Davis at the time.

² Judge Weston.

CHAPTER XV.

FROM 1850 TO 1860.



The town having accepted the act incorporating the city of Augusta, much interest was manifested in selecting the first mayor. The whigs were in ascendency and naturally regarded the honor of filling the office as belonging to them, more particularly as the opposition to the change of government came chiefly from the democrats. The democrats, on the other hand, were desirous of making a selection by general consent of the citizens, without distinction of party, and to this end they mentioned Reuel Williams as a person upon whom all could unite. The whigs readily conceded that the nomination of Mr. Williams, though a democrat, would be most satisfactory. His systematic business habits, thorough practical knowledge, known fidelity to duty, elevated standing, birth in town—having been born and cradled in the rude home of an early settler,—growth with the growth of the town and identification with every important measure affecting its interests for half a century, made the selection desirable. All, of every party, acquiesced in the suggestion. "Will he accept?" was the inquiry. "Oh, yes!" was replied. "It will be no honor to him, but this last sacrifice he must make for the honor of his native city."

The whigs were not satisfied that Mr. Williams would accept, and Luther Severance and eighty-nine others signed a call for a meeting for February 4th to nominate a whig candidate. Subsequently Joseph R. Abbott and fifty-four democrats and whigs signed a call inviting "the citizens, without distinction of party, who were in favor of adopting the city charter and who desire to see the new government organized on good principles and in the most efficient manner," to assemble at Winthrop Hall, February 2d, to nominate citizen's candidates for mayor and recorder.

On the second day of February "a large and respectable meeting" assembled and nominated Mr. Williams by acclamation, on motion of William A. Drew. J. R. Abbott, who presided at the meeting, Gen. Redington and William A. Drew were appointed a committee to notify the nominee, which they did immediately, and reported that the nomination was declined. James L. Child at once nominated Rev. William A. Drew, which was carried by rising, "nearly unanimously, three voting in the negative." Samuel Titcomb was nominated for recorder. Gen. Redington moved a resolution, which was adopted, to support the candidates and "use all fair and honorable means to effect their election." The meeting then dissolved.

The whigs, dissatisfied with the result of the "citizens' meeting," assembled pursuant to their call and nominated George W. Morton, a popular man of great modesty and merit, who at first accepted, but afterwards, in order to avoid a contest for the honor, declined. Col. John A. Pettingill was then nominated by the whigs. The democrats, also, held a meeting and nominated Gen. Alfred Redington, who had pledged the citizens' meeting to support Drew.

With three candidates in the field, the election was held March 11th, when eleven hundred and seventy-two votes were polled—for Drew, five hundred and seventeen; Pettingill, four hundred and thirty; Redington, two hundred and nineteen; scattering, six,—no election. Pettingill now withdrew, and Thomas Little was nominated by the whigs. Another ballot on the 21st of March gave Drew four hundred and sixteen, Redington four hundred and forty, Little two hundred and seventy-five. Little now withdrew, and the contest was continued by Drew, one of the principal movers in the citizens' meeting, and Redington, who had been his right hand supporter, resulting in the election of Redington, who had six hundred and sixty-eight votes to five hundred and eighty-two for Drew, nine scattering. In the meantime the city council had assembled at Winthrop Hall and organized. The board of aldermen selected Lot Myrick to preside until the election of a mayor, and William M. Stratton clerk. The common council elected James W. North president, and William H. Wheeler clerk. The city council afterwards met in convention at Winthrop Hall, March 27th, and the mayor elect being present, the oath of office was administered to him by the president of the

common council, after which he read an inaugural address. The city council then elected Daniel C. Stanwood city clerk and the subordinate city officers. John A. Pettingill was chosen treasurer, George W. Jones city marshal, James W. North city solicitor, and Joseph W. Ellis city physician. Benjamin A. G. Fuller was appointed by the governor judge of the municipal court, of which George S. Mulliken had been elected recorder, Titcomb having declined the nomination.

The city government was now fully organized after seventy-nine years from the incorporation of Hallowell, and fifty-three years from the separation of Augusta from that town. The population of the city had increased to 8,232, of which 5,495 were upon the west side of the river and 2,736 upon the east side. The polls enumerated in the State valuation were 1,294, and in the recent election for mayor 1,259 votes were thrown. The farms in the city were 326, dwelling houses 1,226, families 1,384, valuation of real estate \$1,752, 854, personal estate \$584,281; making a total valuation of \$2,337,138.

At no period had the wealth and permanent population been so great, and at no time had the indications of prosperity been more marked. The factory and mills upon the dam were in full operation, and the dam and property connected with it had fallen into hands that were improving it and making it productive. The tonnage upon the ocean and river belonging to the place was actively employed in the service of a prosperous and increasing trade, which had been extended and enlarged beyond the limits of any former period.

A general buoyancy prevailed with business men, and lively anticipations of future progress were indulged. But causes soon began to operate which retarded growth, diminished trade and made the problem of the future one for thoughtful consideration. The mania for gold hunting, which had reached the Kennebec, was removing active and energetic business men to the attractive fields of California. A rival railroad, entering and skirting the valley of the Kennebec on the west, and extending to the river eighteen miles above, cutting avenues of traffic and turning trade by a novel transit to distant markets, had been pushed through a year in advance of the road to Augusta. This, in a measure, revolutionized business and deprived Augusta of the full benefit of the railroad by the river, which she had labored so hard and

lifted so heavily to bring to her doors. It pointed, however, to a railroad up the river to Skowhegan, as indispensable to her prosperity. The latter enterprise was long delayed by the hostile railroad interests which at the time controlled the legislation of the State.

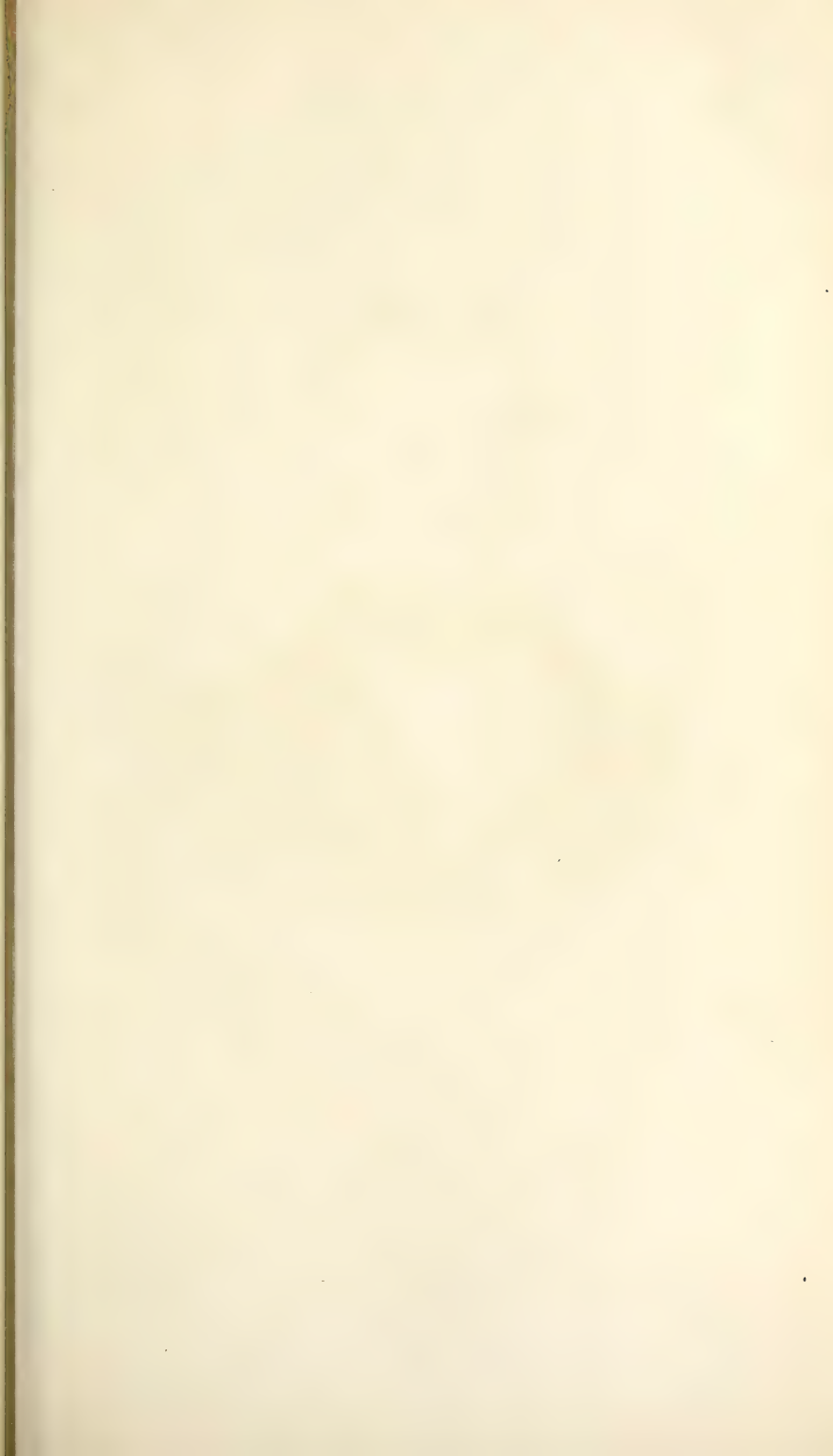
In addition to this depressing condition of affairs came the disastrous conflagration at the dam, which swept away the saw mills, flouring mill, machine shops and kyanizing building. A breach in the dam also took place. All told of heavy and crippling losses, but they did not dishearten. Indeed, so clearly were progress in the future and the means to promote it seen, that the dam was repaired, improved and strengthened, the mills rebuilt, and the Somerset road pushed through by heavy stock subscriptions, of which Augusta made her full proportion.

In time, some of the gold hunters returned laden with treasure, others came empty handed, while still others remained in the far distant land active factors for their friends at home. The Somerset road restoring and extending intercourse with the upper Kennebec, by a quick and easy transit, did much to invite returning prosperity, and experience soon demonstrated to the western section of the county that a short land carriage to a near market, was less expensive and more convenient than a railroad to a distant market. This opened again the avenues which the "upper road" had partially closed. When the year 1860 was reached Augusta had regained the central position and prosperity of 1850, with increased wealth, but without an increase of population. She was then in a favorable condition to profit by the business which the intense energy and resources developed in suppressing the great rebellion threw upon her.

The city was visited on the 9th of March by a destructive fire, which broke out about ten o'clock in the evening in the tailor's shop of James Dealy, opposite the Stanley House, in a row of wooden buildings. It extended rapidly, threatening an extensive conflagration. On the north the store of Colburn and Springer and the confectionery shop of Horace Bowditch were consumed, and on the south Chapman's barber shop, the tailoring establishment of William H. Chisam and B. Libby & Co.'s grocery store. Two buildings south, occupied by Jonathan Pierce and J. F. Child, were damaged by an attempt to pull them down, and one owned by Eri Wills was pulled down. The two old fashioned engines

belonging to the city, the Deluge and Washingtonian, were early at the fire and rendered good service. The two Hallowell engines were on the ground in a short time after the alarm, and "Uncle Sam" from the arsenal, under direction of Lieut. Wainwright, crossed the ice and rendered valuable service. The five engines continued in active play till late in the night, and prevented the threatened calamity of a more extensive fire.

The sudden death of President Taylor on the 9th of July, 1850, was announced by Gov. Hubbard to the legislature on the 12th. A joint committee of both houses was appointed to take such notice of the event as might be thought proper. George Evans was invited to deliver an address upon the deceased, in the South Parish meeting-house, on Monday the 15th. Mayor Redington announced the event and invited the citizens to participate in the ceremonies on Monday. In the morning, afternoon and evening of that day, the bells were tolled and minute guns fired. At two o'clock in the afternoon a procession was formed at the State House, under the direction of S. K. Gilman, marshal on the part of the legislature, and Francis Davis marshal on the part of the citizens. It was composed of the Governor and his aids, the Executive Council, Heads of Departments and clerks, Senate and House of Representatives with their officers, United States officers, Mayor of Augusta and City Council, officers of City Government, Fire Companies in appropriate uniform, the "Cold Water Army" and a large number of citizens. The procession moved to the sound of solemn music through State street, which was hung with flags draped in mourning, to the church shrouded in black and densely filled. At the church an original hymn was sung, followed by reading of the scriptures by Rev. Dr. Tappan; prayer was offered by Rev. John H. Ingraham, in a fervent and impressive manner; an eloquent eulogy was pronounced by George Evans, who, in closing, alluded to Gen. Taylor's devotion to the Union, and repeated his noble remark in relation to threatened disunion. He said, "If the flag of disunion arises this hand shall pluck it down, though it be alone in the effort." The guns fired during the movement of the procession were charged with Mexican powder, in the original Mexican bags in which it was seized, being a part of a large quantity taken by our troops at the city of Mexico, and sent here for deposit in the arsenal at the close of the war.





A. Redington

A. REDINGTON.

GEN. ALFRED REDINGTON was renominated this year by the democrats for mayor, and elected over James W. North the whig candidate, after a close contest. He was the son of Samuel Redington of Vassalborough, a gentleman well known and much respected in this section of the State. He came to Augusta in 1822, and formed a copartnership in mercantile business with Henry Williams. They started in business in the "old green" or Hamlen store, which stood near the railroad crossing on Winthrop street, where they continued until Redington went to Magnolia, Florida, with an Augusta company, in 1829. Returning, he engaged in the dry goods business in a wooden store erected by Horatio Bridge on Water street, next north of the Granite Bank building. In 1833 he sold his stock of goods to Joseph S. Hamlen and relinquished the business. As soon as it was known that the Kennebec dam would be built, in 1837, he purchased real estate in Augusta and engaged in speculation, made a fortune, and built the large house on Arsenal street known as the "Redington House," and which now forms a part of St. Catharine's Hall. In a few years the bubbles of speculation throughout the country burst, and the dam burst, and Redington, with many others in like condition, lost his property, or failed to realize the "great expectations" which he believed would result from his operations.

Gen. Redington, in 1840, undertook the enterprise of rebuilding the west end of the Kennebec dam, which had been destroyed by the flood of the previous year. In this he was successful, and became connected with the company owning the water power as its agent, which office he held until 1852, when he removed to California. In 1845, after the foreclosure of Reuel Williams' mortgage on the dam, Gen. Redington was the chief instrument in reviving the Kennebec Locks and Canals Company and organizing it anew, which resulted in the erection of saw mills and machine shops by the company, and the cotton and flour mills by other parties, thus rendering valuable services to the industry and prosperity of the town.

Gen. Redington represented the town with Robert A. Cony in 1837, was adjutant general of the State for eight years, from 1842 to 1851, and mayor of the city for the first two years under the city charter. Upon his removal to California he became general agent for a steamboat company and engaged in the business of extensively manufacturing flour in mills at Sacramento, where he now resides engaged in a prosperous business.

The project of bridging the Kennebec at Gardiner had been agitated for many years by enterprising citizens of that place, who had applied a number of times to the legislature for a charter for the purpose, but fear of obstructing the navigation of the river was so strong that they were uniformly without success. The anxiety heretofore had been to facilitate and improve rather than obstruct or embarrass the navigation. But in 1851 an effort was made to obtain a charter which met with partial success; a bill for that purpose passed the House but failed in the Senate. The next year, 1852, the effort was renewed and persistently and systematically urged. Indeed, in advance of the assembling of the legislature, the members were approached, the case explained and in a measure prejudged. The coveted grant was severely contested in both houses. The policy to be inaugurated was the obstruction of our navigable rivers by bridges. The exciting question of the Somerset Railroad was under consideration at the same time. Other questions before the legislature were said to have been made dependent on these two, and resulted in defeating the railroad project and chartering the bridge.

The next year the bridge was built, not, however, without an effort to prevent it by injunction, which the Supreme Court refused, mainly on the ground that application had not been made until considerable sums had been expended; and the work of building had so advanced at the time of hearing that the court thought it unjust then to interpose. Upon completion, the extent of the obstruction could be more correctly ascertained, while the expenditure by the respondents would not be very largely increased.¹ The case of a bridge over the Hudson at Albany, which afterwards arose under similar circumstances, was much stronger in favor of a bridge than at Gardiner, yet the erection was prevented by injunction.² The obstruction at Gardiner, however, did not prove as great as was expected, and the proceedings for an injunction were not prosecuted.

In May, 1853, the citizens residing on Winthrop street, prompted by a commendable public spirit, united and set out elm and other ornamental trees on each side of that street. They were set

¹J. W. Bradbury and H. W. Paine for the complainants and George Evans for respondents.

²A bridge was subsequently authorized.

fifteen feet from the lines of the street and forty feet apart, leaving a wide avenue of a hundred feet between the rows.

Some persons who were opposed to adopting the city form of government, and had failed to see that the new was preferable to the old form, united in a request to the city authorities to call a general meeting to take the sense of the citizens upon the question of a repeal of the city charter. The meeting assembled at Winthrop Hall, Saturday, July 1st, at an early hour, and the polls were kept open until three o'clock in the afternoon. The day was stormy. Considerable exertion had been made by the friends of the movement to carry the measure. The vote, however, was light—six hundred and thirty-one—yet very decidedly opposed to a change; four hundred and thirty-six nays to one hundred and ninety-five yeas.

On Friday night, September 2d, Augusta was visited by a conflagration more destructive than any which had ever occurred before. At two hours past midnight fire was discovered bursting from the spool factory of Harnden & Brother, in the basement of the south end of the machine shop, at the western end of Kennebec dam. This building was one hundred and sixty feet long by sixty feet wide and three stories high, built of wood, and divided into tenements by wooden partitions. The fire spread rapidly in the building, and was but little checked by the vigorous application of water from a force pump, in the street in front of the building, worked by the watchman and a few persons who came to his assistance. They were driven away by the progress of the flames. The fire then swept on uncontrolled, spreading to the valuable flouring mill of J. D. Emery on the north and the old Pitts house on the south.

The "Atlantic" and "Pacific" engines soon arrived and were stationed on the bridge over the pond, and played upon the block of six saw mills above the flouring mill. But the engines were soon in danger from the rapid spreading of the flames, and narrowly escaped destruction. The "Atlantic," in its retreat, was driven over the bridge to the dam, and the "Pacific" to the southerly end of the fire, where joined by the "Uncle Sam" from the arsenal, and the "Deluge," they unitedly rendered effective service in saving a number of buildings and a large quantity of lumber from destruction. The kyanizing shop of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Co. with a quantity of coal tar was now on fire,

and the block of saw mills became ignited. Indeed, all the buildings, excepting the upper mill, with the bridges, platforms and lumber were in a light blaze. "A more magnificent spectacle was rarely seen than the sea of fire, as observed from the high bluffs overlooking the scene on the west. The whole vast area was at once wrapt in flames and canopied by dense clouds of black smoke; while the roar of the conflagration and the crash of the burning masses furnished a terrible but fitting accompaniment."

The "Atlantic," at her place of refuge on the northern end of the bridge, played upon the old saw mill of Henry and George Williams, which was repeatedly on fire on the end and roof, and by extraordinary exertion saved it from destruction. In a brief space of time six saw mills, a flouring mill with six runs of stones, machine shop of some dozen tenements, a valuable kyanizing building and a large dwelling-house were destroyed, inflicting a loss of seventy-five thousand dollars and depriving two hundred men of employment.

The loss of the mills fell heavily on the Water Power Company and the industrious mechanics who occupied them. Nearly all the tools the latter had and the lumber connected with the property proved a total loss. Only seven or eight thousand dollars was insured on the whole property.

The escape of the Williams saw mill from destruction was a fortunate circumstance, as it was of great value in rebuilding, which was commenced immediately. The first building erected was a machine shop, on a substantial foundation of stone, with brick partitions dividing the tenements passing from the foundation through the roof, making it more substantial and secure against the spreading of fire. This was completed in December of the same year, at which time a foundation was laid for a substantial and large block of saw mills, which were erected in the following season. The improvements were made with promptness and energy by Henry Williams, an active and efficient agent for the Water Power Company.

A lot of land containing twelve acres was purchased by the city this year on the north side of Winthrop street, on the top of "Burnt Hill," of Vassall D. Pinkham, for a public cemetery. The lot cost twelve hundred dollars. It was accurately surveyed and lotted by George H. Vose, who made a large plan of his survey. Half of the ground was subject to sale for family lots at the

moderate sum of ten dollars per lot; the other half was devoted to public use for burials without charge for land. The cemetery was named "Mount Pleasant," from which hereafter "Burnt Hill" should take the name of "Mount Pleasant."

The Somerset and Kennebec Railroad Company was chartered August 10, 1848, to build a road from Carratunk falls in Solon, through Skowhegan to Waterville, with a right to extend the same to Augusta if the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company should not locate and make their road to the latter place within the time limited in their charter, which required a location within five years and building within ten. This condition in the Somerset charter, imposed by hostile railroad interest, was considered unjust, and delayed action for some years. An attempt was made, in 1851, to amend the charter so as to permit the road to be extended to Augusta without waiting for the Penobscot road to build on an informal location which had been hastily made on the last day of the limited time.

The Somerset and Kennebec corporation was organized March 30, 1852, at Kendall's Mills, when eight directors were elected.¹ David Bronson was chosen president and Samuel P. Shaw treasurer. At the next session of the legislature, in the summer of that year, the company again applied for an amendment of their charter. This time their prayer was strengthened by two thousand seven hundred petitioners residing up and down the river, and was met by fifteen hundred remonstrants, dwelling chiefly along the lines of hostile roads. A lengthy hearing was had by the committee on railroads. The case was argued with great ability by Lot M. Morrill for the petitioners, and with skill and somewhat of bitterness by W. B. S. Moor for the remonstrants. Moor was largely interested in the Penobscot road, and was desirous of driving the best bargain he could with the "upper" or "lower route" for assistance in building. He taunted Augusta with "grass growing in her streets," in consequence of the success of the "back route" policy, and threatened Portland "to put hot rocks around her" by running past that city without calling. This was to be accomplished by uniting with and extending the "upper route" from Danville.

The committee decided in favor of the amendment and reported

¹ D. Bronson, L. M. Morrill, E. Frye, J. Eaton, S. P. Shaw, W. Conner, A. Coburn and E. McLellan.

a bill. Then came a memorable legislative contest in which might prevailed over right. The amendment was resisted chiefly on the ground that the Penobscot parties had a right to build between Waterville and Augusta, and another road should not be chartered over their location or parallel to it, even on the opposite side of the Kennebec. It was answered that they had no right to locate up and down the river, as they were to "start from some point" between the south line of Gardiner and north line of Waterville, and "from that point" to go to the city of Bangor; and again, that they had no intention of building to Augusta, as it was conceded if they connected with the Androscoggin and Kennebec road they would stop at Waterville, and if they connected with the Kennebec and Portland road it would be by the Somerset road. They would not in any event build beyond Waterville. During the pendency of the negotiation for a connection, and in order to obtain more favorable terms, they desired to preserve their location and exclusive rights, while the "back route" interest generally was hoping to defeat the Somerset road altogether or compel it to unite with their line at Waterville, upon the broad gauge, thus connecting the upper Kennebec with tide waters at Portland rather than Augusta.

It was a question of personal and local interests against the natural right of the Kennebec valley to preserve and foster, by increased facilities, the intercourse and business which had existed unobstructed ever since the settlement of the country. So manifestly unjust and selfish was this opposition that extraordinary measures, known only to legislative management, were resorted to, which resulted in the defeat of the bill. The Penobscot road was allowed a further time, until December of the same year, to locate. This was obtained under the representation that some amendment of the location east of the Kennebec was needed, and it was said that assurances were given that no change would be made west of the river. But to the surprise of the Somerset road, the crossing of the Kennebec by the Penobscot road was changed from Waterville to Kendall's Mills, and a location along side of the Somerset line made from the former to the latter place. It was said this would defeat the Somerset road. One of the leading spirits in the movement had declared that he would plant a battery at Kendall's Mills that would "blow the Somerset railroad to ——" destruction. This section of their road was

called, from this circumstance, "Moor's Battery." The Penobscot road having been started up the river from Waterville, the location below to Augusta was necessarily abandoned, and at the next session of the legislature the restriction preventing the location of the Somerset road to Augusta was removed without opposition.

Efforts were now made to build the road, and favorable proposals were received for construction. The towns interested were canvassed for subscriptions to the stock. To raise the necessary sum the more readily, it was proposed by the Kennebec and Portland road to take a lease of the Somerset road for twenty years, paying six per cent. upon its cost, and if the earnings should exceed the stipulated sum, after deducting the running expenses, the surplus was to be divided equally between the two roads. This was regarded as very favorable for the Somerset road, as the Kennebec road was then in good credit. The cost of the road, without equipment, was estimated at \$700,000. The construction was contracted for at a rate within the estimate, to take effect when \$300,000 cash subscriptions should be made. This sum was subscribed by the first of June, 1853. Augusta furnished \$75,000—one-fourth part of the amount. The construction was commenced about the 15th of June, on the east side of the river in Augusta, and was prosecuted with varying success until January, 1857, when it was opened to public travel to Skowhegan.

The Augusta Gas Light Company was incorporated March 9, 1853, at the instigation of Col. Lawrence of Portsmouth, N. H. The company was soon after organized by the choice of Joseph C. Potts of Trenton, N. J., Col. Lawrence, Harrison Baker, Darius Alden and J. W. North, directors. Harrison Baker was chosen president, and J. W. North clerk and treasurer. A contract was made with Joseph C. Potts and A. H. Vancleve of Trenton to erect the works at \$50,000, payable in stock of the company at par. Their contract was completed and the city first lighted with gas October 26th of the same year. The Hallowell Gas Light Company was incorporated April 8, 1854, and the works were built the same year for the sum of \$30,000, by the same company which built the Augusta works. In 1855 the two companies were united under the name of the Augusta and Hallowell Gas Light Company, by act of February 1st of that year, under which name it continued until it was changed to Augusta

Gas Light Company, by act of February 4, 1867. The streets of Augusta were first lighted with gas in 1859, the city having erected twenty lamps at an expense of \$387.50.

One hundred years having elapsed since the settlement of Augusta by the erection of Fort Western, in 1754, a public meeting was held at Darby Hall, on the evening of May 23d, to consider the subject of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the settlement on the following fourth of July. The city council had previously made an appropriation for the purpose, and invited the citizens to coöperate with them by a committee and by the voluntary contributions of the citizens. A committee of citizens was appointed at this meeting to act with a committee of the city government, and a resolution was passed requesting the city council to enlarge their appropriation so as to cover "all the requirements of an adequate celebration, one which shall do credit and honor to the city."

The propriety of the expense being wholly born by the city was so apparent that the necessary appropriation was made, and numerous committees were appointed to subdivide the labor of a grand celebration. The Hon. Nathan Weston, a distinguished descendant of one of the oldest and most respectable families of the early settlers, was selected as orator for the occasion. The committee on invitations addressed the natives of Augusta abroad, inviting them to "return to the spot of their nativity and participate in the festivities of the day." The members of the city governments of Hallowell and Gardiner were invited to be present. The fire departments of various cities and towns were requested to attend with their engines and compete for prizes to be awarded "for superiority of playing." The floral procession, dinner, fireworks, antiquities, music and decorations were all confided to appropriate committees.

The festivities commenced on the fourth day of July, at sunrise, with the ringing of bells and discharge of cannon. The day was bright and warm; not a cloud was seen in the sky. As the morning wore away people came flocking into the city in large numbers, and a company of "Augusta Fantastics" appeared in carriages, in grotesque costumes of various descriptions, representing "all sorts of people" of very antique appearance, to the great delight and amusement of the spectators. This was followed by a like company on horses, of equally fantastic appearance, from

Gardiner, led by a former resident of Augusta. At ten o'clock a procession was formed, under direction of Ai Staples, chief marshal; with several assistants, on Winthrop, near State street, which moved through the principal streets, across Kennebec bridge, around Fort Western, and thence to the ground in front of the State House. The procession was of great length. It was led by a cavalcade of citizens, with music by the Augusta Band. The fire companies of Augusta and other places were present in uniform with their machines.

The chief feature of attraction was the floral part of the procession. This numbered twenty representations, commencing with the "Floral Queen," drawn in a carriage beautifully decorated as the Temple of Liberty, with a dome of evergreen surmounted by a towering pyramidal bouquet of flowers, and ended with a pleasure carriage filled with little girls prettily decorated. Our limits will not admit of a full description. We select a few as specimens: number four, "Bird's Nest," appropriately trimmed, and containing "two perfect gems of children." Number six, "Ship of State," drawn by four horses, surmounted by evergreen wreaths, uniting in the center with the motto, "The Union," and directly below this the glorious words, "These sister States must never be severed." The young ladies representing the States were appropriately dressed, the northern in green tunics, the southern in blue, the middle in pink, the western in buff. Number nine, "Pleasure Party," representing eighty young ladies drawn in Cony's "Rough and Ready." Number sixteen, "The Buds of Promise." These were represented by two little boys and girls drawn in a carriage by one donkey. Number nineteen, "The Pyramid." This was a fine specimen of floral skill and infantile beauty. The sides were filled with smiling young faces and all sorts of flowers, and on the top sat a little child, who sustained the dignity of her position with great composure and becoming mien. This was drawn by ten oxen garlanded with flowers.¹ The display of youthful beauty, fresh and ruddy, the

¹ Kennebec Journal, July 6, 1854. The representations were as follows: 1. Floral Queen. 2. Goddess of Liberty. 3. May Queen. 4. Bird's Nest. 5. The Seasons. 6. Ship of State. 7. Italian Flower Girl. 8. Morn and Night. 9. Pleasure Party. 10. Faith, Hope and Charity. 11. Shepherd and Shepherdess. 12. Thirteen original Colonies. 13. Horn of Plenty. 14. The Moss-Covered Bucket. 15. The Indian Group. 16. The Buds of Promise. 17. The Know Nothing. 18. Little Boys as Archers. 19. The Pyramid. 20. Little Girls.

profusion of flowers tastefully arranged, and the apt representations beautifully set forth, was a rich and rare sight, eliciting general admiration.

At the gateway entrance to the State House grounds a platform, festooned with evergreens, was erected for the orator. In front, upon the amphitheatre of terraces ascending to the State House, a large concourse of people was assembled, while the colonnade of the building was crowded with ladies. Here the exercises commenced by a fervent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Wheelock Craig, a native of Augusta and grandson of Elias Craig, one of the early settlers. The Declaration of Independence was read by Benjamin A. G. Fuller, whose father was one of the most public spirited citizens of Augusta. Judge Weston then stood up before the assembled multitude, surrounded by many of the descendants of the early settlers, himself a noble specimen of their number, illustrating, in his character and elevated standing, the full force of the beneficent operation of our free institutions. He delivered with "grace, emphasis and effect" the oration, a "finished production," combining "an interesting sketch of the early settlement of Augusta with a variety of reminiscences, personal and otherwise, connected therewith."

At the close of the exercises the procession reformed and proceeded to Montgomery place, in front of the mansion house erected by Judge Fuller, where bountiful tables were spread under overhanging elms. Hon. Samuel Cony, mayor of the city, and a grandson of Dr. Daniel Cony, an early settler, presided, assisted by ten vice presidents.¹ Rev. Wheelock Craig was Chaplain and William T. Johnson toast-master. After dinner the usual number of regular toasts was announced. We notice two :

Our City—May its flowing waters be the only element that shall ever divide it.

The Cities and Towns of our valley—Nature connects them by a river—Art by bands of iron. May they remain fraternally united as long as iron endures or water runs.

The regular toasts were succeeded by a song, written by Joseph A. Homan, upon "The men of old lang syne." We quote a verse :

¹ Vice presidents—James W. Bradbury, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, Joseph H. Williams, Joseph Baker, Joseph J. Eveleth, Lot M. Morrill, James W. North, James Bridge, William R. Smith, George Williams.

We need no proud heraldic boast—
 No long ancestral line—
 To stamp with tinselled blazonry
 The names of old lang syne!
 The storied names—immortal names—
 The names of old lang syne;
 True worth alone ennobles them—
 The names of old lang syne.

The president, after the song, in a few remarks said, that "among the felicities of the occasion I esteem it the chief, that we have been permitted to listen to an orator whose memory covers a large portion of the time since the foundation of this place," and gave the following sentiment:

The Orator of the day—This anniversary bears testimony that time has dealt kindly with him; though the frosts of seventy winters have bleached his locks, they have failed to quench the fire of that genius, to impair the vigor of that intellect, or dim the polish of that culture which illustrated the early judicial annals of Maine. May the evening of his days be as serene and happy as the morning was useful to his State and honorable to himself.

The Judge responded briefly and happily. Then came toasts, speeches and poetry, until at length lowering clouds overspread the heavens and rain began to descend, which quickly dispersed the festive gathering.

Benjamin A. G. Fuller toasted *Our Returned Natives*, and spoke of them in prose and verse. We quote a few lines aptly descriptive of the various places and employments from which they came:

From bustling traffic, or luxurious ease,
 From contest stern, for glory or for fees,
 From lures of wealth, or mad pursuit of fame,
 From hunting titles, or from hunting game,
 From stroke of anvil, din of wheel and saw,
 From dusty volumes of black letter law,
 From patient visits at the *patient's* bed,
 Lest nature work the *cure* they so much dread;
 From pulpits lighted by celestial fire,
 From household hearths whose charms can never tire,
 From California's mines of golden ore,
 From naval cruisers by the Afric's shore,
 From Fashion's empire, I had almost said,
 (But Fashion reigns wherever mortals tread;)
 From these, and more, upon this gladsome day,
 For purer pleasures they have turned away.
 With bounding steps to greet this morn the home,
 "Sweet Home" of youthful days, they gladly come,
 And gather at the native hearth again,
 One mighty, joyous, grateful, household train.

The fire companies, after the festive ceremonies were concluded, repaired to the wharves, where a trial of the machines was had. They played horizontally through two hundred feet of hose, with the following results: Waterville, No. 3, played one hundred and ninety feet; Fire King of Gardiner, one hundred and sixty-five feet nine inches; Tiger of Hallowell, one hundred and sixty-one feet three inches; Atlantic, No. 3, of Augusta, one hundred and ninety-four feet ten inches. The last tub, however, did not compete for the prizes, which were awarded, 1st, A silver trumpet, elaborately ornamented, valued at one hundred dollars, to Waterville, No. 3. 2d, Silver trumpet, valued at fifty dollars, to Fire King of Gardiner. 3d, A silk banner, bearing the national ensign, to Tiger of Hallowell. The presentation was made in front of Winthrop Hall, by Lot M. Morrill in behalf of the city, whose speech was responded to by Josiah H. Drummond of the Waterville, George M. Atwood of the Fire King and the foreman of the Tiger.

A magnificent display of fireworks from the grounds of the United States Arsenal, in the evening, closed the observances of the day. Twenty-two pieces of elaborate composition were embraced in the pyrotechnic display.

The "Boston Journal" and "Traveller" had each a reporter in the city during the day. They wrote in very complimentary terms of the celebration, particularly of the floral procession. "The whole display," remarked the former, "was one of rare beauty and good taste;" and alluding to the females who adorned the procession, he wrote, "Augusta may well point to her daughters and say, 'these are my jewels.'"

In August, 1852, Congress, through the exertions of James W. Bradbury, then a senator from Maine, appropriated six thousand dollars to remove obstructions in the Kennebec river between the United States Arsenal in Augusta and Lovejoy's narrows. George Williams of Augusta was appointed to expend this money, under direction of Col. Smith of the army, who was superintending the construction of Fort Knox at Bucksport. Col. Smith came to Augusta, and after ascertaining the nature of the obstructions—chiefly gravel beds and boulders—and the force of the current, became satisfied that if the gravel beds could be stirred up, they would be removed by the current and deposited in the deep places in the bed of the river, while the large rocks, although deeply

imbedded, could be lifted out and floated off by the buoyant power of the tide acting upon suitably constructed boats; and for this purpose he directed the construction of two boats, of about one hundred tons each, with decks, to be fastened ten feet apart with heavy timbers across them, on which, in the center, was placed a platform with a windlass. In operating, the boats were so anchored as to bring the platform over the rock to be removed, in which a hole was drilled and a heavy iron bar inserted, with a cleft and wedge in the end; as the bar was driven in, the wedge tightened it in the rock. At low water the bar was fastened to the windlass by a heavy chain, and the rising tide lifted the boats with the suspended rock, and it was floated off. The bar was removed from its confinement in the rock by a succession of smart blows, causing a vibration which loosened the wedge, when it was drawn out. By this simple apparatus an easily controlled lifting power of two hundred tons could be exerted.

For the purpose of breaking the gravelly bottom, so that the current could operate upon it, a large harrow of fifty feet spread, with heavy cast iron teeth, two and a half feet long, shaped like a cultivator's teeth, was constructed and placed under the boats, secured by heavy timbers so that it could be adjusted at pleasure. When this was in position, by the aid of a steam tug it was drawn down the channel to plow up the bed. This proved, upon trial, a failure, by reason of the numerous boulders rising above and preventing its action upon the bed of the channel. Many of these rocks were deeply imbedded and stuck up a foot or two above the bottom, making it very uneven. With the boats these were easily removed, and the loosened gravel fell into the holes they made, deepening the channel.

This part of the operation was very successful. Heavy rocks of many tons weight were taken out of the channel in front of the wharves in Hallowell, and some near Lovejoy's narrows. One, supposed to be a rock, was fastened to at the latter place, when the rising tide snapped the chains. Additional chains were provided and it was tried again; the boats were sunk deep in the water, when the windlass gave way and they rose with a heavy rebound. It was then ascertained that the boats had been fastened to a nipple of the ledge which formed the bottom of the river, and it was "capped" with powder, reducing it below the reach of vessels. Great improvement was made in the channel,

at little expense, by the removal of the rock, and a committee of Congress this year reported an appropriation of six thousand five hundred dollars to complete the work, which passed the House by a vote of ninety-five to seventy-five, but was not reached in the Senate at that session, and from some cause subsequently failed. The bar at Sheppard's point, which turned the channel in its crooked course by the shore, was left undisturbed until operations were renewed in 1867.

Political parties at this time were in a transition state. The whigs and temperance men assembled in caucus and nominated Thomas Little for mayor. The democrats, with some whigs and anti-temperance men, nominated Sewall Lancaster, a whig. On the day of election no choice was made; a second trial was had with like result. The democrats then nominated Samuel Cony, and Lancaster withdrew. The third trial resulted in the election of Cony.¹ Temperance issues had some influence on the election. In September, Samuel Titcomb and Edward Fenno were nominated by the whigs for representatives, and Samuel Cony, the mayor, and his brother, Robert A. Cony, were nominated by the democrats. Titcomb and Fenno, however, were elected by large majorities.²

Gov. SAMUEL CONY was born in Augusta. He is a son of Gen. Samuel Cony and grandson of Dr. Daniel Cony. He was graduated at Brown University in 1829; read law with Hiram Belcher at Farmington, and was admitted to practice in 1832. He settled in Oldtown, where he practiced his profession, and was elected to the legislature in 1835. In 1839 he was chosen a member of Gov. Fairfield's council, and in 1840 was appointed Judge of Probate for Penobscot county, which office he held for seven years, until he was appointed Land Agent of Maine in 1847. This office he retained until his election, in 1850, as State Treasurer, when he removed to Augusta. He held, by successive elections, the office of treasurer for five years, the constitutional limit. Upon the death of Thomas W. Smith, president of the Augusta Bank, he was elected to that office. He had been a member of the democratic party from his youth up, but, under the presidency of Buchanan,

¹ The votes were as follows: 1st, Little, 424; Lancaster, 415; scattering, 94. 2d, Little, 444; Lancaster, 421; scattering, 21. 3d, Cony, 527; Little, 426.

² Titcomb, 702; Fenno, 674. S. Cony, 440; R. A. Cony, 372.

he sided with Judge Douglas on the Lecompton question and other slavery issues. He supported Douglas for the presidency in 1860. When the rebellion broke out his sympathies were with the government, and when the republicans of Augusta, in 1861, proposed to unite with the democrats on a joint ticket for representatives, in order to do away with party feeling and bring the people unitedly to the support of government in the pending struggle, the democrats declined to unite upon Cony, and selected a man more partizan. The next year the republicans nominated and elected him to the legislature over the regular democratic candidate. From that time he has ranked with the republicans, and the next year, 1863, was nominated and elected by them Governor of the State. This office he filled by successive elections the three following years, during which the great rebellion was brought to a close. Gov. Cony is the second citizen of Augusta who has filled the gubernatorial chair. He was conspicuous for his devotion to the cause of the Union during the rebellion.

In the hasty repairs of the dam, in 1846, by Samuel Kendall, the water was unfavorably high, and the last piece of crib work put in did not rest firmly on the bottom. It appeared to be held up by rocks, or unevenness of the ledge, or protruding timbers of the old dam deep under water, which could not be removed. However, it was finished, but always had a considerable leak under it. Indeed, the section settled some two or three feet, in the course of two or three years, and was raised by building upon it. It was regarded as insecure and was to have been strengthened this year, but before the water was sufficiently low for that purpose, on June 11th, it was perceived to be gradually giving way, and before twenty-four hours had elapsed about one hundred feet was swept out, drawing off the pond to nearly a level with the river below. As soon as the water subsided repairs were commenced, under the direction of Samuel Parker of Skowhegan. The breach was filled with crib work of timber, firmly tied and fastened with iron bolts instead of treenails which Kendall had used, and sheet piling of timber was placed on the lower side, making it tight, to guard against injury from the reacting water. The whole was ballasted with an immense weight of stones, which were drawn on to the dam by horse and ox teams, and floated to it in boats from up and down the river. A large part of the old sections were backed up by cribs of timber

heavily ballasted. Some of the cribs in the dam were forty feet deep. The cost of the repairs amounted to over twenty thousand dollars. Just as they were completed, and before the derricks used upon the work could be removed, a high freshet came to try its strength.

At an early hour Friday night, October 12, 1855, it commenced raining and continued without cessation until Saturday night. For twenty-four hours it rained as it had seldom rained before. It was computed that five inches of water fell. The river commenced rising rapidly, and at five o'clock Sunday afternoon had risen twenty-one feet, within eighteen inches of the highest point of the great freshet of 1832. The dam rode out the flood gallantly, without injury. Indeed, but little if any damage was done at Augusta. The railroad bridge was threatened, the boarding broken, and some of the arch timbers at the ends resting upon the piers were worn by the logs beating against them, and the upper bridge, on Bond's brook, floated up from its abutments. At Skowhegan and Anson bridges, mills and houses were swept away. On the Sandy river, at Farmington, the flood was more destructive and exceeded any at this time on record.

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON was nominated by the republicans this year for mayor, and elected over Daniel Williams, democrat. Mr. Patterson is a son of Capt. Samuel Patterson, a master mariner, who lived in the old monitor-roofed house on Arsenal street, near the foundry. His grandfather was Capt. James Patterson, a master mariner, who sailed in the employment of the Howards, and married Margaret, daughter of Judge James Howard, in 1763. This was the first marriage solemnized at Cushnoc. His great grandfather was Dea. David Patterson, who settled at St. Georges river, in 1736, with the Howards, John North and others, on the lands of Gen. Waldo. Mr. Patterson had been a number of years selectman, was city treasurer for five years, and was again elected mayor in 1865 and 1867. He was a number of years one of the assessors for the city.

The questions of temperance and slavery were at this time agitating and dividing the whig and democratic parties. Since the death of Gov. Lincoln, in 1829, the democrats had, with the exception of three years, ruled the State. A severe contest in a convention of the party in 1849, resulted in the nomination and

election of John Hubbard of Hallowell for Governor. The contest engendered some uneasy and distracting feelings, which, together with the Governor's views on the subject of slavery, not in accord with the views of some influential members of his party, and the decided stand on the side of temperance which he had taken in presiding at a State temperance convention, kept alive and increased the irritation. This so divided and weakened the democrats that William G. Crosby, the whig candidate, prevailed over Hubbard in 1852, and over Albert Pillsbury, the democratic candidate, in 1853. In the latter year, at the democratic convention held at Bangor, some of the members, under the lead of Anson P. Morrill of Readfield, "bolted" the Pillsbury nomination, on temperance grounds, and nominated and supported Morrill, their leader, for governor. The "free soil" party, which made opposition to slavery and its extension into free territory, their bond of union, nominated Dr. Ezekiel Holmes of Winthrop. In the legislature the same year, both the whigs and democrats were divided on the questions of slavery and temperance. The fragments of the divided parties coalesced, for the time being, to elect a United States senator and effect other objects in relation to which they fraternized. From this union came the embryo of a new party.

In 1854, the anti-temperance or "liberal" part of the democrats assembled in mass convention in Portland, and nominated Shepard Cary of Houlton, an out-spoken opposer of the "Maine law" and anti-slavery movement, for governor. The "regular democracy" met at the same place and nominated Albion K. Parris. The whigs soon after, at the same city, nominated Isaac Reed of Waldoborough. The partial success of Anson P. Morrill, in the previous year, induced his friends to try him again this year, and a "Morrill convention" of the "bolting democrats" nominated him at Portland, and a free soil convention at Lewiston adopted him as their candidate, and a temperance convention at Portland placed him on their ticket.

With four candidates in the field, one of whom was nominated by three distinct organizations, an active and spirited canvass followed, in which it was sought to array in opposition the elements in the questions of slavery and temperance represented by two opposing candidates, Morrill and Cary; while the "regular" whigs and democrats endeavored to hold their

party strength and save their organizations from threatened disruption, which soon came upon the former and ultimately upon the latter.

The contest resulted in no election by the people. Morrill had the largest number of votes, but lacked a few of an election.¹ He was, however, chosen by the legislature. This was in the second year of President Pierce's administration, when the slavery policy of the south was being developed, which became paramount in electing Buchanan in 1857, and culminated in the rebellion in 1861. In other States men were breaking way from the old parties and forming a new party, called the "Republican party," on the pending issues growing out of the slavery question, and with a view to the presidential contest of 1856. The members of the legislature, adopting the name of "republicans," assembled on the sixth day of February, 1855, and invited "the people of the State, without distinction of former political parties, who are in favor of a prohibitory liquor law and opposed to the further extension of slavery and the encroachments of the slave power, to assemble at Augusta on the 22d of February, to consider the expediency of nominating a candidate for governor to be supported at the next State election, choose a State committee, and transact any other business necessary to further organize the republican party of the State."

At the appointed time the convention assembled, composed mostly of whigs and democrats, who united with the free soil and temperance parties in a satisfactory platform on the questions of slavery and temperance, and formed the republican party of Maine. The convention renominated Anson P. Morrill for governor.

At the winter session of the legislature, in 1855, the new party passed a stringent prohibitory liquor law. In June following an attempt to enforce it in Portland created a riot, which was quelled by the city authorities firing upon the rioters, by which a man was killed. This created considerable excitement and entered into the gubernatorial canvass. Samuel Wells was nominated by the democrats for governor, and Isaac Reed by a remnant of the former whig party. A heated contest ensued, in which a

¹ The vote of Augusta was for Morrill, 523; Cary, 244; Reed, 219; Parris, 151. Vote for representatives stood, for Samuel Titcomb, 702, Edward Fenno, 674, on the Morrill and Reed tickets; Samuel Cony, 441, Robert A. Cony, 372, on the Cary and Parris tickets.

direct issue was made on the liquor law, resulting in no election by the people.¹ The Senate was strongly democratic, and the democrats and whigs coalesced and overpowered the republicans in the House. The republican candidates for representatives in Augusta, James A. Bicknell and Sylvanus Caldwell, were defeated by Benjamin A. G. Fuller, democrat, and Daniel C. Stanwood, whig.² The republicans also lost the senators in Kennebec, and Sewall Lancaster, whig, was elected county attorney over R. H. Vose, republican. Even the time-honored county treasurer, Daniel Pike, received a less number of votes than Sewall N. Watson, his democratic opponent, but a mistake in Watson's name on some ballots saved to Pike the election.

When the legislature assembled, Samuel Wells, of the constitutional candidates, was elected governor, and the constitutional amendment providing for the election of sheriffs and other county officers was found to have been adopted. The amendment provided for *filling vacancies*, until an election, by appointment of the governor and council. Gov. Wells, however, appointed his friends to offices already filled by incumbents whose terms had not expired. John A. Pettingill of Augusta was appointed sheriff of Kennebec, an office which Benjamin H. Gilbreth held, and Francis Davis register of probate, which Joseph Burton held. Gov. Wells' right to make these and like appointments was questioned and resisted. Two sets of officers were acting or claiming to act. Pettingill, on the 29th of January, demanded the keys and possession of the jail. Gilbreth refused, and kept possession by bolts and bars, and Pettingill ordered and effected a forcible entry with a sheriff's *posse*. Burton, the register, refused to surrender his office, but Davis, the new appointee, took possession against remonstrance and protest.

In Cumberland county two sheriffs appeared in court each claiming to act, and the new sheriff, by Judge Howard and Mr. Clifford, his counsel, urged upon Judge Davis, who presided, a decision of the case. The decision was made, and in favor of the old sheriff, and reaffirmed at a subsequent term of the court. This decision so irritated the State authorities that the arbitrary measure of a summary removal of the Judge, by address of the

¹ Morrill had 51,189 votes; Wells, 48,100; Reed, 10,625. The vote of Augusta, for Morrill, 657; Wells, 553; Reed, 260.

² Votes, Fuller, 799; Stanwood, 810; Bicknell, 665; Caldwell, 673.

legislature, was undertaken and carried through by a party vote. Rufus Choate appeared as counsel for Judge Davis, and resisted in eloquent terms the extraordinary proceedings. The judgeship made vacant by the removal was abolished. These and other obnoxious acts of the party in power gave the State, at the next election, to the republicans, visiting the democrats with an overwhelming defeat. Hannibal Hamlin was elected governor over Wells by seventeen thousand majority, and the House and Senate were strongly republican.

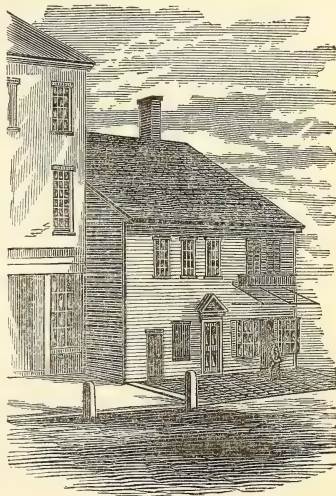
Among the first acts passed by the legislature when assembled was one restoring the judgeship abolished by the democrats, and on the same day of its approval Gov. Hamlin nominated Judge Davis to the restored office, and the executive council duly confirmed the nomination. Gov. Hamlin, during the same session of the legislature, was elected United States Senator, and resigned the gubernatorial chair, which devolved upon Joseph H. Williams of Augusta, President of the Senate, who with marked ability and to general acceptance discharged the duties of the office for the remainder of the year.

ALBERT G. DOLE, democrat, was elected mayor this year, over Joseph W. Patterson, republican. The influences which gave success to the democrats in the gubernatorial election of the previous year still continued, and were felt and prevailed in the city election. Albert G. Dole is a son of the late John Dole of Alna, and a brother of Carlton Dole, who resided some years in Augusta. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1832; studied law; came to Augusta from Alna in 1847, and purchased the house on Montgomery place built by his brother Carlton, who removed from town about that time. Mr. Dole continued to reside in Augusta until 1863, when he removed to Manchester, N. H., and in 1865 to a farm in Vassalborough, where he resided for a few years and then removed to Manchester, where he now resides.

Meonian Building was erected this year on Water street. It was four stories high on Water street and six on Fore street. The lower stories were finished for stores, the story above for offices and the two upper stories for a public hall. This was fifty feet wide by seventy-five long and twenty-seven high, with galleries hung on two sides and one end. The ante-room through which the hall was approached was twenty feet wide and fifty feet long and twelve feet high. The name Meonian given to the hall

is derived from *Maonia*, a county of Asia Minor. At the time the hall was regarded as "an ornament and convenience to the city," and "the stores were more capacious than any which had been built in the city, and in architectural ornament they were superior to any which had been attempted for mercantile purposes." The "Eustis or Burton house" was removed and Meonian Building erected on its site. We give a cut of it, from a daguerreotype by Holcomb, taken to preserve the location just before its removal in 1856. It was then the oldest building on Water street.

The estimate in which land was held on Water street in 1789, four years after the street was laid out, appears from the conditions of a deed of indenture, formally drawn of the lot, fifty feet on the street and running to the river, on which the house stood. It was from Joseph and Hannah North to William Eustis of Boston, Gent., and described the lot as one on which "said Eustis is erecting a valuable building at his own expense." The first term of the indenture was for ten years, at a rent of £2 14s. per annum, subject to an appraisal of the building by "three indifferent men" at the end of the term, and if Joseph and Han-



BURTON HOUSE, BUILT 1789—TAKEN DOWN IN 1856.

nah North did not see fit to take the building at the appraisal, said Eustis was to have the land for an additional term of ten years, at a rent to be appraised, but not to be less than £2 14s. This process was to be continued for each succeeding term of ten years, until a hundred years should be completed and ended.

Eustis finished the building with an apartment for a shop in the northerly end, in which James Burton traded and kept the post office during the time he was postmaster. Rev. Daniel Stone, after his marriage, boarded with Burton, and occupied the southeast chamber; and some of the magnates in attendance upon court when in session in town boarded with Burton. The clapboards with which the building was covered were shaved and fastened

with clout-headed wrought nails, and the floor of the shop was laid with one and a half inch plank, fastened with treenails or wooden pins. The timber was of large size, some of which was used to make ornamental brackets placed in Meonian Hall. The building and lot passed into Dr. Daniel Cony's hands by purchase of the lease, but was resold by him to Joseph and Hannah North.

James Buchanan was elected President of the United States this year. But Maine recorded a majority of twenty-five thousand votes against him and Fillmore combined. Augusta gave eight hundred and twenty votes for John C. Fremont, four hundred and thirty-two for James Buchanan, and forty-seven for Millard Fillmore. The democrats were so overjoyed at the result of the election that they illuminated their dwellings, and formed a public procession which paraded in the streets, and closed the festival with a "grand banquet" at Winthrop Hall in the evening. If amid their festivities a view of the future could have been had they would have been appalled at the dire calamities to the country which were to arise from the criminal weakness of their chieftain; but they were as profoundly ignorant of the deep significance of the signs of the times as were the mass of their fellow citizens. Within three months of the election, Thomas H. Benton delivered, on the 12th day of December, the opening lecture before the Augusta Lyceum, on the subject, "The Union, its danger and how to preserve it." He traced the history of disunion, and uttered prophetic words of warning. If he comprehended the designs of the southern leaders, as time developed them, he failed to make them known. Within sixteen months afterwards, on the 10th of April, 1858, he died.

The flattering anticipations of success which the friends of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad indulged upon its completion, in December, 1851, were far from being realized. The credit of the corporation for a while was kept good. The first bonds of the company were issued October 15, 1851, to complete the road to Augusta and pay its indebtedness; these sold readily, and were soon taken up at eighty-five cents on the dollar, but the day of dividends was postponed. To provide further for the indebtedness of the road another issue of bonds was made October 15, 1852. A part of them were sold at the price obtained for the first bonds and the balance pledged for money borrowed. This, with preferred stock, relieved the corporation from pressing liabilities.

In 1857 a "new preferred stock" was issued to provide rolling stock for the Somerset road, which the Kennebec company had engaged to run. In the meantime the Somerset road had been completed. In accomplishing the enterprise the corporation had resorted to first mortgage bonds, and the sum raised by these not proving sufficient a second issue was made, for which the original stock was received in part payment.

The financial troubles of the Kennebec road now—1857—became serious, and possession was yielded to the trustees of the bondholders, and the road was run for them by the directors, Reuel Williams acting as receiver of its earnings, which he disbursed as it was understood or agreed the law would distribute them. Under this arrangement the earnings were not sufficient to pay, in the order of distribution, the coupons on the city and town bonds, and the trustees received and disbursed the earnings, by officers and agents of their own appointment, until the second mortgage bondholders had foreclosed their mortgage and formed a new corporation, in 1864, named the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, when the road passed into their possession. The Somerset road, in the meantime, was run by the trustees of the Kennebec road, under arrangements made, from time to time, which proved satisfactory to neither corporation, and were a constant source of irritation and of injury to the business of both roads. The new corporation, prompted by the unfavorable connection heretofore existing, and with keen discernment of their true interest, leased the Somerset road for twenty years for thirty-six thousand dollars per year, thus practically consolidating the roads for that period of time.

James W. North was nominated by the republicans and elected mayor this year. He held the office, by successive elections, for four years. The republican party became strengthened in the State, and continued in the ascendancy in the city and State until the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, when it received new accessions and was for a time merged in the Union party, which carried the country triumphantly through the trying ordeal of the great rebellion.

An earthquake of unusual severity occurred on the 23d day of December, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. The ground trembled and buildings shook. The noise attending it, as heard by those in buildings at Augusta, was as of an immense

weight in the air moving from the south and descending diagonally through the roof with a rolling and crashing sound, inspiring a feeling of danger and an impulse to escape from it. The noise passed off to the north with a prolonged rumbling. It extended over a large part of the State. From Gardiner to Lewiston and Waterville the vibration of the earth was quite apparent and alarming. At the former place windows rattled, glass was broken, and occupants of houses and stores hurriedly escaped from them. At Lewiston chimneys were thrown down and the ceiling of the depot building shaken off. It was more severe than any earthquake which had occurred in Maine during the present century.

The Riverside Cemetery near Pettingill's corner was purchased this year. It is on original lot number twenty-eight, west of Bangor street, and extends west from that street to the railroad. It contains five and three-fourths acres, and was purchased of the heirs of the late Charles Williams for the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars. The ground has been laid into conveniently shaped lots, which are sold for family burials at the sum of ten dollars each.

The Fair of the State Agricultural Society was held in Augusta for the first time this year. This was the fourth fair of the society. Extensive preparation was made during the summer for its accommodation. A trotting park was graded and fenced at considerable expense, on the "Bowman lot," adjoining the State grounds, where the fair was opened Tuesday, September 21st. At the State House, which was used for the indoor part of the exhibition, a wooden addition was made to the rear of the building eighty-four feet long by fifty feet wide. The entries of stock were numerous, and the exhibition of fine cattle and horses superior to any before held in Maine. The manufacturer's departments of domestic industry and mechanic arts were fully represented, and the growing reputation of the State for productiveness was sustained and increased by these and the agricultural and horticultural display.

This fair proved more satisfactory and successful than any which had been held. The number of persons in attendance from all parts of the State, during the four days of the exhibition, was very large. At one time, during the ladies' equestrian exhibition, the number upon the grounds was variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand.

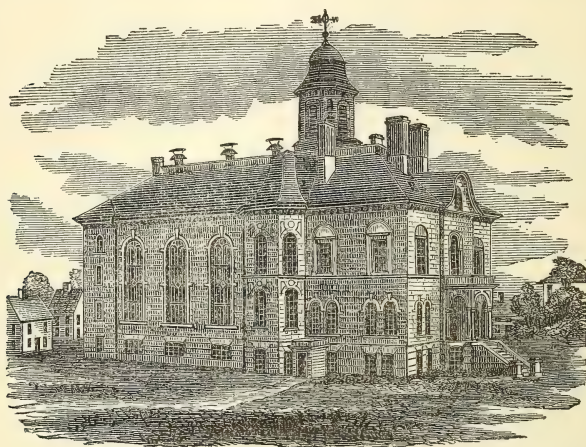
On Thursday evening of the exhibition, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, who afterwards became conspicuous as a leader of the great rebellion, and was then, as it was said, traveling at the north for the benefit of his health, appeared in the Representatives' Hall and addressed a large assembly on the subject of agriculture. His address was of marked ability, but it is curious to note the impression it made. The *Kennebec Journal* remarked, "To us it seemed like a speech intended as a bid for the presidency, with an agricultural collar and wristbands. Others regarded it as a sincere effort to steer clear of politics when it was hard to do so. Some regarded it as a softening of the form of Cuba annexation and the doctrines of free trade. There are others who regarded it as a masterly out-and-out agricultural address, and nothing else." Davis remained in town a day or two, as the guest of James W. Bradbury, who had been associated with him in the United States Senate. Subsequent events gave rise to the suspicion and charge that his visit to the Northern States was to ascertain their temper and means to prevent secession in the contingency of an outbreak.

The old jail, built in 1808, had served the county for a prison for nearly half a century, and was, in the opinion of the county commissioners, "wholly unfit for the purposes for which it was intended and used; more especially on account of the want of sufficient warmth, light, ventilation and cleanliness; it was inhuman, dangerous to life, and detrimental to health and good morals to imprison persons therein." They were also of opinion that public convenience and necessity demanded the erection of a new jail and house of correction, and, on the 21st day of May, 1857, voted "to proceed at once in the preliminary measures necessary to the erection" of a building of ample dimensions and great strength, conveniently arranged for keeping prisoners in separate cells, where they could be subject to improving and wholesome discipline and moral restraint, and where classification, and the cheerful reformatory influences of light, heat and cleanliness could be secured.

The county commissioners¹ proceeded with commendable caution in adopting measures for the erection of the new jail. The county of Androscoggin having just finished a jail at Auburn,

¹ John B. Clifford of Benton, Samuel Wood of Winthrop and William C. Barton of Windsor.

under the direction of G. J. F. Bryant, an architect of Boston, the commissioners, on the 4th of June, proceeded with some of the county officers to Auburn, where they met Mr. Bryant for the purpose of examining the jail. This visit resulted in employing Mr. Bryant to prepare two designs for a building, one adapted to the old jail lot the other to the court house lot. When these



KENNEBEC JAIL, 1858.

were finished, the one intended for the former was selected. The old jail lot was finely situated for the new building, but it was difficult to construct from it the necessary sewers at a reasonable expense. For this reason the "old court house lot," which was better situated for that purpose, was selected, and enlarged in the rear by the addition of the "Snow house lot," owned by John K. Killsa, and on the south by a lot occupied by Asaph Works. The estimated cost of erecting the building of brick was \$47,000, and \$53,000 for building of stone.

The commissioners having decided to build with stone, on the 11th of August invited proposals for the construction. On the 16th of September nine bids had been received and were opened, when it appeared that Charles Webb of Bath was the lowest, and the contract was awarded to him at \$52,287.¹ Mr. Webb immediately commenced erecting the building, and by the middle of November had the foundation wall nearly laid, when, on account

¹ The next lowest bid was \$55,995; the highest \$75,241.95.

of the severity of the weather, the work upon the walls was suspended until spring. Sheds were built near the lot in which stone was prepared during the winter, and the building was pushed forward with commendable dispatch during the following season, and finished in January, 1859. On the first day of February following it was opened for public inspection, and large numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to visit it. Judge Rice, Gov. Morrill, James G. Blaine and Sewall Lancaster, county attorney, delivered interesting and appropriate addresses on the occasion to those present, many of whom were ladies.

The building is symmetrical in form, imposing in appearance, and from the material of which it is constructed, iron, stone and brick, is of great durability and strength. It is one hundred and twelve feet in extreme length, fifty-eight feet eight inches in extreme breadth, and is thirty-nine feet six inches high from the ground. The inside is divided into three parts, front, middle and rear. The front is twenty-nine feet long by forty-eight feet eight inches wide, containing in the basement, eating, store and bathing rooms and store closet; in the second story is a parlor, sitting-room and office; in the third story, four sleeping-rooms; and in the attic, under a hipped roof, are four additional sleeping-rooms. The middle is nineteen feet wide and fifty-eight feet eight inches long, with semi-octagonal ends, and contains the kitchen in the basement, and a "guard and inspection room" over it thirty-three feet high, covered with a mansard or French roof, surmounted by an octagonal cupola. The rear is sixty-five feet long by forty-eight feet wide, and contains fifty-four cells in a block four stories high, and eight "privilege rooms" across the east end of the building. The cells are eight feet square and nine feet four inches high, excepting twelve in the second story, which are but three feet ten inches wide. The privilege rooms, or cells, are each nineteen feet long, eight feet wide and nine feet four inches high. The cells are reached by iron stairs connecting with galleries resting on iron brackets. The cell doors and windows are of iron, and each cell contains an iron bedstead and iron table, and has a ventilating flue with two registers, one near the floor and the other near the ceiling. The cells with the area surrounding them may be seen through eyelets from the office, where, secure from observation, the area and front of the cells may be seen.

The front of the building is ornamented with a spacious stone

portico, and the grounds on three sides are enclosed with a high iron fence on stone foundations. The cost of the ground and building completed was about sixty thousand dollars, which sum was raised by an issue of county bonds, dated April 1, 1858, and payable in from five to thirty years, the principal maturing annually in varying and increasing sums, from one thousand dollars in 1863 to four thousand four hundred dollars in 1888, when the longest bonds will mature.

For many years the Togus spring, situated in the town of Chelsea, had the reputation of relieving patients afflicted with scrofula, dyspepsia and chronic diseases, and was resorted to for the efficacy of its water. In the fall of 1858, Horace Beals, who resided at Rockland and had become wealthy by furnishing the United States with building stone, purchased the spring with a tract of surrounding land for the sum of four thousand dollars, with a view of erecting a large hotel and making a fashionable watering place. The locality at the time was anything but inviting in appearance. The land west of the spring was broken and rocky and covered with bushes and forest trees; on the east spread out a low meadow fringed with alders and scattering trees, with bunches of alders over its surface, and meandering through it was a sluggish brook brown with decayed vegetable matter. In this meadow, ten or twelve rods from the hard land and half that distance from the brook, the spring bubbled up, through soft ground which was overflowed in the fall and spring. At about eight feet from the surface a hard pan or ledge was reached through which the water came. From this a curbing was stoned up sufficiently high to prevent the meadow water from entering. Near the spring, on the edge of the meadow, huge boulders of granite lay here and there in heaps and scattered over the ground, their dark mossy and weather beaten surface giving a desolate appearance to the landscape. Situated near was a house reached by a rough and narrow roadway winding among the rocks. In this a few persons who resorted to the spring for the benefit of its waters were lodged and fed.

Mr. Beals, immediately after his purchase, commenced his improvements. He made a broad avenue through the grounds, and elevated a roadway, on the meadow, to the spring, which he covered with an ornamental house at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. He sunk and covered many of the rocks, split others and worked

them into a foundation for the hotel, which he immediately commenced and pushed rapidly forward to completion. So energetically was the work prosecuted that the house, completely and elegantly furnished, was opened for the reception of visitors on the 20th of June, 1859.

The house was large, containing one hundred and thirty-four rooms, many of them finished in suites after the latest fashion in the best hotels in the country. The dining and dancing halls were spacious and would accommodate many persons. The woods were cleared of the superabundant trees, leaving an open growth, free from under-wood, and were traversed by gravel walks. The place, unsightly at the commencement of his operations, had assumed at the conclusion an attractive and pleasing appearance. This was accomplished by great labor and at large expense, the whole outlay amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars.

The hotel was situated four and a half miles from Augusta and about the same distance from Hallowell and Gardiner. Each of these cities were ambitious to become "the great point of departure to the Togus Mineral Spring, of the hundreds and thousands" who were to visit it. Augusta was called upon to improve her road leading to it, which she made broader and smoother. Hallowell under its influence built a bridge across the river; and Gardiner talked of a plank road to accommodate the great influx of expected visitors. Visitors, however, in satisfactory numbers did not appear, and after a sickly existence of two or three seasons the hotel was closed. The receipts did not pay the expenses. It was a failure not altogether unforeseen by Mr. Beals. He was asked during the progress of the improvements why he did not abandon the undertaking, and replied that he had "toiled half through the swamp and it was more difficult to return than go on." The house remained closed to the public for some time, when Mr. Beals died, and the elegant furniture was sent to Boston and sold by his administratrix, and the house and land, in 1866, sold to the United States for a military asylum for disabled soldiers, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XVI.

FROM 1860 TO 1870.

The "shadows of coming events" which fell on the landscape of our history at former periods were now followed by the events themselves. Civil war, of gigantic proportions unknown in the history of any other nation, was inaugurated and prosecuted with varying success until it ended in the establishment of justice and right. Augusta, the capital and headquarters of the military power of the State, was quickened by it into unusual life and activity. The military preparations of enlisting, equipping and drilling men for the army, and the formation and movements of regiments, increased population and caused a continued activity and bustle during the war. The full history of the city in connection with this war we do not propose to record. We shall briefly notice some of the prominent events. We may be too near the mountain to obtain even an accurate outline, much less to discern the rapidly changing lights and shadows of its towering and craggy form.

The triumphant notes of successful war and established peace had scarcely ceased, when the torch of an incendiary laid in ashes the accumulated labor of years, desolating the city, which, however, arose again with magical quickness and in greater beauty. This had hardly been accomplished when the long looked for opportunity to fully improve the water power at the dam was presented, and embraced with a liberality and foresight which the checkered experience of the past was instrumental in fostering, and progress in the future with a reasonable certainty was secured. In the train of these overshadowing events came others of less note, yet important in themselves. The efforts to make the Kennebec bridge free were successful, and that toll-gathering barrier to intercourse and trade was removed. The channel of the river, by a liberal appropriation of the government, was deepened, giving a depth of water which must largely increase the interests of navi-

gation upon the river. A general renovation, in view of a new era, was begun, and confidence and encouragement were raising superstructures on the solid foundations of present and prospective prosperity and growth.

FREE BRIDGE. As the town increased in wealth and population a strong desire was manifested for a free bridge across the river. The Kennebec Bridge had long been productive, making large returns to the proprietors, and increasing travel, from year to year, was enhancing its value. Although the tolls were voluntarily reduced by the proprietors, from time to time, yet many persons, who had occasion frequently to cross, were restive under the expense, and the general feeling with business men that a toll bridge was a restriction upon trade induced an early effort to make the bridge free. As early as March 23, 1838, "an act to establish the Augusta Free Bridge," was obtained, by which the corporators,¹ with their associates, were authorized to build a bridge north of Kennebec Bridge and within ten rods therefrom. They were also authorized to purchase the Kennebec Bridge for the purpose of making it free. The difficulty of raising the necessary funds, and the purchase of shares in the Kennebec Bridge by some of the corporators, prevented anything being done at the time, and the charter expired by limitation. It was, however, revived and extended five years, with additional provisions, by the act of April 7, 1845. Yet the difficulty continued, and the town, at the annual meeting in 1847, appointed the selectmen, treasurer and town clerk a committee to confer with the proprietors of the Kennebec Bridge for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bridge could be hired for the use of the citizens for the ensuing year, and at what price, and to enquire further if the bridge could be purchased, and at what price. They were also to estimate the cost of establishing and running a free ferry at the town landing.

The conference of the committee with the proprietors of the bridge was without result, and another committee was appointed, to see if some arrangement could not be made by which the rates of toll could be made satisfactory to the inhabitants. This com-

¹ John H. Hartwell, William A. Brooks, Issachar Snell, Luther Severance, James Bridge, Robert A. Cony, Samuel Homans, George Cox, Thomas Little, W. K. Weston, S. Lancaster, Cyrus Briggs, John A. Pettingill and James A. Thompson.

mittee, like the former, did not accomplish anything, and a free ferry was started and sustained by subscription during the season, which seriously diminished the tolls upon the bridge. But this was too expensive to be long continued. In the meantime the charter for a free bridge again expired by limitation. The subject slumbered until the Gardiner bridge was chartered, and its erection commenced in 1852, when a new effort was made. In the winter following a petition was presented to the legislature for a charter, and hearing was had before a committee. Judge Emmons appeared for the petitioners and Reuel Williams in opposition, for the Kennebec Bridge.

Mr. Williams, in his remarks to the committee, gave briefly a history of the bridge. He spoke of the difficulties attending its erection, and said it never could have been built had it not been for the efforts of Judge Cony, who interested the land holders of Massachusetts in the enterprise, under the expectation that it would increase the value of their lands in this section of the State. He called attention to its cost, and its falling by reason of decay, without having been productive; noticed the difficulties in rebuilding, to aid which the legislature of Massachusetts granted twenty thousand dollars to be raised by lottery, which was abandoned after six thousand had been expended and but two thousand raised. It was finally rebuilt, and burned down, when the present bridge was erected. The assessors of Augusta valued the shares at one hundred and twenty dollars; they were worth two hundred dollars; were good property, and paid in 1852 twenty-four dollars and fifty cents per share. The tolls had averaged twenty dollars per share for years past, and the dividends would be worth twenty dollars a share, if no accident befel the bridge, for the nineteen years the charter had to run. The stock was owned in considerable sums by widows and orphans. With a charter for a bridge for ten years the petitioners had done nothing. The public were well accommodated, and but few individuals complained.

Judge Emmons, in answer, remarked, that the proprietors held their franchise for the convenience of the public, and subject to the condition that the public are as well convened as they can be in any other way. He maintained that the public demanded the accommodation of a free bridge, and that the proprietors of the present bridge appeared in opposition to the public interest. The petitioners ask that a charter may provide for purchasing the

Kennebec Bridge at the appraisal of disinterested men. Their property may be taken for public convenience. It was a common occurrence to take private property for public use. He was paid seventy-two dollars and fifty cents for three years dividend on one share of the present bridge. The self-sacrificing spirit of the original proprietors was praiseworthy. None of them are now remaining, and if the shares are in the hands of their families or descendants, and some of them are widows and orphans, they are among the most wealthy families of our land. The stock has paid them about one hundred per cent. every four years. The proprietors built for themselves and the public; they enjoyed it in their day, and left it, a valuable stock, to their children. The act of 1838 was defective, and some of the corporators bought into the present bridge. The petitioners ask that they may build a free bridge for public use at their own expense. The committee, upon consultation, gave the petitioners leave to withdraw.

The charter for a bridge over the Kennebec at Hallowell again started the project of a free bridge at Augusta, and a petition to the legislature was attended with better success than the former effort. Bridges having been authorized on the river below, the legislature were more ready to grant a charter for a free bridge at Augusta. Indeed, the feeling that toll bridges were a restriction upon intercourse and travel, which public policy required should be removed as soon as might be consistently with the private interests involved, was gaining favor, and, on the 15th of April, 1857, the Augusta Free Bridge Company was chartered,¹ with authority to purchase the Kennebec Bridge and franchise, at a sum "to be mutually agreed upon by the parties." Failing in this, three persons were to be appointed by a judge of the Supreme Court to make an appraisal, and should the proprietors decline to sell at an appraisal to be made in conformity with the provisions of the act, the Free Bridge Company were authorized to build a bridge between the south line of "Vose wharf" and a point within thirty feet of Kennebec Bridge, or within points ten rods north of the Kennebec Bridge. All necessary authority to take land for roads and abutments was provided. The bridge was to be free to stockholders, and toll was to be collected from others

¹ Corporators, John A. Pettingill, Joseph W. Patterson, Thomas Little, Hiram H. Hill, E. K. Robinson, William C. Barton and George M. Robinson. James A. Bicknell was afterwards admitted.

until from the sale of stock and receipts of tolls the cost of the bridge should be paid and a fund of fifteen thousand dollars provided to keep it in repair, when it was to be forever free. The company was authorized to sell to the city of Augusta, on certain conditions. The charter was ingeniously framed for making the bridge free, but when the sale of stock and receipts of tolls would accomplish so favorable a result it was impossible by ordinary foresight to determine.

The company organized on the 2d day of May, 1857. John A. Pettingill was elected president, James A. Bicknell clerk, and Joseph W. Patterson treasurer. An address was issued to the public calling for subscriptions to the stock, but for some cause the public did not adequately respond. Only six hundred shares of six dollars each were taken, and these were subscribed to by one hundred and ninety-eight individuals and firms. The next year the charter was amended, new members admitted,¹ and the stock subscription released, with a view to a new effort in another direction. Nothing was done until the fall of 1859, when the corporation voted to petition the legislature for further amendment of the charter, which was obtained with "an act to authorize the city of Augusta to loan its credit to the Augusta Free Bridge Company." This act was accepted by the corporation on the 3d day of March, 1860, the day of its passage. It provided for loaning the city credit to the company to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, on ten years time, for the erection of a bridge or the purchase of Kennebec Bridge. The act was submitted to the city for acceptance at the annual city election, on the 13th of March, and was accepted by a large majority, nine hundred and forty-nine voting yes and one hundred and ninety-seven no.

Thus armed with the material aid so necessary in such enterprises the corporation, through Robert A. Cony, applied to the proprietors of the Kennebec Bridge to sell, and offered to purchase at the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The bridge company declined to sell at that price, but proposed to sell to the city of Augusta for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and a general meeting of the citizens was held at Meonian Hall, April 30th, to consider the proposal. The mayor presided, and the subject was discussed. The bridge company preferred conveying to the city. The city was not then prepared to purchase, and choos-

¹ A. D. Brown, Robert A. Cony, Freeman Barker and George W. Ricker.

ing to leave the movement with the Free Bridge Company, very decidedly declined the offer. Further steps having been taken under the new charter, the Kennebec Bridge Company proposed to sell at a price to be determined by disinterested men. This was accepted, and a committee of each corporation was appointed to confer and arrange the details of reference.¹ These were readily agreed upon, and Judge Ether Shepley of Portland, Henry W. Paine of Boston, and E. L. Child of Concord, N. H., were appointed referees. Mr. Child did not accept the appointment and James White was substituted in his place.

The referees met the parties at Augusta, in Meonian Hall. George Evans and Artemas Libbey acted as counsel for the Free Bridge Company, and Joseph H. Williams and James W. Bradbury for the Kennebec Bridge Company. After two or three days' examination of witnesses and hearing of the parties and arguments of counsel, the referees, on the 21st day of September, determined and awarded twenty-five thousand dollars as a fair price to be paid for the property and franchise of the bridge. In conformity with this award and an agreement of the parties, the bridge was conveyed to the new company on the 15th day of November. The funds for the purchase were raised by the city loan, fifteen thousand dollars at six per cent., upon the sale of which six hundred dollars premium was received, and nineteen persons, constituting the Free Bridge Company, furnished each five hundred dollars, making nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Now the earnings of the bridge and the proceeds of stock to be sold were to be applied to the payment of the purchase money and to create a fund of fifteen thousand dollars to keep the bridge in repair. When this should be accomplished the bridge was to be forever free. The new company, however, determined not to sell stock, and to rely wholly upon the receipts from tolls to liquidate the debts and raise the fund. This process was quite as rapid as was anticipated. It continued until 1867, when one of the conditions of the purchase of the water power by the Spragues was, that the bridge should be made free. The debt upon the bridge at that time had been reduced to fifteen thousand dollars, the amount of the city loan. The legislature authorized the city

¹ Free Bridge committee,—H. H. Hill, J. A. Pettingill, J. A. Bicknell and R. A. Cony. Kennebec Bridge committee,—R. Williams, J. L. Child, J. H. Williams and J. W. Bradbury.

to assume this debt and make the bridge free, which was promptly done, and on the 1st day of July, 1867, tolls ceased and the bridge was declared free, and is hereafter to be maintained by the city as a public highway.

FOR HALF A CENTURY SLAVERY had been a disturbing element in State and national politics. The compromises intended to reconcile and settle differences on this subject but smothered, for a time, fires which burned brighter from delay. The aggressive tendency of slavery, while it alarmed and agitated the north, was generally believed to be a movement to retain political power, which would find a peaceable solution in the provisions of our established institutions of government. The constitution, however, was assailed, and the terms of union, long accepted, questioned and denied. The sovereignty and independence of the States in matters confided to the general government were assailed, and the right to sever at pleasure the bond of union claimed. The rapid progress of the free States in wealth, population and representation, compared with the States over which slavery had cast its blighting influence, foretold, in the progress of events, that the power of government which had been used to sustain and strengthen slavery was to pass to hands hostile to its further extension.

Political parties arrayed on the questions growing out of slavery were, in the presidential election of 1860, to try their strength. The republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln as their candidate. The democrats divided and nominated Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckenbridge. John Bell was nominated in the interest of the south to gather the disaffected of all parties. The canvass was unusually exciting. The south were threatening and defiant; the north zealous and determined. The south, in treasonable language, threatened to secede if Lincoln should be elected. The north were incited to greater activity by the turbulent spirit manifested by the south. The people were addressed frequently and fully upon the political topics of the day; more so than in any previous canvass. The issues were few and easily understood, and when the election came Lincoln prevailed by a large majority. Now the treasonable utterances of the south were found to be the offspring of a settled purpose to dissolve the Union. A conspiracy was formed for that purpose. The secretary of the navy, in its interest, sent our vessels of war to distant

waters, and the secretary of war removed arms and munitions of war from northern arsenals to southern forts, and the Southern States, led by South Carolina, declared the Union dissolved, and asserted their independence. Their senators and representatives in Congress resigned and withdrew, and southern army and navy officers threw up their commissions and entered the service of their respective States. President Buchanan, without decision or energy, was paralyzed by the formidable demonstration of the conspirators, or was criminally weak in their interest.

When President Lincoln was inaugurated, on the 4th of March, 1861, the treasury was empty, the arsenals robbed, and southern forts had been seized and were served by the conspirators, who had an organized, armed and drilled force, with batteries under Beauregard planted to bombard Fort Sumter. These batteries opened on Friday, April 12th, and after a heroic defence, Maj. Robert Anderson, then in command of Sumter, capitulated, and the ruins were evacuated on Sunday the 14th. President Lincoln on Monday the 15th, called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, for three months, to sustain the government. Of this force Maine was asked to furnish one regiment.

This hurried sketch of events brings us to the time when news reached Augusta of the bombardment of the fort. It came by telegraph early in the forenoon of Friday. When the cars arrived a rush was made for the news depot, but the papers were issued too early to contain the news. Confirmation came on Saturday, and information of the surrender on Sunday. The president's call for volunteers was received on Monday, and Gov. Washburn issued on Tuesday a proclamation convening the legislature for Monday, April 22d.

Civil war was now inaugurated. The general feeling of the citizens of Augusta was promptly and without reserve to sustain the government in enforcing the laws. Some, however, ridiculed and loudly denounced the use of force against the south; but as intelligence was received from various parts of the country of the general uprising, and particularly as the noble stand taken by Stephen A. Douglas on the side of the government was flashed over the wires to the great joy of all patriots, the latter class were diminished or became more cautious in the expression of their sentiments.

Thursday, April 18th, the Pacific Fire Engine Company, led by

the Augusta Band playing patriotic airs, marched around in the city to elicit sentiments and feeling in relation to the war. They first visited the Augusta House, and by cheers for Gov. Washburn brought him to the piazza. He addressed them in earnest and patriotic words. All parties, he said, were uniting to support the government, and it should be remembered to the credit of members of the democratic party that they were putting aside party names, and party issues, and party purposes, and supporting an administration chosen against their votes. His remarks were applauded, particularly the allusion to the democrats. The company next marched, the band playing "Yankee Doodle," to the house of James W. Bradbury, and by cheers called him out. He declared it was no time to enquire how and by whom the difficulties were brought upon the country; that it was the duty of every patriot to sustain the government and defend the flag of the country. Judge Rice, who happened to be at Mr. Bradbury's, was called out, and expressed equally sound and patriotic sentiments. The company, swelling in numbers, went to the residence of Gov. Morrill, and by rousing cheers brought him to the door. He declared his unwavering confidence in the result of the issue raised by the red hand of traitors against the best government on earth. It was time, he said, to try the faith of men in a good government, to test their patriotism, and to bring true men into political concord. "This patriotic stir of our young men" is said to have given "great satisfaction to many." It doubtless showed a gratifying feeling in prominent men of opposing political parties, to unite in a cordial support of the government against traitors who threatened its destruction.

To ascertain more fully the temper and disposition of the citizens, and to give expression to their sentiments and feeling, a public meeting was called at Winthrop Hall, on the evening of Monday, April 22d. Men of all parties and in great numbers assembled. Reuel Williams was chosen to preside, and was assisted by ten vice presidents.¹ On taking the chair, Mr. Williams, in reviewing the condition of public affairs, declared his belief in the severity of the struggle which had come suddenly on the

¹ Vice presidents,—Lot M. Morrill, Samuel Cony, Daniel Williams, B. A. G. Fuller, Sylvanus Caldwell, Jr., Ai Staples, G. W. Stanley, George W. Morton, R. A. Cony. J. L. Child. Secretaries,—William R. Smith and Joseph A. Homan.

country, cautioned his hearers against underrating the power in rebellion, and patriotically exhorted them to stand by the government in its efforts for self preservation. Daniel T. Pike offered resolutions declaring it to be the duty of every American citizen to yield "an earnest, unwavering and patriotic support to the general government," and that it was "the duty as it would be the pleasure of Maine to respond with promptness and alacrity," "both in men and money, to the call of the Federal Government," and "that property as well as population should respond to the exigencies of the government in this hour of common peril." "That the cities and towns should be empowered by the legislature to make provision for the families of those who leave their homes as volunteer soldiers to uphold the flag of the country," and urging upon the city government to make liberal provision for the families of volunteers. The meeting was then addressed by the venerable Nathan Weston, Robert A. Cony, James W. Bradbury, Lot M. Morrill, James G. Blaine, William R. Smith, Joseph A. Homan and John L. Stevens in a spirit of concord and unity. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Constitution and the Union.

The legislature met, April 22d, and promptly authorized the raising of ten thousand volunteers for three years, to be organized into ten regiments, and a State loan of one million dollars. The city council, adopting the suggestion of the citizens' meeting, voted ten thousand dollars to provide for the families of volunteers. Henry G. Staples was authorized by the governor to recruit a company in Augusta, of which he was appointed captain. This was the first company recruited in the city. By the 29th of April it was full. On that day, which was Monday, Moses B. Lakeman commenced recruiting for the second company, and in the evening of the next day he had his full number of eighty men. The Third Regiment, which was raised in the towns on the Kennebec, rendezvoused at Augusta, and the companies as they were filled came in and encamped on the State ground, in front of the State House, where they were daily drilled

The Second Regiment, raised on the Penobscot, and whose place of rendezvous was Bangor, had become full, and on the 14th day of May, in command of Col. C. D. Jameson, reached Augusta by rail, on its way to the seat of war. They were met

at the depot by Mayor Caldwell, and under escort of the Augusta companies, and a Hallowell and a Gardiner company, led by Adjutant General Hodsdon, Col. Harding and Maj. Miller, proceeded to the State House, where they were addressed by the Governor, and after partaking of a bountiful collation, provided by the city, in the tents of the Third Regiment, the troops departed on their journey, leaving at eight o'clock in the evening. This was the first regiment to leave the State.

The Third Regiment, was formed of two Augusta companies, two Waterville, two Bath, one Hallowell, one Gardiner, one Winthrop and one Skowhegan. The officers of the regiment were :

Colonel, Oliver O. Howard of Leeds ;
 Lieut. Colonel, I. N. Tucker of Gardiner ;
 Major, Henry G. Staples of Augusta ;
 Adjutant, Edwin Burt of Augusta ;
 Quartermaster, W. H. Haley of Bath ;
 Surgeon, Gideon S. Palmer of Gardiner ;
 Chaplain, A. J. Church of Augusta ;
 Sergeant Major, Charles H. Plaisted of Waterville ;
 Quartermaster Sergeant, W. H. Smith of Gardiner ;
 Commissary Sergeant, L. W. Grafton of Augusta ;
 Hospital Steward, H. F. Getchell of Bath.

The officers of the Augusta companies were :

Company B, Capt. E. A. Bachelder, Lieuts. Albert B. Hall and Edwin Burt.

Company I, Capt. Moses B. Lakeman, Lieuts. A. R. Quimby and Henry N. Rines.

The officers of the Hallowell company were :

Company E, Capt. J. M. Nash, Lieuts. John Sanborn and Gorham Johnson.

This regiment, fully equipped and well provided with many comforts furnished by the ladies of Augusta, was ordered to move to the seat of war on Wednesday the 5th of June. The reveille was beat at one o'clock in the morning. Tents were struck, packed, and conveyed to the cars in waiting at the railroad crossing on Water street. At half-past three o'clock the regiment was formed in line of march, in solid column, and proceeded on their way to the cars. A large concourse of people was in the streets and on the ground at an early hour to see them off. When they reached the Augusta House, where Governor Washburn was stop-

ping, the command halted and faced towards the house, saluting the Governor, who appeared on the piazza and addressed them. He contrasted their condition with that of Arnold's men as eighty-six years before they ascended the river on their way to Quebec. He said, "There were no India rubber blankets then, no bell tents, no railroads performing the work of a month within the compass of a single day." From this he drew the moral of their happy condition under the "Union Government," and exhorted them in eloquent and patriotic terms to its defence.

Col. Howard, replying on horseback, alluded to the novelty of the scene and his duty to reply to the address which "had thrilled all their hearts with its thoughts of solemn import." The occasion and surrounding circumstances gave a tone of deep feeling to his words. A few years ago, he said, he came to Augusta a military officer in a subordinate capacity. He had here formed acquaintances and friendships that could never be forgotten. With the close of the year he had intended to relinquish his profession, but the call made upon him to go forth in the defence of the government he could not disregard. "He felt that the Lord was his strength and his shield, his strong buckler in whom he would trust." In politics he was national, but such had been the circumstances and order of his life that he had never cast a vote at a political election. He should seek the honor and welfare of the sons of Maine committed to his keeping. He thanked the Governor for the kind words he had spoken and the sentiments of lofty patriotism he had awakened in their hearts. Three cheers were given by the troops for the Governor, when they formed in column and marched to the cars, which, at the appointed time, moved off amid the cheers of the attending multitude. Col. Howard stood on the top of one of the cars, and waving his sword in answer to the cheers, passed out of sight.

At Hallowell and Gardiner salutes were fired as the train moved on; at Brunswick a collation was provided and a salute fired upon leaving; at Portland they were received by a salute at one station, and were saluted on their departure at the other; at Boston they were received with unusual demonstrations of kindness and attention. Two members of the Governor's staff, with a battalion of infantry in rich uniform, with Gilmore's Band, welcomed and escorted them through the city to the Common. On the way they were greeted by crowded streets with enthusi-

astic and prolonged cheers. On the Common they were bountifully provided with good cheer, and after resting left in the cars for Fall River amid "boisterous applause." At Fall River they embarked on board the steamer Bay State, and reached New York at ten o'clock Thursday morning, being there met by a committee of the Sons of Maine, and marched to the White street Arsenal, where a regimental flag was presented, and the Young Men's Christian Association presented them with two hundred and fifty soldiers' text books and two hundred patriotic song books; and the officers by invitation of the committee dined together at the Astor House. The regiment left at five o'clock in the afternoon for Philadelphia by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. "For the purpose of going through Baltimore respectably, Col. Howard ordered the men to be supplied with ten rounds each of ball cartridges." No adventure happened on the way, and the command arrived Friday night in Washington.

Previous to the departure of the Third Regiment the ladies of Augusta had volunteered with patriotic effort and commendable zeal to provide for the comfort of the troops. Some labored incessantly, day and evening, for four weeks, while great numbers attended stated meetings for the purpose of preparing needed supplies for the Third Regiment and the soldiers gathering in the city. By systematic effort much work was done. 1513 sheets were cut and prepared; of these 841 were made in Augusta; 299 in Bath; 123 in Gardiner; 200 in Hallowell, and 50 in Winthrop. 1920 towels and 1480 Haverlock caps were made in Augusta, and many articles of hospital goods were prepared, for which pay was received from the government. But the proceeds of their labor were expended in furnishing, in addition to the above articles, 1500 Haverlock caps for soldiers encamped in the city, and a dressing case containing needles, thread, scissors, and other small articles, and a white handkerchief and a testament for each member of the Augusta companies.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. On the 15th of August, after the disaster at Bull Run, and when the batteries of the rebels commanded a large part of the Potomac; and at a time when the government needed the countenance and support of every citizen of the State, the democrats held a State Convention at Winthrop Hall in Augusta to nominate a candidate for governor. The convention was largely attended. No sooner had it organized than

it was apparent that discordant views were entertained of the war and of the policy which should govern the party in relation to it. These views were definitely presented to the convention by the Committee on Resolutions reporting two series of resolves; one by a majority in favor of sustaining the government and prosecuting the war; the other, by a minority opposed to the war and in sympathy with the rebels. The latter declared "the reconstruction of the Union by force a palpable absurdity and an utter impossibility, and that they were in favor of a convention of all the States to take into consideration measures for the immediate and amicable settlement of the existing difficulties." These resolves engendered in the convention angry feelings and a stormy debate, which resulted in a motion to substitute the resolves reported by the minority for those of the majority. This was carried by a decisive vote. The loyal democrats then withdrew from the convention and assembled at Concert Hall, where they adopted resolutions satisfactory to themselves, and nominated a patriotic democrat, Col. Charles D. Jameson, for governor. The Winthrop Hall convention, after the war democrats withdrew, nominated John W. Dana for governor. It was claimed that Dana was the regular nominee of the party, and efforts were made to commit the party to him and his platform, which, however, failed. He received at the September election a less number of votes than Jameson.¹

GEN. BUTLER AT WINTHROP HALL. The patriotic feeling of the citizens was aroused on the evening of the 26th of September by a public meeting at Winthrop Hall. It was announced in the afternoon of that day that Benjamin F. Butler would arrive in the cars at four o'clock and would address the citizens in the evening. A crowd of people, on the arrival of the train, welcomed the General with enthusiastic cheers. Without addressing them he proceeded rapidly to the State House to seek an interview with the governor, but appeared in the evening at Winthrop Hall, and found it densely packed with people and a larger crowd in waiting outside. Gov. Washburn presided and introduced the general, who commenced speaking, but so anxious were the outsiders to see and hear the man who had opened the way to Washington when it was closed by the rebels, that the meeting was adjourned to the

¹ Washburn, 58,689; Jameson, 21,935; Dana, 19,801.

open air, where, in eloquent words and with patriotic purpose, he appealed to men of all parties to stand by the government, "no matter who was at the helm;" to ignore party and postpone party questions and party purposes until after danger to the existence and stability of the government shall have passed.

At the conclusion of Gen. Butler's address, Caleb Cushing was introduced, and "made a polished and eloquent address." George F. Shepley, who was present, and was soon to leave for the seat of war in command of a regiment, was called upon, and made a strong speech in favor of the Constitution and Union. Col. John Goddard, of the cavalry regiment forming in town, made remarks "plucky and patriotic." The loyal utterances of these prominent men, all democrats, in a place so recently echoing with disloyal sentiments, gave general satisfaction.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF REGIMENTS. The companies, as they were recruited and arrived at Augusta, went into camp on the State grounds in front of the capitol. These were formed into regiments and equipped as rapidly as possible, and sent forward by the cars to Washington. The Seventh Regiment, Col. Edwin C. Mason's, was full and left on the 23d of August. This regiment was furnished with the tent designed by Dr. J. W. Ellis of Augusta. The Eighth Regiment, Col. Lee Strickland, left on the 10th of September, and the Ninth Regiment, Col. Rishworth Rich, left on the 24th of the same month. In the Ninth Regiment was an Augusta company, commanded by Capt. Thomas L. Reed, of which Henry Sewall was 1st lieutenant and John L. Emerson 2d lieutenant. The next regiment which went forward from Augusta was the Eleventh, Col. J. C. Caldwell. This had an Augusta company, in command of Capt. W. H. Kimball.

Col. Goddard's cavalry regiment while being organized, in October, was encamped on the trotting park, where five long stables were erected of capacity to accommodate the twelve hundred horses required for the regiment. Five additional batteries of light infantry were ordered, some of which were being recruited in Augusta. The Thirteenth Regiment under Col. Neal Dow, was forming, with camp at the United States Arsenal. The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. F. S. Nickerson, and the Fifteenth Regiment, Col. John McCluskey, were organizing on the State grounds.

While the army was reposing on the Potomac, in the fall of this

year, the regiments forming and in camp at Augusta were being equipped and drilled for active service in the ensuing spring. They were drilled by companies and regiments, and occasionally by battalions. The cavalry regiment was full by the 6th of December, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth infantry by the 15th of that month, when enlistments ceased, Maine having exceeded her quota of the 500,000 men which government had consented to accept. From December to March the whole number of troops at Augusta was 5,953; of this number 48 died and 135 were left sick in the hospital on the 1st of April, 1862.¹ Each regiment had a regimental hospital, but the most sickly were cared for at a general hospital established at Winthrop Hall.

The soldiers encamped in town, with their kindred and friends who visited them, and many who came from curiosity to see the encampments and witness the drills, and numbers who furnished equipments and supplies for the regiments, made the city unusually populous, crowded and busy during the winter. The impression prevailed at this time that the 500,000 men in the field and in camp awaiting orders were all that the government would require to suppress the rebellion, hence enlistments were suspended. Recruits were tardily sent forward, for the reason that they could be more easily supported and as effectually drilled in encampments at places of rendezvous as in the army, and they were suffered to remain until they should be wanted for a forward movement.

This soon came, and on the 4th of February, 1862, the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Nickerson, fully equipped with the Austrian Enfield rifles, and well drilled, left in the cars to join Gen. Butler's expedition to the gulf. The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Neal Dow, broke up their encampment at the arsenal on the morning of the 18th of February, and under escort of the cavalry regiment moved, amidst the booming of cannon, to the cars, and went forward to join the same expedition. On the 25th of February the Fifteenth Regiment, Col. McCluskey, struck their tents for the purpose of proceeding to Portland to embark for the gulf. The weather was severe and the wind high, and a storm of the previous night had so iced the rails as to prevent travel upon the railroad. They were accommodated in public halls until the next morning, when they left in a special train for Portland. Col. Goddard, of the

¹Dr. Buxton's report.

cavalry regiment resigned March 1st, and Maj. Samuel H. Allen was appointed to the command. The regiment immediately after left by rail for Boston, where it embarked for the gulf. The flying artillery having left, there were no soldiers in Augusta on the first of April, with the exception of the sick in hospital at Winthrop Hall.

PHENIX BLOCK BURNED. On Saturday, the 22d of February, at nine o'clock in the evening, fire was discovered in the store occupied by William Hunt in Phoenix Block. It took from a funnel in a storeroom immediately under the stairs leading to "The Age" printing office. An engine was taken out and hose laid up the stairs by which water was thrown directly on to the fire, which had made but little progress, and it was soon brought under control, and was nearly extinguished, when the water ceased flowing in the hose and was found spirting from a joint in the street below, which was thought to have burst, and the defective part was removed. During the delay caused by this operation the fire had made some progress, but not sufficient to excite alarm, as it was believed it could be easily controlled by the means at hand. Water was started again upon the fire, which was rapidly brought under control and nearly extinguished, when the water again failed, and was found spiriting from the hose in the street. Now it was discovered that the hose had been cut, and suspicion attached to some unruly soldiers of the Fifteenth Regiment, who were present in numbers, as the authors of the mischief. The hose was repaired and a guard placed over it. The night was severely cold, and when an attempt was again made to throw water it was found the valve of the engine had frozen down. This was unfortunate, causing a further delay to start it with hot water. By the time this was accomplished the fire had made headway beyond control, and was rapidly spreading in "The Age" office, which occupied the entire upper story of the building.

The citizens who had assembled upon the first alarm had returned to their homes under the impression that the fire could be easily extinguished. The alarm was given again, and a messenger despatched to Hallowell for assistance, which soon came, and with three engines the fire was confined to the burning building, which was consumed. The south tenement of the block was occupied by Charles W. Safford, dealer in hardware; the middle by William Hunt, shoe dealer; the north by the post office and tele-

graph office, over which, in the second story, was Reuel Williams' office, and over all "The Age" establishment. In the basement of the post office was the press room of the "Kennebec Journal" and "The Age." The "Journal" office at this time was in North's Block, and connected with "The Age" office by an iron door, which was kept closed and the progress of the fire in that direction prevented. The loss was \$26,000; amount insured, \$12,500. The mayor of the city, on the 25th of February, offered a reward for information leading to the conviction of the persons who cut the hose; but they were not discovered. The Fifteenth Regiment struck their tents on that day, and left the city on the next.

TITCOMB HOUSE BURNED. In the evening of Monday, the last day of March, another fire occurred in the city. This originated in a store house of Parrott & Bradbury on Smith's wharf, which was consumed with its contents, and extended to the store house of Daniel Waldron, and from thence to the row of wooden buildings on the east side of Water street. Four of those were destroyed when the active and well-directed efforts of the fire department stopped the fire. The first building destroyed on the street was a store adjoining Smith's block, owned by Wm. Norcross and occupied by Daniel Waldron; the next a large square building originally the dwelling house of Samuel Titcomb, an early settler. This building was an ancient land mark, having been built before 1800. The next was a dwelling occupied by a number of families, called "Pumpkin Tavern;" and the last a carpenter's shop. The buildings were of little value, and the removals furnished a favorable opportunity to widen the street at this point, which was accomplished in 1867, when the remaining wooden buildings on the east side were moved back to the new line of the street.

CALL FOR TROOPS. When the unfortunate campaign to capture Richmond by way of the Peninsula, which had reduced our army in Virginia, was drawing to a close, and the more successful movements in the southwest were by inevitable casualties thinning the ranks of the army, and the rebels were pressing men into their ranks by conscription; upon the recommendation of the loyal governors of seventeen States, President Lincoln, on the 1st day of July, decided to call into service an additional force of 300,000 men. These were to be furnished by enlistment, or if this process

should prove dilatory, by draft or detail from the militia. The quota of Maine under this call was 7,000, and the quota of Augusta 84.

The government of the United States offered to men enlisting a bounty of twenty-seven dollars. To this Gov. Washburn, without calling the legislature together, added a bounty of thirty dollars, and the banks offered and loaned the governor the necessary funds to raise and equip the troops, trusting to the legislature to reimburse the loans.

The inhabitants of Augusta were warned to assemble at Meonian Hall, on the evening of July 22d, "to consider and advise as to the best mode to be adopted to furnish the quota of volunteers required of the city." At the appointed time a large number assembled, and chose mayor Caldwell to preside, and advised the city council to raise the men by offering a city bounty to volunteers. To fix the amount, after consultation with a number of gentlemen, James W. Bradbury was requested to offer a resolution providing for a bounty of \$55, which was a sum larger than had been offered by more wealthy cities. But it was soon found that this sum was much below the expectation of the meeting. Eben Packard, who had lost an only son in the service, promptly moved an amendment to increase the sum to \$100. The meeting was intolerant of an attempted discussion of the question, and with enthusiasm adopted the amendment, and passed the resolution. The meeting then adjourned to the street in front of the Stanley House, where a stand had been erected, and the Sixteenth Regiment, recently enlisted, was drawn up in line in the center of the street. The Citizens' Band played patriotic airs, and speeches were made by Gov. Washburn, Col. Howard, then at home on furlough, Lewis Barker, John H. Rice, member of Congress, and B. A. G. Fuller. Col. Howard spoke of the condition of affairs in the army, the necessity of more men, gave assurance of success, and advocated the employment of negroes as laborers or soldiers. He received the marked approbation of the dense masses which packed the street within hearing distance.

The city council met on the next day, the 23d of July, and adopting the recommendation of the citizens' meeting authorized \$8,400 to be raised by loan to pay a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer enlisting to fill the quota of the city.

In order to encourage enlistments, a meeting of citizens was

held in the high school house yard on the evening of Thursday the last day of July. In the forenoon of that day the several militia companies of the city organized under a general law of the State for enrolling able-bodied persons for military service, were warned to appear at their respective rendezvous, "armed and equipped for military duty." Quite a respectable delegation of each company responded to the order, and were formed into line on Bridge street, where, in the afternoon, George W. Ricker took command of the united companies and marched them through the principal streets of the city, and finally dismissed them at the high school house, at the time of the meeting. James W. North presided at the meeting and introduced Lot M. Morrill, who spoke upon topics connected with the war.

In his remarks, Mr. Morrill announced the determination of the government to wage the war against the rebels without regard to their feelings, and without those sentiments of tenderness which had hitherto been manifested in relation to using their property and employing their servants. This announcement gave great satisfaction. James G. Blaine was the next speaker. He had just returned from Washington, and "spoke of the pride with which he heard the announcement of the patriotic response of Maine, and the high esteem in which Maine soldiers were everywhere held." Judge Rice next addressed the meeting, and when he concluded the meeting dissolved with cheers for the speakers and the good cause.

On Thursday, July 24th, recruiting offices were opened to enlist Augusta's quota, and on Friday of the following week the full number of eighty-four volunteers was obtained.

The necessity of more men for a speedy suppression of the rebellion was now apparent. To supply any deficiency which might arise on the call just made, and that time might be had for equipment and drill, and an army in reserve be formed which could be used as the exigency of the service might require, an order was promulgated by the war department, on the 4th of August, to draft 300,000 men for nine months' service. For the purpose of this draft all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were enrolled. A board of enrollment was constituted to hear and decide claims for exemption, and provost marshals appointed to enforce the draft. The quotas could be filled with volunteers and the draft prevented. Augusta was selected as one

of the places of rendezvous for the drafted men, and a camp formed on the Mulliken farm, called Camp E. D. Keyes, which was placed under command of George W. Ricker.

Augusta's quota under this call was fifty-one men. The citizens assembled in general meeting on Saturday evening, the 23d day of August, at Meonian Hall, to consider the subject of filling this quota by volunteers and dispensing with a draft. The meeting was called to order by the city clerk, and Samuel Cony was chosen to preside. After a spirited discussion, a resolution was adopted offering one hundred dollars bounty to enlisted men, and a vote passed recommending the mayor to employ canvassers in each ward to secure, at the earliest day, the requisite number of volunteers. A feeling pervaded the meeting, which was freely expressed, that all services rendered to the government should be voluntary and not by compulsion. Animated with this feeling, recruiting offices were opened on Tuesday the 26th, and by Friday evening following nine in excess of the full number assigned were enlisted. At this time Augusta, out of a roll of 1,623 men between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, had sent to the field more than 400 men, one-fourth of her male population within the military age.

Companies that were ordered to rendezvous at Augusta were now coming into Camp Keyes, where barracks were built for their accommodation. On the 17th of September, two thousand two hundred and four men were in camp and seventeen companies organized. These were increased on the 1st of October to two thousand five hundred and four men and twenty-six companies, which were formed into three regiments, numbered Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth. They were reviewed on the latter day by the governor at the camp, and afterwards marched through the streets of the city. These regiments were mustered into the United States service by the 17th of October, and on Saturday the 25th of the same month, the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Woodman, left in the cars. On Monday following the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. Johnson, took its departure, and on Wednesday, the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. Atwood, left. During the time these regiments were in the city, recruiting offices were opened to fill the ranks of the old regiments in the field, and squads of men were sent forward, from time to time, for that purpose as they were recruited. By the 5th of December nine com-

panies had been recruited in the city; these included one of cavalry and one of artillery. The city up to this time had furnished five hundred and fifty-three men¹ for the war, a larger number than her just proportion of 40,000 men furnished at this time by Maine. So prompt and successful were enlistments in Maine that the draft was not enforced in the State, and the small deficiencies which existed in some towns were noted to be made up on future calls.

KENNEBEC HOUSE BURNED. On Monday, October 13th, at ten o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in the stable of the Kennebec House. Having caught in the hay it spread with great rapidity, and the buildings were soon enveloped in flames. It spread rapidly to the hotel. A large collection of people was present who assisted in removing the furniture from the house and the property in the stable, but so rapid was the fire that one horse was burned in his stall, and another which broke his halter and escaped from the building was so badly burned that he was killed to end his misery. The engines were promptly at the fire, and were worked so effectively as to check the flames. The "Torrent" from Hallowell arrived about half-past eleven o'clock and did good service. But the fire was not subdued until the hotel was consumed, together with the old Vose store adjoining the stable, and Wendenburg's brick house and store adjoining the Vose store on the south. C. F. Wingate's brick store, connected with Wendenburg's, was saved in a damaged condition. The Kennebec House was owned by George W. Ricker and occupied by W. M. Thayer. This was the third fire which had occurred within the year threatening an extensive conflagration; and thoughtful men suggested and advocated the purchase by the city of a steam fire engine.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. The war had now developed into gigantic proportions. The armies of the rebels were increased and filled by a merciless conscription, and their treasury was replenished by onerous taxes and the forced sale of worthless bonds. The expectation of a speedy termination of the war had failed, and government was laying its plans broader and on a firmer basis, involving a heavy expenditure in paying and equipping a

¹ These were drawn from the several wards as follows: Ward I. 86; Ward II. 65; Ward III. 182; Ward IV. 56; Ward V. 65; Ward VI. 48; Ward VII. 51; making 553.

rapidly increasing army and in enlarging its navy. These efforts infused life and energy into every branch of business, requiring a large increase of the circulating medium and involving a rise in the prices of all description of commodities. The banks had suspended specie payments and largely increased their circulation. To this government added its legal tender notes, and gold became an article of commerce, having a commercial value. Silver retired from circulation, and even the coppers, which were so abundant and burdensome previous to the war, had wholly disappeared. The absence of small change greatly embarrassed trade, and a local fractional currency sprung up, which, with postage stamps, for a time supplied its place until government furnished a convenient fractional currency of its own. In Augusta, in October, the Kennebec Bridge and Watson F. Hallett, president of Freeman's Bank, issued fractional currency, which had a general circulation in the city. Many doing business issued their promises to pay on pastboard, which had a limited circulation.

The prices of commodities generally did not rise rapidly at the commencement of the war. Occasionally articles became absorbed by speculators and went up at a bound. In October, 1861, at Augusta, pressed hay was delivered on the cavalry grounds at nine dollars per ton, and oats at thirty-three cents per bushel. In October, 1862, when gold was at thirty-three per cent. premium, butter was at nineteen cents a pound, but a speculation in that article was rumored and soon followed carrying the price up, and eventually it reached fifty and even fifty-five cents a pound.

CONSCRIPTION ACT. In order that the President might have ample power to call the able-bodied citizens of the country to the defence of the government, Congress passed "an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces." This was approved on the 3d day of March, and provided that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty and forty-five years should constitute the national forces, and should be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose. A provost marshal and board of enrollment, consisting of the marshal and two other persons, one of whom was a surgeon, were appointed for each congressional district to put in operation and enforce the law. From an enrolled list the forces were to be called into service by draft, for three

years, and placed on the same footing as volunteers. Drafted men could furnish a substitute or pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, to be fixed by the secretary of war, for a substitute.

By the first of June the Third Congressional District, in which Augusta is situated, had been organized for the purpose of enrollment, with the headquarters of the board of enrollment at Augusta. The board consisted of Capt. A. P. Davis, provost marshal; H. A. Williams, commissioner, and G. A. Wilbur, surgeon. The other officers were Charles A. Wing, deputy provost marshal; Harrison Baker, special agent at Augusta; Charles Hewins, enrolling officer for Augusta.

At this time, "the efforts of the enemies of the administration to arouse the hostility of the people against its general policy had so far proved successful as greatly to discourage volunteer enlistments, and government was thus compelled to resort to the extraordinary powers conferred upon it by" the conscription act. The enrollment was completed early in July, and orders were received to draft 2,409 men from the Third District. Of this number Augusta was to furnish 139 men, to be selected from 209 men to be drafted from an enrollment of 711. The draft was ordered to be made at Augusta on Tuesday, the 14th day of July.

The measure was unpopular; prejudice had been excited against it by enemies of the administration, who threatened resistance in some parts of the country, and a feeling of anxiety prevailed as to the result. It was an arbitrary war measure, required for the protection and safety of the government. How would the people stand it? This was to be ascertained. In New York, on Saturday, July 11th, the draft commenced for that city, and was peaceably conducted on that day. But on Sunday the elements of opposition were combined and organized to resist it, and no sooner was it resumed on Monday than an attack by an armed mob was made upon a board of enrollment officers in one of the districts; the books, papers and wheel used in making the draft were destroyed and the office set on fire. This was a signal for a general attack all over the city. The telegraph wires were cut, the railroad trains stopped and rails torn up; men were assaulted, beaten and murdered; stores and dwellings were pillaged, torn to pieces and the ruins fired, and the mob held high carnival in the city for four days.

It was on Tuesday, the 14th of July, during the continuance of this riot in New York, and when the telegraph was hourly transmitting an account of its excesses, when murder and rapine were rampant in the chief commercial city of the Union, that the draft was commenced at Augusta. Timid people at Augusta were somewhat nervous. The authorities appeared determined and resolute. In order that the fairness of the drawing might be witnessed by many persons, which would have a tendency to allay prejudice and excitement, Meonian Hall was taken for the purpose, and the wheel was placed upon the stage, as were the persons employed in making the draft. As a measure of precaution, and in order to be prepared for any contingency which might arise, gentlemen were in attendance in sufficient numbers and fully prepared to act in concert to suppress any tumultuous or unlawful demonstrations.

Notice had been given by posters that the draft would commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon. A large number of persons was in attendance at the hour, when the order for drafting was read by Capt. Davis, and the enrolled names, each written on a separate card, were put in a wheel one by one by Commissioner H. A. Williams, as the name on each was called aloud and counted by Lieut. Webber. James M. Meserve of Augusta, a democrat of known integrity and fairness, who possessed the general confidence, was selected to draw the names from the wheel. He was blindfolded, and as the bandage was placed over his eyes he was observed to look pale, and was evidently nervous. The drawing commenced with the town of Albion. Forty names were soon drawn and recorded as the draft from that town. During the proceeding, the audience in silence looked curiously on. Augusta came next, and as the first name drawn was announced there was a general feeling of merriment in the hall. As the drawing progressed this favorable feeling continued and increased; each well known name, whether of democrat or republican, was greeted with applause, and the person whose name was drawn, if present, was jocosely congratulated upon his success in being selected to serve his country. Many names which excited attention of this kind had been drawn, when the name of James G. Blaine, the Representative in Congress from this district, who was present, appeared. This brought rounds of applause with smiling congratulations to Mr. Blaine, who appeared happy at

the result. Mr. Meserve did not appear in the afternoon, and some one was substituted in his place. The draft was continued from day to day with humorous incidents occurring, until it was completed on Tuesday the 21st of July.

The board of enrollment, now that the draft had been completed, was daily in session in the Williams' Block, to hear claims for exemption, to discharge men paying commutation, and examine substitutes and those reporting for duty. Under the liberal provisions of the law in relation to exempts, and the high standard of physical condition required of men accepted for service, it was soon seen that the draft would furnish few men to the army. Indeed in this respect it was a failure; as a measure of finance it was productive; but the government wanted men more than money. On the 12th of September, nearly two months from the time the draft was commenced, it had furnished from 3540 men drafted in the 3d District only 431 for the service, while it had yielded to the treasury \$219,600 for commutations.¹

The sum fixed by the government for commutation in a measure established the price of substitutes. As the drafted men, who were accepted, could purchase a longer exemption from service by furnishing a substitute than paying commutation, some resorted to the former mode of escape, and a larger sum than the commutation price was soon paid for substitutes. This operated unfavorably for the service, as in some cases drafted men who were willing to serve, paid commutation, and then entered the service as substitutes for others, who paid them one or two hundred dollars in addition to the sum required for commutation. The drafted men who were accepted on the quota of Augusta were few in number, and it was thought a hardship that they should be required to serve without a city bounty. A meeting of the citizens was called at Meonian Hall on the evening of August 29th, to consider the subject and advise the city council. Thomas Little presided at this meeting, which voted unanimously to pay to each drafted man accepted from the city the sum of \$300, "in case he went himself, furnished a substitute, or paid commutation." This action, incon-

¹The statistics of this draft are as follows: 158 men held to service upon examination; 273 furnished substitutes; 732 paid \$300 commutation each; 1,050 rejected by surgeon for physical disability or defects; 634 exempted for various causes; 693 had not reported to the board September 12, 1863; 3,540 the number drafted.

siderately taken, was subversive of the efforts of the government to recruit the army by giving money instead of men, and was very properly disregarded by the city council. But subsequently, when the city was furnishing volunteers to supply the deficiency, in part, under this draft, men who accepted the service when drafted, and those who furnished a substitute, were paid \$200 each.

In view of the expiration of the term of service of a part of the volunteer force during the coming year, President Lincoln, on the 17th of October, called for 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years or during the war. These were to be paid the bounties established by the government, and to be credited on the quotas for the next draft, which was to be made for all deficiencies on the 5th of January, 1864. This was a timely call and in consonance with the temper and patriotism of the people who preferred a voluntary to a forced service, more particularly as the former was stimulated by liberal bounties. Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, were now organizing at Augusta, composed of members who had already served not less than nine months and had been honorably discharged. To these veteran recruits the State paid a bounty of \$100, and the United States \$402. The new recruits for a few weeks, in order to speedily fill the regiments, were paid the same bounty, while those entering the regiments in the field received but \$55 from the State, with the same United States bounty. Augusta took immediate and effective measures to fill her quota. She offered \$200 city bounty, which, with the State and United States bounty, gave the recruit \$702. This soon gave her a number in excess of her quota, which was 115, and placed her beyond the reach of a draft for any deficiency on the former call.

The government had erected large buildings on the Dillingham lot, on the south side of Western Avenue, for hospitals, and at Camp Coburn, on the trotting park, barracks were erected for the infantry and cavalry, and the stables for the horses were enlarged and improved. By the middle of December the military force in camp in the city consisted of the Thirtieth Regiment, Col. Fessenden, nearly full, and Second Regiment of Cavalry, Col. Woodman, with a thousand horses in the stables and nearly its complement of soldiers in camp. These were at Camp Coburn. The Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. Beals, with its number nearly to its maxi-

mum strength, was at Camp Keyes. In the hospitals at Winthrop Hall and on Western avenue, were as many disabled soldiers who had been sent from the army for medical and surgical treatment as could be accommodated. The presence of this force with its organization, and the arrival of large quantities of military goods for its equipment, gave unusual activity to the city during the winter.

The three regiments of volunteers, which had been mustered into the United States service at Augusta on the 17th of October, 1862, for nine months, after having served the time of their enlistment in the Department of the Gulf, with credit to themselves and honor to the State, were returning to Augusta to be mustered out of service. It was thought proper that they should be welcomed home with a suitable demonstration of regard. To make arrangements for this purpose, the citizens met at Meonian Hall on Tuesday, July 21st, and chose a committee to cooperate with a committee to be appointed by the city council, which was in special session at the time, and by message to the citizens' meeting invited their action. George W. Ricker was appointed chief marshal, and published a long programme for the reception.

On Thursday, August 6th, at half-past ten o'clock in the evening, the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. Atwood, arrived, after a passage of about two weeks from Port Hudson. It ascended the Mississippi to Cairo, and from thence came by railroad. As they reached the city they were greeted by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, illuminations, and the cheers of a multitude of people who had for some hours been impatiently awaiting their arrival. They were formed in column and marched to the State House escorted by a cavalcade of citizens, fire companies in full uniform bearing torches, the governor and his staff, the mayor and city council, and a procession of citizens accompanied by the Citizens' Band. At the State House they were received by William T. Johnson, mayor of the city, "in words of warm and fitting welcome," and partook of a collation provided for them on tables in the rotunda. The men were bronzed and war-worn, and so weary from their long ride, day and night, from Cairo, that the circuitous route of the programme of reception was dispensed with, and the procession moved by the most direct way to the State House, where after partaking of the refreshments the soldiers dropped to sleep on the floor around the tables, being too

weary to proceed to Camp Keyes, the place provided for them to rest.

The Twenty-first Regiment, Col. Johnson, reached the city on Friday the 7th of August, late in the evening, and was welcomed with as much enthusiasm and as noisy and imposing demonstration as was given to the Twenty-fourth. After partaking of a collation they were escorted to the barracks at Camp Keyes. The men were in better condition and less fatigued than the Twenty-fourth.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Woodman, arrived in the cars Tuesday, August 18th, at noon. They were received by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and demonstrations of welcome by a large gathering of people. A procession was formed, under direction of George W. Ricker, marshal, consisting, as before, of a cavalcade of citizens, the engine companies, the governor and his staff, accompanied by Major General O. O. Howard, Adjutant General Hodsdon, and other officers. After the regiment had received the salute of the escort, two young ladies in a carriage, bearing a blue banner, rode past, and presented to each commissioned officer a bouquet, in the name of the ladies of Augusta. The procession, accompanied by the Gardiner Brass Band and Augusta Citizens' Band, marched through the principal streets to the State lot, where, south of the State House, tables were spread with refreshments.

Gov. Coburn addressed the regiment, welcoming them home "in the name of the State whose honor they had so gallantly upheld on the field of battle." He alluded to the regiment entering "the Mississippi at its mouth when its upper portion was guarded by the whole strength of the rebel government," and in returning, ascended "the entire river in an unarmed steamer, without a hostile shot being fired in a voyage of one thousand miles." Since they left home he assured them they had "completely girdled the Confederate power, and performed a journey whose extent and results threw into the shade all the achievements of European warfare." Mayor Johnson addressed and invited them to partake of the hospitalities of the city, provided upon the tables. After the repast, Gen. Howard addressed them, when they were escorted to Camp Keyes. Some of these returned volunteers reënlisted in the regiments forming at Augusta, and received the large bounty of \$700.

The government bounty of \$400 was to cease on the 5th of January, 1864, when the draft was to be made. But when that time arrived enlistments were so rapidly progressing that the payment of bounties was extended to April 1st, and February 1st the President ordered a draft for 500,000 men for March 10th, authorizing, however, deductions for prior enlistments and all other credits. Before the 10th of March so many districts had filled their quotas, by enlistments and the liberal application of credits, that the draft was indefinitely postponed. Another call was made on the 15th of March for 200,000 men, to be filled by the 15th of April, when a draft was to be made for all deficiencies. The quota of Augusta under these two calls was two hundred and forty-one.

The veterans, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. Beals, which was enlisted at Augusta, left in the cars January 31st for Portland, where they were to take a steamer for the South. They were escorted to the cars by the Second Cavalry, fully mounted with full ranks. The Thirtieth Regiment, Col. Fessenden, left the city February 12th for the same place by special train, and for the same destination. They were soon followed by the Second Regiment of Cavalry. The Thirty-first Regiment of Infantry, in command of Lieut. Col. Thomas Hight, left on the 18th of April to report to Gen. Burnside at Annapolis, and on the 20th of the same month the Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry left for the same destination.

In order to relieve the crowded army hospitals and better provide for the care and comfort of the wounded and disabled soldiers, the barracks at Camp Keyes were fitted for a hospital, and the first quota of soldiers arrived to occupy it on the 3d day of June. They were received at the cars with all the tender care due to the brave and unfortunate men. The city provided a collation, of which they partook at the Stanley House, when they were taken in carriages to the hospital, escorted by the Augusta Band playing Sweet Home. Another detachment of four hundred wounded soldiers arrived from the army for the military hospital on the 18th of June. They found tables in the depot spread with delicacies and comforts provided for them by the city, and after a day or two at the hospital, one hundred and fifty of their number, who were able to leave, were permitted to depart for their homes on furloughs. This hospital was changed to Camp Cony, where, under the name of Cony Hospital, it was enlarged and kept up during the re-

mainder of the war, receiving occasional accessions from the army, which filled its wards. The brave men received the kindest care and the best of surgical and medical treatment.

The Third Regiment, which left Augusta on the 3d of June, 1861, under command of Col. O. O. Howard, returned by special train on the 11th day of June, in command of Col. Moses B. Lake-man, to be mustered out of service, having completed their three years term of enlistment with honor to themselves and credit to their country. A large gathering of citizens assembled to meet them, making their reception a gratifying ovation. The bells were rung, cannon roared, martial music enlivened the occasion, and hearty cheers rent the air. A collation was furnished by the city at the Stanley House, where they were addressed by Gov. Cony, Mayor Caldwell, and Gen. Hodsdon, after which they were escorted to Camp Keyes and mustered out of service on the 28th of June.¹

Under an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, approved July 4th, President Lincoln, on the 18th of July, called for 500,000 volunteers, and directed a draft on the 5th of September for all quotas not filled. Under this call the city of Augusta increased the bounty offered to recruits, to fill its quota, to \$300. This, with the bounty paid by the national and state governments, made the aggregate bounties offered each volunteer \$800. This large sum greatly stimulated enlistments. The quota of Augusta was filled in season to avoid the draft. Some districts, however, were deficient, and the draft for them commenced on Monday the 19th of September, and ended on the following Friday. The recruits, as enlisted and drafted, were sent forward to fill the depleted ranks of the army.

Owing to the credits allowed by the act and other causes, the men obtained under this call did not exceed 280,000, and President Lincoln, on the 19th of December, made another call, for 300,000 men, to supply the deficiency; and all quotas not full by the 15th of February, 1865, were to be then filled by draft. This was the last call made for troops. General Sherman, at the time, had just performed his celebrated march across the State of Georgia to the

¹ The whole number, including all recruits, during the three years, in this regiment, was 1,550. Of these there were killed in action and died of wounds, 117; died of disease, 112; discharged, 482; deserted, 103; transferred to other organizations, 526; mustered out by expiration of service, 210.

sea; Gen. Grant was pressing Lee in Virginia, and successfully "fighting it out on his line" in front of Petersburg and Richmond; and Hood's army had been "crushed" before Nashville by Gen. Thomas. The war was being rapidly brought to a close by the great success attending the loyal arms. Enlistments continued to be made, and the men were sent forward as they were mustered into service. Augusta, on the 10th of February, 1865, was deficient in a balance of forty-four men on the last call, which were furnished in season to avoid a draft. Indeed a draft was made under this call in but a small part of the Third Congressional District, as the quotas of most of the sub districts were full. In some parts of the county the draft was ordered and extensively made on the 15th of March. Lee having surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, the rebellion was practically ended, and the enlisted men at Augusta, after receiving large bounties for their good intentions to serve their country, were discharged without having left the city.

NATIONAL BANKS. Congress, on the 25th day of February, 1863, passed an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds. This law, designed with far-reaching sagacity to strengthen the government credit during its terrible conflict with rebellion, and to furnish a uniform system of currency for the country, was viewed with jealousy and distrust by men grown gray in financial business, and at first was slow in being adopted. To quicken financial sensibility, a tax was imposed on the circulation of State banks, thus discriminating in favor of the National banks. This hastened action, and soon changed the banking system of the country. The State passed a law providing for the surrender of the charters of the State banks in order to facilitate the adoption of the national banking system.

THE STATE BANK at Augusta, under the operation of these laws, surrendered its charter and organized, January 30, 1864, the First National Bank of Augusta, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in March, 1865, to \$250,000. George W. Stanley, Joseph H. Williams, P. F. Sanborn, John L. Cutler and J. A. Sanborn were chosen directors. George W. Stanley was chosen president, and has continued to hold that office until the present time. William R. Smith was chosen cashier and held the office until February, 1868, when Israel Boothby was chosen cashier and now holds that office.

THE FREEMAN'S NATIONAL BANK organized April 9, 1864, with a capital of \$100,000. It succeeded the Freeman's Bank, which surrendered its charter at that time. At the organization Watson F. Hallett, John Mulliken, Charles F. Potter, Russell Eaton, Thomas Lambard and O. C. Whitehouse were chosen directors, W. F. Hallett president and Daniel Pike cashier. Mr. Hallett has continued president until the present time, and Mr. Pike cashier until his death, when Ai Brooks, Jr., was cashier for a short time. He was succeeded by J. L. Adams who is now cashier.

GRANITE NATIONAL BANK. The Granite Bank surrendered its charter and sold its banking-house and effects to the Granite National Bank, which was organized July 11, 1864, with a capital of \$100,000. William A. Brooks, Darius Alden, Benjamin H. Cushman, William Caldwell and James W. North were chosen directors. William A. Brooks was chosen president and continued one year, when Darius Alden was chosen and continued one year. The next year Benjamin H. Cushman was chosen and has since continued president. William T. Johnson was chosen cashier at the start and has held that office to the present time.

MEETING-HOUSE BURNED. A thunder storm of unusual severity occurred in the evening of Monday, July 11th. Rain fell in abundance, thunder rolled heavily through the heavens, and flashes of lightning illumined the gloomy darkness. The commotion of the elements continued to increase in intensity and power until a thunderbolt, heavier than any before, came with the noise of a heavy crash, accompanied by dazzling flashes of lightning darting downwards toward the earth. "That bolt struck!" was the involuntary exclamation. Peering into the darkness, a light high in the air was seen proceeding from the steeple of the South Parish meeting-house. The building was on fire. The lightning had struck the steeple, and passing down through the belfry and tower to the ground set it on fire instantaneously, from top to bottom. From this the fire spread wrapping the building in flames. So rapid was the fire that only the curtains behind the pulpit, the communion service and bible with a few cushions were saved. In one short hour the building was in ashes. The burning church was a magnificent spectacle. Standing out alone on the brow of a hill, conspicuous to the country around, a building of fire was revealed in all the admirable proportion of the old

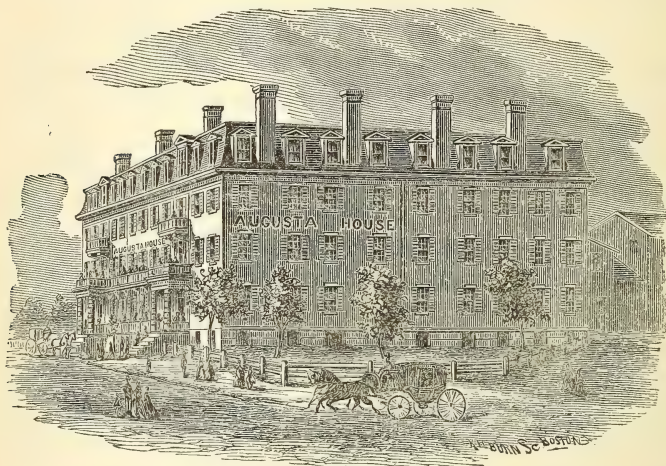
structure. The destruction was witnessed with heavy hearts by the gathered citizens. Around the time-honored edifice clustered hallowed associations of many worshippers from childhood to old age. A landmark was gone. A familiar friend had disappeared; a link connecting the present with the past was broken. With chastened feelings the parish assembled on the evening after the fire and resolved to rebuild.

At the close of the services on Sunday, July 24th, which had been held in the First Baptist church, the Rev. Mr. McKenzie invited the congregation to meet him at the ruins of the old church. There, upon the corner stone, he read a portion of Scripture, and delivered an address full of interest relating to the old building and the church which worshipped in it, and impressed upon the assembly the duty of building a new house to be consecrated, like the old, to the service of Almighty God.

The church building had for years been protected by a lightning rod running up on the spire, and terminating in three prongs pointed and silvered. The first rod erected was hooked together. This carried lightning over it a number of times in safety. Once, the writer recollects, the descending fluid excavated a large hole in the earth at the point entered by the rod. The rod at the time of the fire was united by screw joints and suspended by glass insulators. The volume of the electric fluid was too large for the rod to carry, and it passed into the building.

The section of the city from the State House to the Ellis brook, north and south, and from the brow of the hill west of Water street to the foot of Burnt hill, east and west, has been repeatedly struck by lightning. The Blaine house, next to the State House, when it was unfinished, was struck. Trees at the crossing of State and Green streets have been shattered by lightning, also trees on Court street, above Sewall street. A house on State street, between the Second Baptist and Catholic churches, and other places in the same territory, have received discharges of the electric fluid. The liability to this in this section of the city arises from the high land on the west, and the general prevalence of westerly winds during thunder storms. The storm clouds driven over Burnt hill are drawn near the earth, by the eddying wind on the east side of the hill, and discharge their electricity.

AUGUSTA HOUSE. The throngs of people collected in the city during the war filled our hotels to overflowing. The necessity of increased and better hotel accommodations was so apparent that some enterprising citizens associated for the purpose of building a hotel which should be kept as a first-class house. As experience in this description of property had proved it anything but profitable, the necessary funds were not readily provided, and



AUGUSTA HOUSE, 1865.

the city was asked to subscribe for two-fifths of the amount required. Authority for this was conferred by act of March 3d, of this year, incorporating the Augusta Hotel Company, which authorized the city "to subscribe and pay for two-fifths of the stock," which was not to exceed \$60,000. The project was to erect a house on the Hartford lot at the junction of Green, Grove, Water and Gage streets, an admirable location looking up Water street; but it was found upon investigation that the expense would exceed the sum which could be provided for the purpose, and Maj. Harrison Baker, who then owned the Augusta House, was willing to sell that, which by remodelling and enlarging could be made to answer.

The Augusta House was finely situated on a large lot of land of over one acre; was thoroughly built of brick in 1831, at an expense of twenty-six thousand dollars, and had been improved from time to time by various owners and occupants until 1854, when it was purchased by Major Baker for a small sum and

improved and furnished at very considerable expense, and had been kept as a first class hotel. Major Baker consented to sell the house and furniture for sixteen thousand dollars, payable one-half in the stock of the association at par. The city having subscribed for sixteen thousand dollars of the capital stock, which was fixed at forty thousand dollars, and the balance having been taken by individuals,¹ the association commenced operations early in the spring under the general direction of John L. Stevens, who had been chiefly instrumental in forming the company. The house was finished and elegantly furnished by the association and opened January 1, 1865, by Major Baker, who leased it. The house is one hundred and ten feet front on State street by one hundred feet deep, is painted of a drab free stone color, with brown stone colored trimmings. It contains one hundred and twenty rooms, with the appointments and conveniences of modern first class hotels. The expense of building and furnishing amounted to about \$65,000. The association was largely in debt and mortgaged its property to Joseph H. Williams and George W. Stanley for \$23,000, which fell due in 1868, when the association sold their right to redeem to a company of gentlemen for about \$1000, who redeemed and satisfied the mortgage. Major Baker kept the house until the fall of 1867, when J. H. Kling became proprietor and so continued for fifteen months. He was succeeded by Guy Turner, who continued one year, when the house was re-leased to Major Baker who is now proprietor.

FALL OF RICHMOND. News was received at Augusta, by telegraph, on Monday the 3d day of April, that Petersburg and Richmond, the seat of rebel power, for which our army had been long contending, were in our possession. The news awakened feelings of unbounded enthusiasm, which made the day a day of jubilee. The bells were rung and cannon roared. The military forces at Camp Coburn, under Major Littler, were joined by a cavalcade of citizens with music and banners flying. They paraded the streets alive with citizens, who received and sent back cheers of congratulations. After passing through the principal streets a gathered multitude, assembled in front of the State House, was addressed by Gov. Cony and Major Littler. In the evening a general illumination, more extensive than any ever before made at Augusta,

¹ Joseph H. Williams, for himself and others of his family, subscribed \$6,000.

took place. Public buildings, offices, stores and dwellings were lighted with great brilliancy. Some colored lights, arranged in fanciful figures, with mottoes, attracted general attention, and fire works were sent up from various parts of the city.

In striking contrast with the glorious news of Union victories, came the sad tidings of assassination. It is difficult to realize the feelings of horror which filled the public mind, when the announcement was made by telegraph, early in the morning of April 15th, that President Lincoln and Secretary Seward were assassinated the night previous. Men looked at each other in mute astonishment, wondering what other atrocities were to follow; what events big with the fate of the nation were to be disclosed. How far had the conspiracy of assassination extended? Was it a part of a general plan to be executed by the rebels in their desperation? These suggestions came to the mind on the receipt of the first intelligence; they were followed by strong and determined feelings too deep for utterance, which made the cause of loyalty and good government more precious than ever. The head of the nation had been stricken down by a blow aimed at the life of the nation. The head had perished but the nation survived. Mayor Patterson issued a call during the day for the citizens to assemble at Meonian Hall, on Sunday, at two o'clock P. M., "to implore the protection and guidance of Almighty God, and to give expression to the feelings of the people in view of the great national affliction and bereavement which the country had sustained in the death of President Lincoln by the hand of an assassin." The hall was draped in mourning and filled to its capacity. Joseph H. Williams was made chairman, and Joseph A. Homan secretary.

After Mr. Williams, in taking the chair, had referred to the occasion of assembling in appropriate and impressive terms, religious services were performed by prayer offered by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, a hymn read by the Rev. G. W. Quinby and sung by the choir of the Congregational church, and Scripture read by the Rev. Mr. Munger. James G. Blaine then introduced a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the citizens of Augusta in view of the afflictive dispensation, and pledging the citizens anew to the salvation of the country, in the following words of the last resolve:

Resolved, That under the crushing blow of these national bereavements and calamities, we pledge ourselves anew to the salvation of our common country;

nothing daunted by these woes, we take fresh courage and high hopes for the future, and relying on the protection and gracious blessing of Almighty God, the American people are resolved that the Union shall stand strong and firm against enemies abroad and traitors and assassins at home.

The meeting was addressed by Lot M. Morrill and James G. Blaine, and briefly by other gentlemen, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The singing of the Doxology, and prayer by Rev. C. F. Penney concluded the services.

The funeral obsequies of President Lincoln were celebrated at Augusta on Wednesday, April 19th, by a procession and religious services. The procession was formed on Winthrop street, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, under George W. Ricker, chief marshal, and a large number of assistants. It extended from Chestnut to State street, and was formed in the following order ;

SOLDIERS FROM CAMP COBURN, (one thousand,) with military band,
under command of Col. Littler.

CLERGYMEN OF THE CITY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CITIZENS ON FOOT.

THE MASONIC ORDER.

FIRE COMPANIES OF THE CITY.

CITIZENS IN CARRIAGES.

The procession moved at twelve o'clock, all the bells of the city tolling and minute guns were fired from the United States Arsenal. The buildings on the principal streets through which it moved were heavily draped in mourning. Flags were suspended across the streets with appropriate mottoes, and portraits of the murdered president, hung with mourning, with appropriate inscriptions, were placed prominently in view. After an hour's march the procession reached the court house, near its place of starting, where a stand had been erected, draped with the national colors entwined with black and white, upon which the clergymen and others were seated. The procession and citizens occupied the court house yard and the square formed by State and Winthrop streets.

The exercises were commenced by Rev. E. E. Johnson, rector of St. Marks church, by reading the Scriptures from 1 Cor. 15, 35 to 58. This was followed by prayer offered by the Rev. C. H. Rowe, chaplain of Cony United States General Hospital. The choir then sung, and Rev. Alexander McKenzie of the South Parish ad-

dressed the multitude. He was followed by the Rev. George W. Quinby of the Universalist church, and Rev. Charles Munger of the Methodist church. Prayer was then offered by Rev. C. F. Penney of the Freewill Baptist church. "America" was sung by the choir and people, and a benediction by Rev. William A. Drew closed the exercises, and the large assembly dispersed.

In the night of December 24th, 1864, the depot of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad Company was destroyed by fire. The fire took in a small room in the northeast corner of the building. The weather was very severe, and the wind fresh and strong from the north, sweeping the fire through the building with great rapidity. A heavy body of snow covered the ground and the roofs of buildings, which prevented the spreading of the fire and an extensive conflagration. A freight train for Skowhegan, detained by the blocking snow, was consumed; also the dummy engine and car, and six passenger cars. The Stanley House and adjoining buildings narrowly escaped destruction.

The 4th of July this year was celebrated with great spirit and enthusiasm, by procession, oration, and a dinner at the Augusta House. Col. J. M. Stone of Kennebunk, was the orator. The oration was delivered from a stand in the Court House yard. The usual ringing of bells, firing of cannon and display of fireworks occurred. A cavalcade of fantastics paraded the streets early in the morning, some on horseback, others mounted in grotesque and fancifully constructed and adorned carriages. In floral procession the car "America," drawn by ten horses, decorated with housing, flags and wreaths, was occupied by thirty-six young ladies dressed in white and tastefully adorned with wreaths and flowers, each representing a State of the Union. A balloon of fifteen thousand feet capacity was to ascend from the State grounds, but it failed to go up, at a late hour, after being nearly filled, owing to the use of carbureted hydrogen gas, from the public works, for inflation. With a promise to renew the attempt at a future day, the attending crowd dispersed.

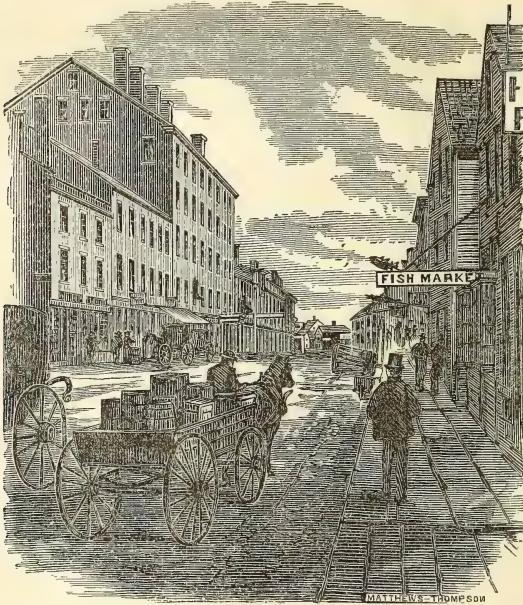
GEN. GRANT on his visit to New England this summer, came to Augusta by invitation of the State authorities. He arrived in the forenoon of August 3d, by special train from Brunswick, where he had attended Commencement at Bowdoin College the day before. He was received amid the ringing of bells, and salute of cannon

from the arsenal; and under military escort, in a long procession, proceeded to the State House, where formal introductions were made. He dined at the Augusta House, as a guest of the State, with a numerous company. His wife and children accompanied him. He honored Gov. Cony and Judge Williams, father of Gen. Seth Williams his adjutant general on the Potomac, by calling at their dwellings and tarrying a short time. At five and a half o'clock in the afternoon he departed on his return.

The city having purchased the steam fire engine "Cushnoc," the firemen announced a celebration for Thursday, August 24th, to inaugurate the event, on which occasion the balloon, which failed to go up on the 4th of July, was to ascend. Fire companies were invited to be present with their hand engines to compete for four silver trumpets, valued from forty to one hundred and fifty dollars each. Six companies reported and participated in the contest. The city was crowded with people who came in carriages, and by extra trains upon the railroad. A cistern was constructed in Market Square and kept full by the steamer *Cushnoc*. From this the competing engines drew their water. After a laborious and exciting contest, the prizes were awarded as follows: first prize, to Victor of Kendall's Mills; second, to Washington of Gardiner; third, to Androscoggin of Lewiston; fourth, to Waterville of Waterville. The aeronaut made a successful ascension, having inflated his balloon with hydrogen gas. In the evening fireworks were displayed.

Water street, on the west side, as represented by the cut, from a stereoscopic view taken by Wing in 1858, had not been much changed at the time of the great fire in 1865. The first building represented on the left was the Granite Bank Building; the next, Hunt's Block; joined to this was the five story block which formed the Stanley House, making with the buildings above a continuous block from Oak to Bridge street, with the exception of a passage way from Water to Commercial street between the Bugden and Whitehouse stores, which was covered in 1862 by the Freeman's Bank erecting a building on the Bugden lot. The Arch Building in Arch Row, as rebuilt a few years before the fire, will be noticed from its elevation above the others. At the right may be seen wooden buildings below Oak street not on the view of that side of the street. The first was D'Arthenay's fish market, marked with

a conspicuous sign and a representation of a fish ; the next above is Jones' auction store, which hides the other buildings on that side of the street by projecting beyond them.



WATER STREET, (WEST SIDE,) 1858, FROM OAK TO BRIDGE STREET.

The view of the east side of Water street, taken at the same time with the view of the west side, shows, first on the right, Meonian Building, next the four stores of North's Block, then the three stores of Phœnix Block, then the Brown and Williams' stores, with gable to the street, and separated from the Phœnix Block by a passage-way ; then above is seen the Benjamin Branch wooden store, with gable end projecting towards the street beyond the others, and next to this is the William Branch brick store at the corner of Water and Bridge streets, with gable to the street ; beyond is seen the tall front of Darby Block above Bridge street ; adjoining that Union Block, with the wooden building of A. D. Brown on the northerly end, and the hipped-roof of Keegan's stable beyond. On the left is conspicuously seen Miss Thompson's sign, Anthony's big hat, with hats and furs on it, and Varney's big boot, and farther up is the portico of the Stanley House, with the entrance lantern suspended. At the

time of the fire in 1865, the Phoenix Block had been burned, and replaced in 1862 by the Williams Block, which contained seven stores and reached from North's Block to the William Branch



WATER STREET, 1858, (EAST SIDE.)

store, covering the Phoenix Block lot and passage way, Brown and Williams' lot, and Benjamin Branch lot, to the lot upon which Stephen Deering afterwards erected the present building at the corner of Bridge and Water streets. The vacant space south of Meonian Building to the wooden store of B. Libby & Co. had been filled with a block of three brick stores, one built by J. W. Bradbury, another by Parrott and Bradbury, and the third by Potter and Hendee. These were superior buildings. Indeed, most of the brick buildings, on each side of the street, had been, at the time of the fire, remodeled and improved so that they appeared of recent construction and modern finish.

GRANITE CHURCH. The South Parish Society, on the evening after the loss of their church by fire, assembled at the vestry and resolved to rebuild. The style, material and time of building were matters of conference from time to time, and as usual in such cases a diversity of views was developed. All agreed that the building should be

of durable material, of approved modern construction and ornamental in appearance; and while some were inclined to supply only the present wants of the parish, others desired to build for the future, so that when the society should have increased in numbers and strength, the exterior finish and interior arrangement would be in keeping with the improved circumstances and condition of the parish, and would be all that would be required in a house of worship for generations to come. The expense of any suitable building would be large, and the increased sum necessary to make it what it should be would not much increase the expense. It was said the fathers built in advance of their time, for their children, at a more burdensome outlay than we are called upon to make; and why should not we erect a grander building, of more durable material, in keeping with the spirit of religion and the progress of the times, which would adorn the house of God beyond the adornments of the dwellings of man?

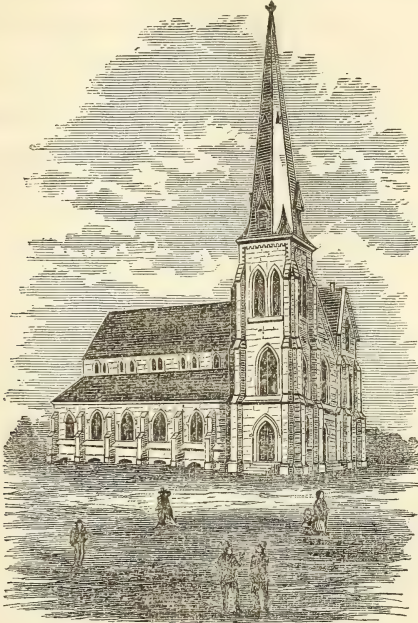
These enlarged views prevailed, and at a parish meeting November 7, 1864, a plan for a stone church, furnished by Mr. Fassett, to cost thirty-six thousand dollars, was adopted. The money was raised by subscription to a guarantee fund, to be reimbursed by the sale of pews. The fund having been raised to nearly the required amount by very liberal subscriptions, aided by donations,¹ the parish, on the 10th of February, 1865, authorized a building committee consisting of James W. Bradbury, Thomas Little, W. F. Hallett, Daniel Waldron and Samuel S. Brooks, to contract for the erection of the church. Early in the spring preparation was made for laying the foundations, and on the 26th of May, the corner stone was laid with religious ceremonies. In the afternoon of that day a large number of people assembled on the lot, and Rev. Alexander McKenzie commenced the services by reading the hymn,

“How pleasant, how divinely fair,
O Lord of hosts, thy dwellings are.”

Rev. C. F. Penney of the Free Baptist church read portions of scripture, and Rev. Mr. Fuller of Hallowell made congratulatory

¹ The donations amounted to \$15,745. Some of the principal donations were as follows: James G. Blaine, \$1,500; Jacob Stanwood, Boston, \$1,000; Charles F. Potter, \$1,000; E. A. Nason, \$500; H. R. Smith, \$500; John Potter, \$500. The same gentlemen, with other members of the parish, guaranteed the additional sum of \$21,025.

and encouraging remarks. Mr. McKenzie then delivered an address, reviving the memories of the past, strengthening the resolves of the present, and animating the hopes of the future. He considered the stone house as a symbol of the "spiritual house" in which "every one shall find his place and do his work."



GRANITE CHURCH, 1865.

After Mr. McKenzie closed, a copper casket containing many things¹ was deposited in a place cut for it in the stone at the southwest corner of the tower, and the corner stone, under the direction of James W. Bradbury, chairman of the building committee, was fitted to its place, after a few dedicatory remarks by

¹The following articles were deposited in the box: The Manual of the Church, containing the Articles of Faith, etc.; list of members of the church from the beginning; list of officers of the church and parish; list of members of the Sabbath School, 1843 to 1852 and for 1865; list of members of the choir; photographs of the old church and of Dr. Tappan, Mr. Webb and Mr. McKenzie, pastors; Congregational Quarterly for April, 1865, with a sketch of the life of Dr. Tappan; sermons of Prof. Shepard and Mr. McKenzie on Dr. Tappan; pamphlet containing the exercises at the ordination of Mr. McKenzie;

Mr. Bradbury. Prayer was then offered by Mr. McKenzie, the Doxology sung, and the benediction pronounced closed the ceremonies.

The walls of the church are built of stone, in rough ashlar, backed by rubble stone laid with cement and lime mortar. The trimmings are granite rough hammered. The walls of the clear-story are of wood covered with tin painted to imitate granite. The building is one hundred and fourteen feet six inches long and sixty-four feet wide. The side walls twenty feet high; clear-story eight feet high. The tower and spire reach to one hundred and seventy-eight feet in height from the ground. The inside is divided into aisles and nave by columns, supporting Gothic arches, upon which rest the clear-story. The nave is fifty-five feet high from the floor to the center of the arched ceiling. The walls are plainly frescoed in a soft drab color on a rough finished surface. The ceilings of the aisles are paneled, and ornamented in marine blue and gold, the nave in marine blue with golden stars. The sittings upon the floor number seven hundred and fifty. A spacious organ loft furnishes a few sittings beside the seats for the choir. The windows are glazed with enameled-colored and stained glass. The organ, encased in black walnut, eighteen feet broad and thirty-five feet high, in the Gothic style of architecture, was made by the Messrs. Hook of Boston, at an expense of \$4,625.¹ On Friday evening, June 22, 1866, an "organ concert" was given at the new church, at which J. H. Wilcox, organist at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Boston, displayed the harmonies and power of the new instrument to great advantage.

The church having been completely finished, carpeted and cushioned, was dedicated on Thursday evening, July 5, 1866. A large

account of the burning of the old church with a history of the parish since; a piece of the old bell; building committee of the new church, with names of the architect, contractors, etc.; list of subscriptions to the new church; minutes of the General Conference of Maine for 1864; documents relating to the City, State and Nation; documents relating to the Christian Commission, etc., picture of President Lincoln, with a paper containing an account of his assassination, and of the funeral services here; newspaper announcing the fall of Richmond, etc.

¹The organ is composed of two manuales, and a pedale of two octaves. The great manuale contains 11 stops and 784 pipes; the small manuale 10 stops and 436 pipes; and the pedale three stops and 75 pipes, making in all 24 stops and 1,295 pipes.

gathering of people on the occasion filled every seat and settees placed in the aisles, and many were unable to obtain admittance. The services commenced with an anthem, which was followed by a prayer by the Rev. Thomas Adams of Vassalborough; succeeding this was an anthem, when Rev. Benjamin Tappan of Norridge-wöck read portions of Scripture from 2 Chron. chap. 5 and 6 and Psalm 122. The hymn, "Arise, Oh King of Grace, arise," was then sung, and the pastor, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, delivered a sermon from 1 Kings, 9: 3. "I have hallowed this house, which thou hast built, to put my name there forever; and mine eyes and mine heart shall be there perpetually." The sermon described what the house of the Lord ought to be, and gave reasons why it should be superior to any dwelling or building for the purposes of man. The choir then chanted the 122 Psalm, and Rev. Edwin B. Webb of Boston, a former pastor of the church, offered the dedicatory prayer, when the exercises were closed by a chant, the singing of the Doxology and pronouncing a benediction. Mrs. McKenzie, the pastor's wife, presided at the organ during the exercises. The building cost \$47,000, and with the bell, organ, carpets and cushions complete, \$57,000.

GREAT FIRE. In the summer of 1865, three two-story wooden buildings were built on the east side of Water street, just above Oak street. The three adjoined. The northerly one was owned and occupied by Cony & Farrar for a meat market; the southerly by Wade Chase for a store and dwelling; the centre building owned by Dr. H. H. Hill, was not occupied, but was so nearly finished as to be closed, for the first time, on Saturday night the 16th of September. On Sunday morning, the 17th, at about five o'clock, Chase was roused from sleep by smoke and the light of fire proceeding from the rear of Hill's building, which was soon enveloped in flames. Alarm was given, and the steam fire engine Cushnoc, just purchased by the city and never used at a fire, was placed on the southeast corner of Vose wharf, immediately in rear of the burning building, in full confidence that, with its powerful aid, the fire would be easily subdued. A row of wooden buildings extended up and down the street from the burning building. In this row the fire was rapidly spreading. Water was immediately thrown upon the rear of the building on fire, with good effect, and a line of hose was passed through one of the brick stores above it to the street, to prevent if possible the fire crossing

the street. The hose in this line were old and weak and soon burst, and before they could be replaced the Stanley House, Hunt's Block, and the Granite Bank Building were on fire.

Now it was seen that the conflagration must be extensive. A severe drought for many weeks had prevailed,¹ and the wind which came over the parched earth from the southeast, was hot and dry. The sidewalk on the east side of the street, in front of the wooden buildings, was made of plank laid on timbers resting on wooden posts, leaving it hollow beneath. The flames ran along underneath this walk setting fire almost simultaneously to the entire row. The first knowledge some had, who were removing goods from their buildings, that the buildings were on fire, was a sheet of flames bursting up through the walk, over which, with no little danger, they were forced to make a hurried escape.

The flames increased, rolling on and roaring in triumphant progress from building to building, passing down on the east side of the street to Market Square, firing the buildings on the west side in their progress; but more slowly advanced up on the east side towards Kennebec Bridge through brick blocks. One hand engine had been placed on Flagg's wharf, but was powerless to stay the progress of the flames in that direction. The Cushnoc had ceased to be effective from the intense heat which threatened its destruction. Logs in the dock, lumber on the wharf, and the wharf were on fire. The chief engineer, Eri Wills, placed slabs against the Cushnoc, cut the hose with his knife, and from the open butt played upon the engine, saving it from destruction. Now the fire had uncontrolled sway; it was advancing up Winthrop and Oak streets, had flashed through the new depot of the railroad, setting fire to the rear of the brick buildings on the west side of Water street, and had passed Bridge street into Bridge's Block. The city north of Winthrop street seemed doomed to destruction. The engine on Flagg's wharf was again manned, and the hose passed up Winthrop street, carrying a stream of water until, from great elevation, the hose burst at the engine; but the fire was stopped in that direction after passing Dickman place. On Oak street it was stopped by covering the roof and side of a house with carpets kept wet by passing water in pails.

The interest and attention of all observers were now centered on

¹ The drought commenced July 25th and extended to October 15th, a period of eighty-one days.

Kennebec Bridge and the buildings at its western end. The Pacific engine had been placed at the reservoir at the railroad crossing on Water street, and had played on to Bridge's Block until the reservoir was exhausted. It was then removed to North's wharf, but was not efficient in its new location from defective hose. In the meantime the Tiger engine had arrived from Hallowell¹ and took the place of the Pacific, doing fine execution. The Cushnoc had again come into action, and extended a line of hose to the end of the bridge, where it played alternately upon Bridge's Block, Merchants' Row and the front of Williams' Block. The United States Arsenal steamer had been placed at the river near the east end of the bridge, with its hose laid to the top of the bridge, which it kept wet at that end.

The aspect was now most threatening. The continuous blocks of brick buildings on the west side of Water street, from Oak to Bridge street, were in full blaze. The Stanley House throwing, above the others, towering columns of flame, and on the opposite side the Meonian Building, with the brick buildings below it, were burning with a furnace heat. From the Freemans Bank Building the flames had crossed to the southerly end of Williams' Block, which was well under way. The cinders from the fire, carried high in the air, fell upon the bridge and all the buildings north to the mills on the dam, which were repeatedly on fire. Could the surging billows of flame be stayed, or were they to roll on until exhausted by the destruction they made? This problem was to be solved, and that speedily.

Amid the uproar and confusion of a conflagration thoughts come quickly, and only the cool can act effectively. The chief engineer with ready recourse, adopted the only expedient which could be successful in stopping the fire. Centrally in the Williams' Block, between the post office and Mulliken's store, was a heavy unbroken division wall, which formerly was the south wall of the old Brown and Williams' store. Conceiving that a stand might be made here, the engineer ascended to the attic of his own store to reach the roof. There was no scuttle. An opening was soon made by

¹ James W. Bradbury went to Hallowell, aroused the citizens, and was returning with the fire engine, when he was met on Hinkley's plains by a messenger from the fire department who was proceeding to Hallowell for the same purpose. In the meantime his papers and valuable library in his office were consumed.

breaking through the flat roof with a heavy timber for a battering ram. The hose from the Cushnoc was then passed up the stairway, through the opening, on to the roof. This was an operation of no little difficulty, as the engine was in operation and the hose discharging a stream of water. Had the engine been stopped to raise the hose, when it started anew, a heavy column of water, sixty feet in height, would have burst them, and effort must have ceased and the barrier would have been lost. Having gained the roof, a stream was directed on to the fire, which, at this time, after crossing from the west side was working down towards Meonian Building and up towards the bridge, and had reached the post office, and the wall which became a barrier against its further progress. Smoke and hot blasts from the fire went over the roof at times enveloping the men. From our position we observed them in rubber coats, as with bent forms they leaned to the fiery blast. They are struggling to keep their position. Can they hold on? Will the hose bear the strain? A column of water sixty feet high is trying its strength. And the steamer, now laboring hard, will her regular pulsations continue? Upon these depend safety to the bridge, and all the buildings on water street to the north of it. The men in the smoke are now lost to view; as the smoke lifts they are seen with discharge pipe in hand doing effective work. Now, as falling roof, floor or wall send up a shower of cinders, or force along an overpowering blast, they dodge behind chimneys for protection until it is passed, then spring to the attack. Now the stream was directed to the opposite side of the street to deaden the fire which threatened to burn the building upon which they stood, the front of which was repeatedly on fire, but stepping to the over-hanging cornice they as often extinguished it.

The hosemen were between two fires, on the front and on the flank. First one must be attacked then the other; neither could be too long neglected. The struggle was for a time doubtful. It was seen that hardihood and perseverance were there. At length steam was seen to arise with the smoke which grew denser. The men moved nearer; the foreman placed his stream with more accuracy; the flame diminished; the fire was checked; under control; the victory won. Men breathed freer, and the great loss was forgotten for the moment in joy for safety to that which remained.

It was now eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when danger of a

more extensive conflagration was ended. The Tiger engine had stopped the fire in Bridge's Block after two stores were burned. At twelve o'clock a train despatched for assistance had returned with two engines from Gardiner and one from Pittston, which assisted still further in quenching the fire. The Cushnoc, steamer, worked for eleven hours without intermission. At first she was served with old hose which caused fatal delay by bursting; of two thousand feet of this description, one thousand feet was ruined. At length five hundred feet of hose but one year old was connected and held until she ceased to work.

The desolation made by the fire was sudden and thorough. Wooden buildings disappeared as by magic; brick and stone walls crumbled before it with almost incredible rapidity. From Winthrop street to Bridge street, on the west side, but two posts of buildings were left standing; these were of iron, and were on each side of the entrance to Freemans National Bank. The buildings generally were burned from the top, causing the walls to come down with a crash when the roofs fell. The wind from the southeast increased during the progress of the fire. Cinders were carried so high as to take an upper current setting to the northeast, and fell in abundance five miles distant on Church Hill. Some charred papers from claim agents' offices, carried that distance, could be read. The ground traversed by the fire was not large, but it was covered with stores and places of business, comprising the largest and much the best part of the business portion of the city. Every bank was burnt out; the post office; two hotels; every dry goods and millinery store; every shoe store and clothing store; and every lawyer's office. The number of buildings consumed was eighty-one; of these forty-nine were brick and thirty-two of wood. The value of property destroyed amounted to \$500,000, upon which was insurance to half that amount.

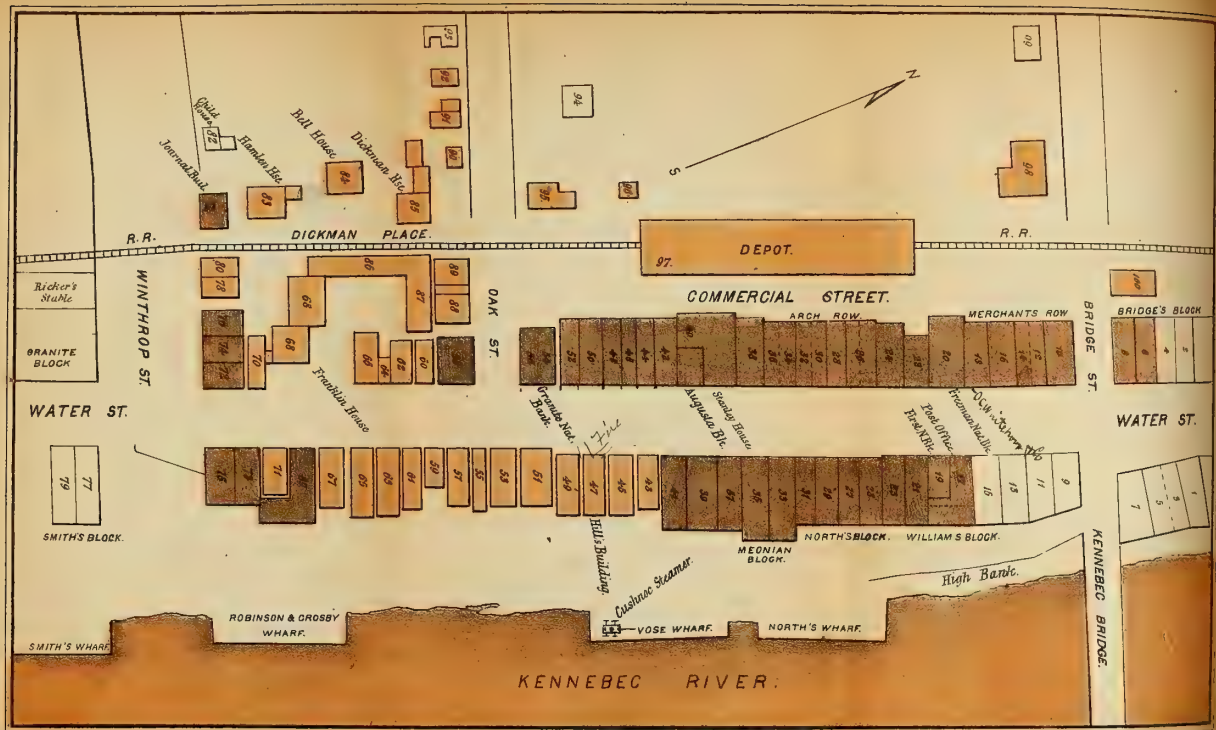
The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, George W. Jones of China. He had been in the city during the summer selling lobsters, some of which were taken from his cart by soldiers without payment; and not receiving that protection from the police which he thought his rights demanded, he became much incensed and threatened vengeance upon the city. He was at China the night before the fire, when a barn was burned in that town belonging to a person he had an antipathy against. Sunday, the day of the fire, he came into the city between three and four

o'clock in the morning. He traveled from China on foot that night, and arrived in the city in season to apply the match and reach his boarding house before a general alarm was given. There he remained during the fire much excited, and left Monday in the cars for Portland. At Portland, on Tuesday, he commenced the lobster business, and his cart was run against and damaged; the person doing the damage refused to pay, and his house was set on fire on the outside the same night. A woman at a window opposite saw a man strike a match and apply it to shavings. She gave the alarm; the fire was extinguished and the shavings examined and saved. They were made with a knife having two gaps in the blade. Jones was pursued to a neighboring town and arrested with a knife in his pocket, having a blade with two gaps corresponding precisely to the two marks on the shavings. He feigned insanity, and was sent by the court to the insane asylum, where, under the observation of Dr. Harlow, he was found to be of sane mind, and was tried and convicted of arson in Portland, and is now serving a sentence for the crime in the State prison.

PLAN OF THE FIRE.

The plan of the fire represents the ground covered by the buildings burned. The dark shaded were brick and the light shaded wooden buildings. Every building on the west side of Water street from Winthrop to Bridge streets and two above Bridge street, were burned. The next two above, numbers two and four, were vacated by their occupants and damaged by fire and water. All but four on the east side, between Winthrop and Bridge streets, were destroyed. The dotted line in the brick buildings represent wooden partitions dividing them into two tenements.

The following is a list of the buildings numbered on the plan, with the occupants and owners of each building burned, and the occupant or owner or other designation of the buildings not burned. The occupant of each street floor is named against the number of the building; under this, against two, three and four, are the occupants respectively of the second, third and fourth stories; against the letter "o" is placed the name of the owner of the building; *n. b.* stands for not burned:



C.H. D. and Sons 1865 420 W. Water St. Boston.

- Brick Buildings burned.
- Wooden Buildings burned.

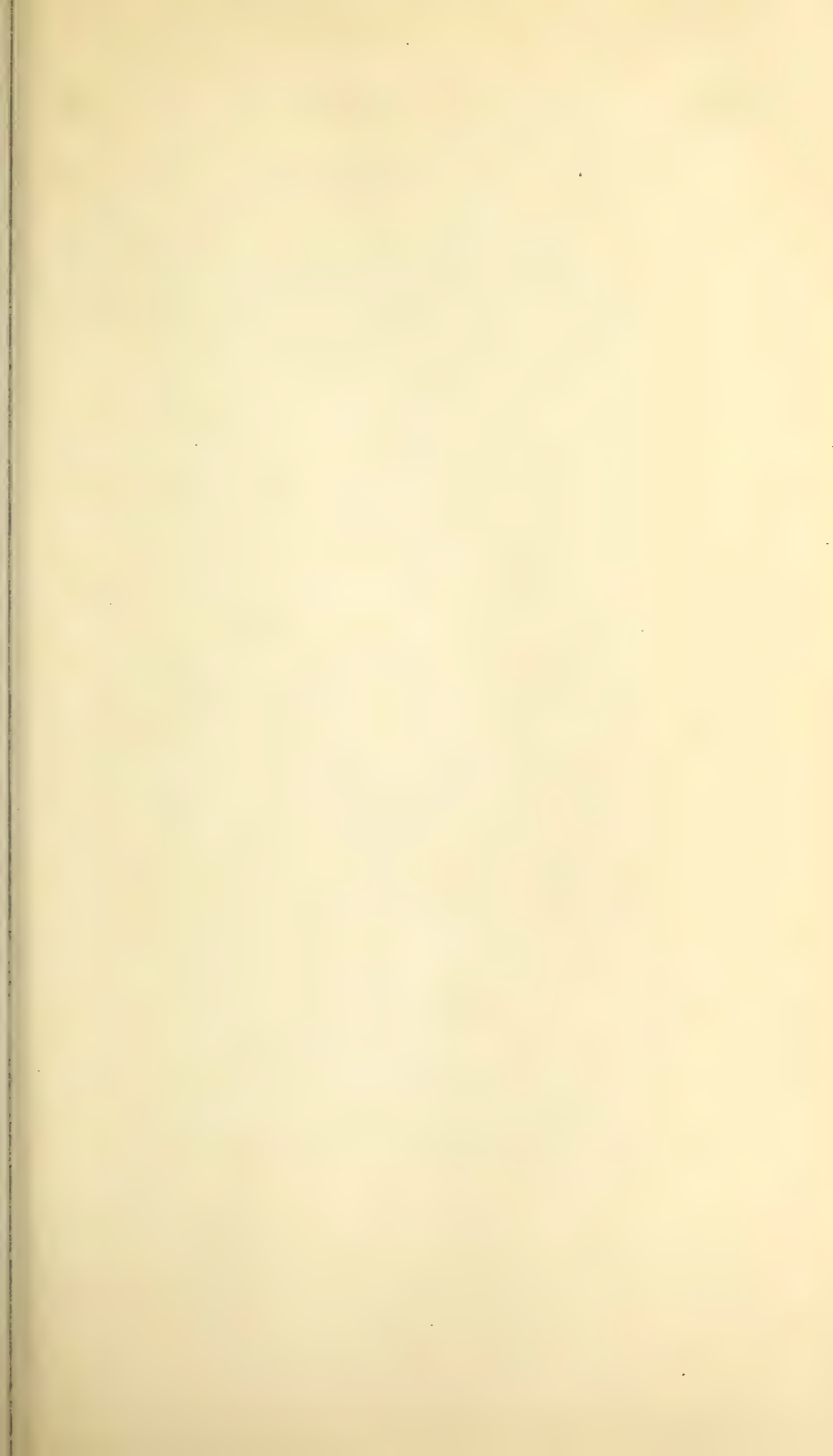
PLAN OF FIRE, SEPT. 17. 1865.

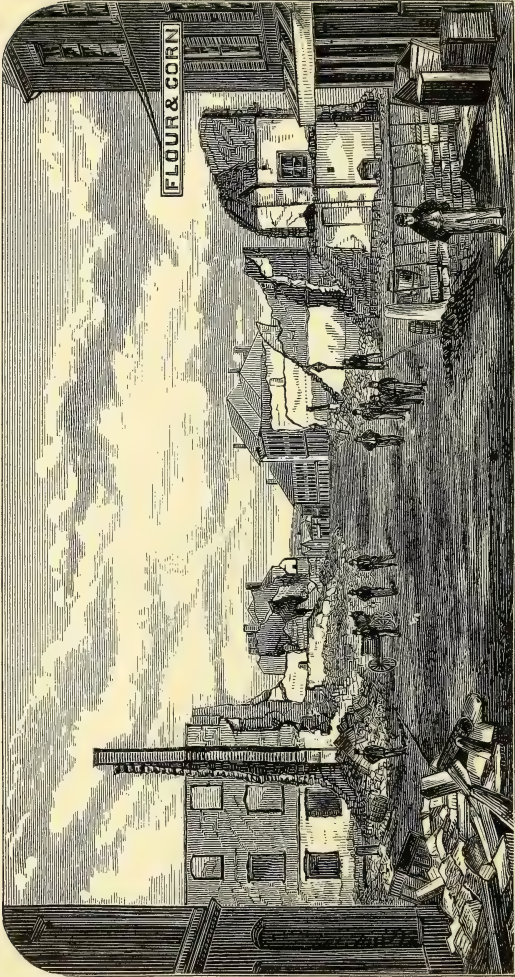
WATER STREET.

No.	WEST SIDE.	No.	EAST SIDE.
2.	Wheeler & Hobson, dry goods, <i>n. b.</i>	1.	J. D. Pierce, crockery, <i>n. b.</i>
4.	Kilburn, Barton & Co., dry goods, <i>n. b.</i> Damaged. <i>Fire stopped here.</i>	3.	F. Hathaway, saddlery, <i>n. b.</i>
6.	Nason, Hamlen & Co., dry goods. 2 & 3. Nason, Hamlen & Co. <i>o.</i> Silas Leonard.	5.	S. S. Brooks, hardware, <i>n. b.</i>
8.	Nason, Hamlen & Co., dry goods. 2. Mrs. Wight, milliner. 2. Dodge, U. S. Gov. officer. 3. Miss Gale, dressmaker. 4. Washington Hall. <i>o.</i> E. A. Nason and Mrs. J. L. Child.	7.	J. & G. W. Dorr, druggists, <i>n. b.</i>
10.	Sylvanus Caldwell, clothing. 2 & 3. R. T. Bosworth, clothing. <i>o.</i> R. Williams' heirs.	9.	Deering Building, <i>n. b.</i>
12.	Lewis Tibbetts, shoe dealer. 2 & 3. L. Tibbetts, shoe shop. <i>o.</i> E. Hallett's heirs.	11.	Eri Wills, grocer, <i>n. b.</i>
14.	Mrs. A. Wight, milliner. 2 & 3. Mrs. Wight. <i>o.</i> Watson F. Hallett.	13.	Jonathan Hedge & Co., grocers, <i>n. b.</i>
16.	{ George F. Hawes, shoe dealer. Charles H. Brown, tailor. 2 & 3. G. F. Hawes. <i>o.</i> Mrs. D. C. Weston.	15.	C. H. Mulliken, corn and flour, <i>n. b.</i> <i>Fire stopped here.</i>
18.	O. C. Whitehouse & Co., dry goods. 2 & 3. O. C. Whitehouse. <i>o.</i> Whitehouse.	17.	Post Office. 2. A. Libbey's office. 3. Unoccupied. <i>o.</i> R. Williams' heirs.
20.	George F. Potter & Co., dry goods. 2. Freemans National Bank. 2. Williams Fraternity Reading-Rooms. 3. N. R. Rideout, photographer. <i>o.</i> Freemans National Bank.	19.	First National Bank. 2. J. H. Williams' office. 2. J. L. Cutler's office. 3. Waitt & Adams, Com. College. <i>o.</i> R. Williams' heirs.
22.	Eastern Express Office. 2 & 3. Dwelling-house. <i>o.</i> Eastern Express Co.	21.	Erastus Haskell, shoe store. 2. Erastus Haskell, shoe shop. 3. Waitt & Adams, Com. College. <i>o.</i> R. Williams' heirs.
24.	Eben Fuller, druggist. 2 & 3. E. Fuller, druggist. <i>o.</i> William A. Brooks.	23.	C. W. Safford, hardware. 2. C. W. Safford, hardware. 3. Waitt & Adams, Com. College. <i>o.</i> R. Williams' heirs.
26.	Charles A. Pierce, news depot. 2 & 3. D. Woodward. <i>o.</i> H. R. Smith and Mrs. Bradbury.	25.	William Wendenburg, fancy goods. 2. S. Titcomb's office. 2. City Treasurer's office. 3. Billiard Hall. <i>o.</i> J. W. North.
26.	Daniel Woodward, grocer. 2 & 3. D. Woodward. <i>o.</i> H. R. Smith and Mrs. Bradbury.	27.	Edward Fenno, bookstore. 2. G. C. Vose's office. 2. True & Manley's office. 3. Billiard Hall. <i>o.</i> J. W. North.
28.	M. M. Swan, jeweller, 2. J. W. Bradbury's office. 2. G. P. Cochrane, claim agent. 2. H. R. Smith's office. 3. C. H. Starbird, photographer. <i>o.</i> Bradbury and Alden.	29.	J. W. Cofren, druggist. 2. William Gaslin's office. 3. Gynnasium. <i>o.</i> J. W. North.
30.	R. H. & P. C. Dolliver, clothing. 2 & 3. R. H. & P. C. Dolliver. <i>o.</i> William H. Chisam.	31.	Longfellow & Sanborn, grocers. 2. J. W. North's office. 2. George F. North's office. 3. Meonian Hall. <i>o.</i> J. W. North.
		33.	Fowler, Hamlen & Smith, dry goods. 2. Mrs. Perley, milliner. 3. Meonian Hall. <i>o.</i> J. W. North.
		35.	I. A. Stanwood, bookstore. 2. S. Lancaster's office. 2. Beedy & Black's office. 3. Meonian Hall. J. T. Patterson, pianos, basement. <i>o.</i> J. W. North.

WATER STREET, (CONTINUED.)

No.	WEST SIDE.	No.	EAST SIDE.
32.	Edward Rowse, jeweller. 2 & 3. R. H. & P. C. Dolliver. o. William H. Chisam.	37.	W. F. Chisam, clothing. 2. Baker & Weeks' office. 3. W. F. Chisam, clothing. o. J. W. Bradbury.
34.	A. G. Weeks, confectionery. 2. G. Cony. 3. Cony Hall. o. George Cony.	39.	Parrott & Bradbury, corn and flour. 2. Parrott & Bradbury. 3. A. Soule, billiard room. o. Parrott & Bradbury.
36.	A. D. Locke, shoe store. 2. George Cony. 3. Cony's Hall. o. George Cony.	41.	Mrs. M. B. Hodges, milliner. 2. Charles F. Potter, pension ag't. 2 & 3. J. H. Hendee, photograph. o. Potter and Hendee.
38.	Deane Pray, clothing. 2 & 3. Deane Pray. o. Mrs. J. P. Dillingham.	43.	B. Libby & Co., grocers. 2. Miss S. S. Bennett, dressmaker. o. B. Libby & Co.
40.	Stanley House, S. Barton, Proprietor. Augusta Bank on street floor. o. George W. Ricker.	45.	Cony & Farrar, meat market. o. Cony & Farrar.
42.	{ Francis Lyford, shoe store. { S. W. Fairfield, jeweller. 2. David Cargill, insurance agent. 3 & 4. Stanley House. o. Mrs. M. North.	47.	Dr. H. H. Hill's building. Unoccupied. <i>Fire originated in this building.</i>
44.	Elijah Varney, shoe store. 2. D. Alden's office. 3 & 4. Stanley House. o. Mrs. M. North.	49.	Wade Chase, fancy goods. 2. Wade Chase, dwelling. o. Wade Chase.
46.	Thomas C. Noble, grocer. 2. T. C. Noble. 3 & 4. Stanley House. o. Mrs. M. B. Vose's heirs.	51.	Ira L. Pierce, eating saloon. o. Mrs. D. Williams.
48.	Joseph Piper, grocer. 2 & 3. J. Piper. o. William Hunt.	53.	H. Paine, eating saloon. 2. O. P. Howe, photographer. o. R. Williams' heirs.
50.	Joseph Anthony, hat and fur store. 2. Miss Clark, dressmaker. 3. Masonic Hall. o. William Hunt.	55.	J. S. Johnson, hair dresser. o. R. Williams' heirs.
52.	George Hunt, grocer. 2. Unoccupied. 3. Masonic Hall. o. William Hunt.	57.	George W. Jones, auction store. o. G. W. Jones.
54.	William H. Stacy & Co., fruits. 2 & 3. Pike & Chick, job printers o. Granite National Bank.	59.	J. Carter, fish market.
56.	Granite National Bank. 2 & 3. Pike & Chick, job printers. o. Granite National Bank.	61.	Charles E. Collier, harness maker.
58.	{ S. W. Huntington, clothing. { Merrill & Barton, dry goods. 2. Merrill & Barton 3. Sons of Temperance Hall. o. Nathan Weston.	63.	Augusta Saloon, Cromett & Pierce.
60.	E. S. Lane, barber shop.	65.	Saloon, Miller.
62.	John Wheeler, grocer. o. John Wheeler.	67.	P. H. Sheahan, saloon. o. Williams and Stanley.
64.	Formerly Sargent's fish market. o. John Wheeler.	69.	Deering & Holway, wholesale grocers. 2. P. F. Sanborn, U. S. Revenue Collector. o. Williams and Stanley.
		71.	Deering & Holway, corn and flour. o. Pinkham.
		73.	Hall & Furbush, eating saloon. 2 & 3. Hall & Furbush. o. R. Williams' heirs.
		75.	Charles K. Partridge, druggist. 2 & 3. Hall & Furbush, saloon. o. R. Williams' heirs.
		77.	Parrott & Bradbury, corn and flour. o. A. A. Bittues estate, n. b.
		79.	Bartlett & Hartwell, wholesale grocers. o. A. A. Bittues estate, n. b.





RUINS—WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, SEPT. 18, 1865.

WINTHROP STREET, ETC.

No.	WEST SIDE.	DICKMAN PLACE.
66.	F. & H. Hamlen, grocers. o. Charles Hamlen.	85. "Dickman House." o. Mrs Kimball.
68.	Franklin House. o. George A. Norcross.	86. Franklin House shed. o. George A. Norcross.
70.	John G. Adams, meat market. o. Charles F. Wingate.	87. Franklin House stable. o. George A. Norcross.
WINTHROP STREET.		OAK STREET.
72.	John McArthur, grocer. 2 & 3. J. McArthur. o. John McArthur.	88 & 89. Charles Sawyer's stables. o. Charles Sawyer.
74.	John Means, farming tools. 2 & 3. J. Means. o. William Hunt.	90. Unoccupied. Dwelling-house.
76.	J. H. Covell, eating saloon. 2 & 3. "The Age" printing office, G. Smith. o. T. W. S. Bradbury.	91. John D'Arthenay's stables. o. John D'Arthenay.
78 & 80.	"Hamlen Stores," storehouses. o. Portland & Kennebec Railroad Co.	92. John D'Arthenay, dwelling-house. o. Mrs. G. S. Carpenter.
81.	"Journal Office Building," Beals & Farnham, painters. o. E. Robinson's heirs.	93. John Murphy, dwelling-house, <i>n. b.</i>
82.	"Child House," <i>n. b.</i>	94. "Elihu Robinson House," <i>n. b.</i>
DICKMAN PLACE.		COMMERCIAL STREET.
83.	"Theophilus Hamlen House." o. E. H. W. Smith.	95. Ira M. True, saloon and dwelling. o. Charles F. Wingate.
84.	"William Bell House." o. W. H. Kimball.	96. J. Carter, dwelling. o. Charles F. Wingate.
		BRIDGE STREET.
		97. Depot of Portland & Kennebec Rail- road Co.
		98. G. R. & H. B. Cony, stable. o. R. A. Cony.
		99. William Doe, house, <i>n. b.</i>
		100. Pullen's marble manufactory.

RUINS. The day after the fire the ruins on Water street were photographed by Brown, from which the engraving was made. Standing below Winthrop street, looking north, at the right is seen the corner of Smith's Block, with platform scales in front, upon which stands John Gordon, the well-known hod carrier. Proceeding north we have the railing called the "lazy pole;" this in olden time, when it was named, was on the line of Winthrop street. Beyond are seen the ruins of the Robinson and Crosby stores, then the Williams and Stanley store. Passing a long space of foundations of wooden buildings, high rear walls are seen; the first part is the southeast corner of Potter and Hendee's store; next, the part which approaches nearer the street is the centre wall of Meonian Building, and beyond the walls of North's Block and Williams' Block; then the standing part of Williams' Block and the Deering building are seen; they are known by the

flat roof, over which is seen the roofs of Eaton's building and Darby Block, and beyond the Union Block, then the A. D. Brown wooden store and Keegan's stable and Getchell's house and shop. At the left in the foreground is seen the corner of Granite Block in the process of erection, with blocks of granite in the street; beyond, across Winthrop street, the first walls seen are the ruins of Whitwell Block; the walls of the corner store are down; the six windows are in the rear wall of the store occupied by Dea. Means; beyond the tall rear walls of the Stanley House are seen; further on Arch Row appears a heap of ruins, and the vault of the Freemans National Bank standing over its stairway entrance is seen prominent towards the street, with the doorway to the vault; beyond, the ruins of the end of Bridge's Block, and the gable of the standing part, end the view. The west side represents a distance of fifty rods; the east side of eighty rods. The part represented was covered with forty-four brick stores, and eighteen wooden stores and the Franklin House.

Immediately upon the fire being subdued active efforts were made by those burned out to secure, in the limited number of buildings remaining, temporary places of business. The First National and Freemans National Banks took quarters in Thomas Lambard's foundry store, Bridge's Block; the Granite National Bank secured a window in the drug store of J. & G. W. Dorr, at the end of the bridge; the Augusta Bank and Savings Bank went into the counting room of Parrott & Bradbury in Smith's Block; the post office secured the street floor of the Kennebec Journal Office, on Water, at the foot of Court street. Dry goods merchants went into the second stories, submitting to contracted accommodations. Stores were divided by partitions, and occupied for different kinds of business. Two kinds of business were on opposite sides of the same store. A spirit of accommodation and friendly feeling prevailed, the offspring of a common calamity. Counting rooms were occupied for offices, and chambers contained a number of tenants, and yet all were not provided for. Wooden buildings sprang up on old foundations for temporary use, and others for more permanent occupancy.

The losses by the fire fell heavily on the uninsured and the partially insured, but individual loss was felt to be of no account compared with the great prostration to the business of the city,

which some prophesied and many feared would follow.¹ With a determination and energy creditable to the enterprise of the city, the day after the fire the work of rebuilding was commenced. The Freemans National Bank and O. C. Whitehouse & Co. were the first to lead in this praiseworthy effort, and as one and another expressed a determination to immediately rebuild, the faltering took courage, and a general feeling became prevalent to cover the burnt district without delay with a better class of buildings than those destroyed. To favor this, and to guard against the spreading of fire, the city council prohibited the erection of wooden buildings of more than one story on the burnt district.

Scarcely had the embers of the fire cooled before the burnt district was covered with men removing the debris, uncovering the foundation walls, cleaning and piling up the brick, some for the immediate erection of permanent buildings, others with a view to early operations in the ensuing spring. The Freemans National Bank and O. C. Whitehouse & Co., with great expedition pushed forward their buildings, which were in one brick block ornamented with free-stone and iron trimmings. The first story was constructed with iron posts and lintels and belting. In four months and twelve days from the day of the fire they were fully completed and the store part elaborately finished. The block was fifty-five feet nine inches front, nearly sixty feet deep and forty-one feet high. This block embraced foundations represented on the plan of the fire by Nos. 18 and 20. Thomas C. Noble purchased foundation No. 16 of Mrs. D. C. Weston, and erected a store of one story to correspond in front with the Whitehouse store, which he occupied. S. W.

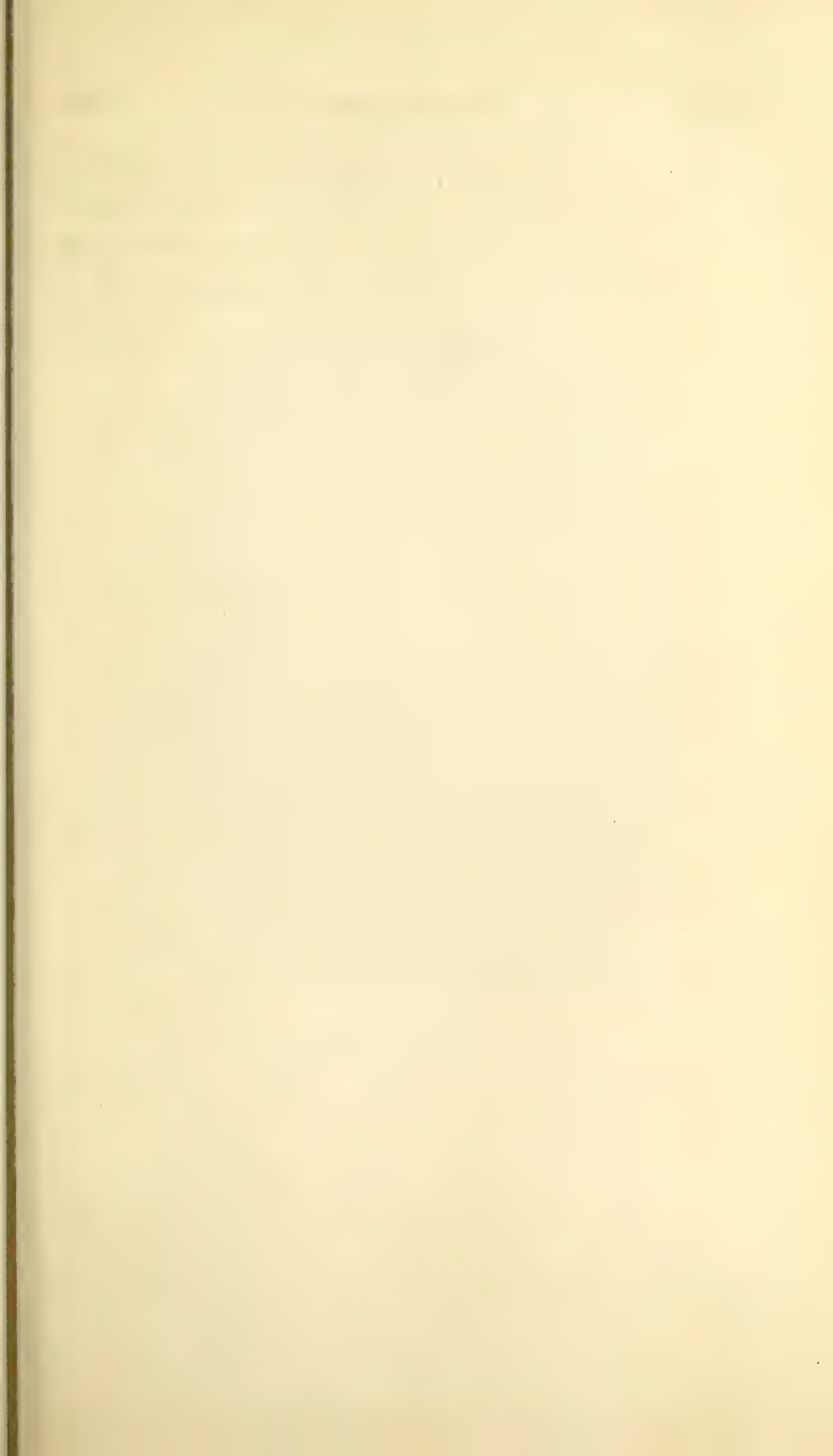
¹ The principal losers by the fire, whose losses were \$3,000 and over after deducting insurance, were reported in the Kennebec Journal, and were in their order as follows :

J. W. North, on six stores,	\$20,000	Longfellow & Sanborn, stock,	\$6,000
G. W. Ricker, on Stanley House,	9,000	J. W. Cofren, stock,	4,000
J. W. Bradbury, on stores,	5,000	Charles W. Safford, stock,	4,000
J. W. Bradbury, on library,	1,000	Heirs of R. Williams five stores,	25,000
J. S. Hendee, on store, &c.,	5,000	W. H. Chisam, two stores,	6,000
G. C. Vose, library and papers,	3,000	F. W. Chisam, stock,	9,000
C. F. Potter, store and papers,	3,000	George Cony, two stores,	8,500
Mrs. M. B. Hodges, stock,	6,000	Nathan Weston, two stores,	4,000
Stanley and Williams, stores,	6,000	Joseph Piper, stock,	4,000
G. F. Potter & Co., stock,	5,000	T. C. Noble, stock,	8,000
Parrott & Bradbury, stock,	3,000	United States Com. stores,	10,000
Freemans Nat. Bank, building,	4,000		

Huntington & Co., purchased the ruins of No. 6 of S. Leonard, and expeditiously erected a three story brick store. Longfellow & Sanborn erected a brick store on No. 23 which was a foundation assigned to Mrs. Thomas Smith as her interest in the Williams' Block. Franklin Hamlen purchased foundation No. 76 on Market Square of T. W. S. Bradbury, and rebuilt the store of brick. These were all the brick stores built in the fall of 1865. Wooden ones, as already noticed, were erected for permanent and temporary occupation, immediately after the fire.

Water street presented a busy appearance in the summer of 1866. On the east side of the street Joseph H. Williams erected three stores of the Williams Block, 17, 19, and 21; and James W. North erected six stores on the foundations of North's and Meonian blocks, from Nos. 27 to 35 inclusive. The ruins of No. 37 were sold by J. W. Bradbury to Daniel Woodward, who also purchased No. 39 of Parrott & Bradbury, and No. 41 of Charles F. Potter and John H. Hendee; upon these he erected three stores, two of which he sold before completion. B. Libby & Co. erected on their lot, No. 43, a granite store, as did Cony & Farrar on No. 45, and Dr. H. H. Hill on lot No. 47. These three form the tenements of Granite Block on the east side of Water street. The only other brick building erected on the east side in 1866 was by Parrott & Bradbury late in the season, on lots Nos. 65 and 67, which they purchased with the Robinson and Crosby wharf, of George W. Stanley and the heirs of the late Reuel Williams.

On the west side of the street Nason & Hamlen rebuilt on No. 8, at the corner of Bridge and Water streets; the Eastern Express Company rebuilt No. 22; and Eben Fuller purchased of William A. Brooks No. 24 and built upon it; James W. Bradbury had commenced building late in the season of 1865 on No. 26, and finished in the spring of 1866; and Bradbury with Darius Alden erected late in the season of 1866 a store on the arch lot No. 28. The lots Nos. 30 and 32 were purchased by John Parsons of William H. Chisam, and in 1867 Parsons erected a store upon them. George Cony covered Nos. 34, 36 and 38 with a block of three tenements which he commenced in 1865, immediately after the fire, and finished in 1866, and in 1869 he altered the upper part of the block into the Cony House. H. R. Smith and J. W. Bradbury, Jr., purchased No. 4 of George W. Ricker and erected





GRANITE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

1870.

a block of three tenements in 1867. Deering & Holway purchased Nos. 42 and 44 of Mrs. Margaret North, and erected in the fall of 1866 a large store for their business. Joseph Piper had purchased of the heirs of Mrs. Mary B. Vose No. 46, upon which he erected a store early in 1866. William Hunt erected a block of three stores on lots Nos. 48, 50 and 52 in 1866. The same year the Granite National Bank built on lots Nos. 54 and 56, at the corner of Oak and Water streets. Lot No. 10 was built upon by I. D. Sturgis and Joseph Anthony, and Nos. 12 and 14 by Erastus Haskell, both in 1868. These completed, continuous and connected blocks of brick buildings from Oak to Bridge street, of much more value, greater capacity and handsomer than those burned. On the east side all the brick buildings burnt between Oak and Bridge streets were restored within a year after the fire, with the addition of three granite buildings, and the street, in buildings of symmetrical proportion and architectural display, presented a fine appearance, some of them as specimens we shall notice in detail.

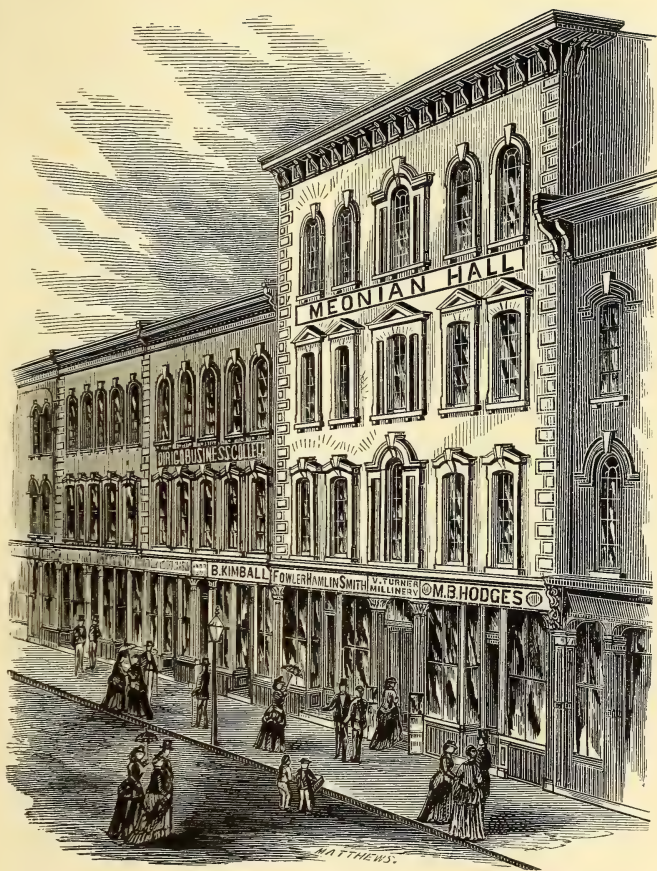
GRANITE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, at the corner of Oak and Water streets, is one of the finest buildings erected after the fire. The engraving by Matthews, from a photograph by Hendee, is a good representation of its architectural appearance. The building is brick, with iron trimmings, the front coated with brown stone-colored mastic. The posts, lintels and beltings, are of iron painted and sanded to conform in color to the mastic of the front. The building, thirty-seven feet wide by fifty-seven feet deep, was finished after designs by Fassett, executed by Rodney L. Fogg, at an expense of seventeen thousand dollars, and was occupied in the fall of 1866; the first story by the bank and post office, for the accommodation of which it was specially planned. The second story was divided into offices. In the third story a hall was finished and occupied by the Commercial College.

At the time the building was finished it was thought that the accommodations provided for the post office were sufficiently large for many years to come, but so large and rapid had been the increase of the business of the office since the war, that in three years enlarged accommodations were imperatively demanded. This could be better provided by enlarging its office than in any other way and at any other location; and in 1870 the bank consented to give up its convenient banking room and move into the second story, giving the whole of the first story to the post office,

and provide an entrance to the upper part of the building by stairs in Hunt's Block adjoining. This arrangement was completed July 1, 1870, when James A. Bicknell, the postmaster, took possession of the new office with a secure safe in a vault, being the same formerly used by the bank. The office is provided with patent letter boxes of an improved pattern, has a money order office conveniently arranged, and other improvements, which make it the best arranged and most convenient office in the State. The bank in its new location has more spacious rooms, with a secure vault, including one of the American Steam Safe Company's strongest and most thoroughly built safes.

MEONIAN AND NORTH'S BLOCKS, commenced early in the spring of 1866, on the old foundation of the buildings burned in 1865, were so far finished as to be occupied for stores in December of the same year. Together they are one hundred and twenty-eight feet long by sixty feet deep, and are divided into six stores; two in Meonian Building and four in North's Block. Meonian Building is four stories high on Water street and six on Front street. The second story is divided into offices. The third and fourth stories are included in Meonian Hall, which is fifty feet wide by seventy-five feet long and twenty-seven feet high, with galleries on three sides, a large stage, two small ante-rooms and two large ante-rooms. It is of the same form and size as the old hall burned in 1865, but is better finished; was frescoed by Schumacher; has three entrances by two independent flights of stairs communicating with the street, and is otherwise an improvement on the old hall. North's Block is three stories high on Water street and five on Front street. The second story is divided into offices, and in the third story is a hall forty feet wide by sixty feet long, with ante-rooms connected with it and Meonian Hall. The hall is occupied by the Dirigo Commercial College. The fronts of these blocks have iron posts supporting granite lintels and belting, and is coated with mastic, painted and sanded the color of dark freestone. The engraving is from a photograph by Starbird.

GRANITE BLOCK. The erection of Granite Block was commenced in the summer of 1865, on the site of the old Kennebec House, at the corner of Water street and Market Square, by George W. Ricker, who owned the land, and sold an interest, three-eighths, to J. H. Manley, and one-eighth to H. S. Osgood. The walls are



MEONIAN AND NORTH'S BLOCKS.
1870.

built of granite from James Savage's ledge, and are laid in rough ashler with draft lines, presenting a substantial and ornamental building one hundred and four feet long by seventy-four feet wide, three stories high, surmounted by a mansard roof. The ground floor is divided into four stores twenty-four feet wide by sixty-two feet deep and eleven feet high. The second story is thirteen feet high, with a spacious hall or passage, fourteen feet wide, running from the main entrance on Market Square to the south entrance on Water street. This story is divided into six offices and three rooms connected with the hall in the third story. Granite Hall in the third story is one hundred and four feet long, sixty-two feet wide, and twenty-seven feet high, with nine feet galleries on two sides and a head gallery twelve feet wide. The stage is the full width of the hall and twenty-four feet deep, divided from the auditorium by a proscenium, with an opening twenty-seven by fifteen feet. The remainder of the floor is taken up by entrance-way and ante-rooms. The building was erected after designs by F. H. Fassett, architect, and the hall is elegantly frescoed by Schumacher. It was finished and dedicated Monday, March 7th, 1866, by congratulatory speeches, music and dancing. On the occasion was sung, by the "Augusta Quartette Club," an original ode written by Mrs. C. R. Moor of Augusta.¹

MILITARY ASYLUM. A national institution, consisting of three branches, was established by Congress, under the government of a board of managers, for volunteer soldiers permanently disabled during the civil war. The Togus Spring property in Chelsea, four

¹ ODE.

When o'er our homes with fiercest ire,
Blazed high the all-devouring fire,
We could not save from ruin's fall
Our boast and pride, our noble hall.

But now, we come with hearts elate,
To claim for City and for State
A nobler structure, grandly planned,
Whose granite wall may ages stand.

Here, as the swift years speed along,
Shall hearts grow glad from mirth and
song;

Here, too, shall earnest words of truth
Rouse to great deeds manhood and
youth.

Here, from our sea coast, mountain,
plain,
Shall gather many a son of Maine,
To meet in high and learned debate
The magnates of the "Pine Tree
State."

Oh, State! thou true "Star in the
East,"

Of all thy sisters not the least;
Oh, City! on thy fir-clad hills,
Made musical by singing rills,

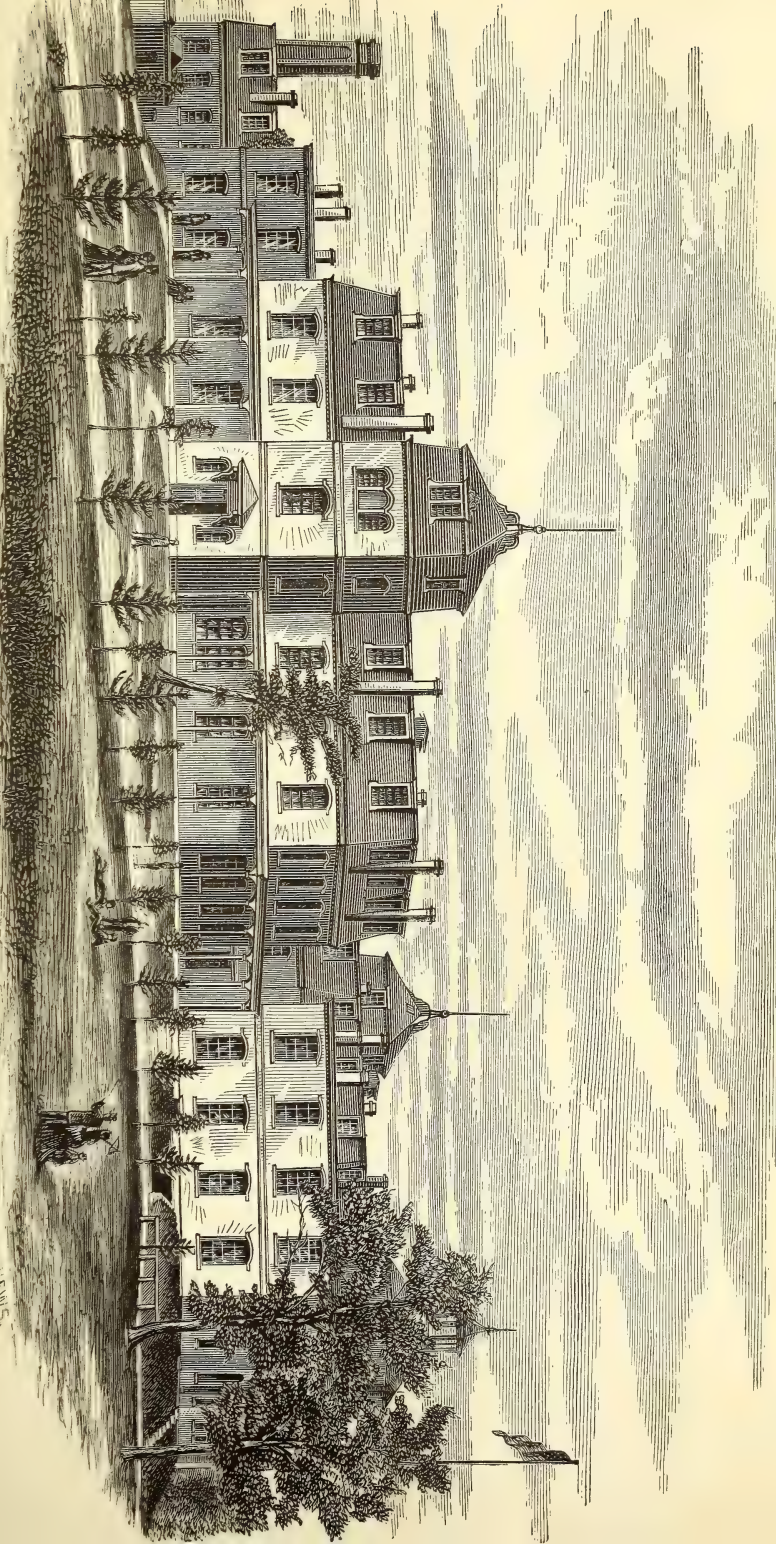
We dedicate this hall to thee,
State, City of the brave and free—
Asking His all-pervading care,
To whom we bend in praise and prayer.

miles from Augusta, offering a favorable location, was purchased in the fall of 1866, at an expense of \$50,000, for the New England Branch. The grounds were extensive, embracing over nine hundred acres. The buildings on the lot at the time were the large Beals hotel and adjacent buildings, ample for a commencement of the establishment; and the curative properties of the mineral spring were regarded as favorable for the health of the inmates; and further favoring the location at this place was the short distance from the cities of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, it being nearly equi-distant from each.

Honorably discharged volunteers, disabled in the line of duty to such an extent as to render them incompetent to obtain a livelihood by labor in the ordinary walks of life, are received at the asylum, fed and clothed, and given religious and secular instruction to fit them for the callings in life to which they may be adapted. The discipline of the institution is military, under the rules and articles of war, and the inmates are required to do such labor as they are able to perform, for which compensation is allowed at a rate fixed by the managers, one-half to be paid at stated periods, and the remainder invested upon interest, and the amount paid upon the inmates leaving the asylum.

The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and Chief Justice are *ex-officio* members of the board of managers. To these were added R. J. Oglesby of Springfield, Ill.; Gen. B. F. Butler of Gloucester; Gov. Frederick Smyth of Manchester, N. H.; Lewis B. Gunckel of Dayton, O.; Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and Gen. J. H. Martindale of Rochester, N. Y.

Gen. E. H. Hinks was the first commander of the Eastern Branch. Under him the institution was put in operation in the fall of 1866. Gen. Hinks, however, was succeeded by Gen. Everett of Washington, who was soon succeeded by Maj. Nathan Cutler of Augusta. In the summer of 1867 two hundred inmates were at the asylum. The buildings would accommodate three hundred, and provision was being made by the erection of new buildings for five hundred inmates. A brick hospital, one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, was erected. A chapel to accommodate six hundred persons was to be built, which was also to be used as a school room. A work shop was to be provided where all kinds of mechanical work was to be taught the inmates. These plans, in progress of execution, for the comfort and improvement of the



NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM,
EASTERN BRANCH.

MATTHEWS.

unfortunate men were suddenly brought to an end Sunday, January 7, 1868, by fire, which destroyed the principal buildings, turning two hundred and seventy inmates, thirty-one of whom were on the sick list, into the open air of a severe winter's night. Maj. Nathan Cutler, who was then in command, unfortunately was confined to his bed in the city by sickness, and the command devolved on Surgeon Breed. Those who were able to move themselves escaped to a place of safety, and the sick were brought out on mattresses and laid, for want of shelter, upon the snow. All suffered from a cold and piercing wind. A barrel of whiskey, kept in the surgeon's department for medical purposes, was taken from the cellar and drank by the soldiers to such an extent as to make some of them beastly drunk, and others "wild with fury." Disgusting scenes of disorder and violence ensued.

Messengers were sent to the city for assistance. The firemen and citizens immediately responded to the call, and teams were sent out which brought all the inmates of the asylum to the city. The sick were taken to private houses, and others, numbering two hundred and forty, were quartered at Waverley Hall. On the passage to the city one man weak from disease, and suffering from exposure, died. The fire took at half past nine o'clock in the evening, from defective arrangement of the heating apparatus, and was so rapid that hardly anything of the personal effects of the officers, assistants and inmates was saved. The new brick building was saved in a damaged condition, by working the steam fire engine, "Gen. Butler." This was hastily repaired, and other buildings converted into quarters, which gave accommodation to a part of the inmates; the others were sent to the other branch asylums.

The board of managers hesitated to rebuild, but finally concluded that the best interests of the institution would be promoted by erecting suitable buildings, of enlarged dimensions, better adapted to the purposes for which they were to be used than the old, and having in view economy in supporting the establishment. For this purpose, early in the season of 1868, four large brick buildings were commenced, each one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, placed in the form of a square with a courtyard in the center. The front building, looking to the east, has a basement for storage, and contains in the first story a large room, fifty feet long and fifty wide, for chapel and school room, and a smaller school-

room, with parlors, bed-rooms, dining-room and kitchen for the teachers. The second story is in one large room, to be devoted to such purposes as may be required. At each end of this building are two main buildings, extending westerly, with spacious basements surmounted by two stories, covered with a mansard roof forming a third story. In these are accommodations for the officers and dormitories for the soldiers, the dining-room, kitchen, post office, telegraph office and reading-room. The remaining building, forming the western side of the square, has an ell extending westerly. The basement of this has a bath room, laundry, store rooms, bakery, boiler room and wash rooms. On the first floor is a large dining-room, with a serving-room and kitchen in the ell. On the next floor is the hospital and wards for inmates, with a large dormitory, dispensatory and rooms for nurses, and in the ell is a bath room, steward's chamber and store rooms. Piazzas on the main buildings looking north and south have, in their centres, large towers rising above the building; in these are the main entrance-ways and the flights of stairs. The bricks for these buildings were made upon the grounds. B. F. Dwight of Boston was the architect, and Gen. Natt Head of New Hampshire contractor.

Maj. Nathan Cutler continued in command of the asylum until June, 1869, giving entire satisfaction, when, on account of ill health arising from wounds and disease contracted in the war, he resigned, and Col. E. A. Ludwick of New York was assigned to the command. He was, after a short term of service, succeeded by Gen. William S. Tilton of Boston, who is now in command, and under whose direction buildings are being erected and completed, and various arrangements for an economical administration of the affairs of the establishment are being made. Steam for warming and raising hot and cold water to every part of the buildings, and for cooking and laundry purposes, is generated by two boilers capable of driving a sixty horse-power steam engine.

A store is connected with the establishment which supplies the inmates with many articles which they desire, the profits of which go to the *amusement fund*. A brick building two stories high, with mansard roof, is erected and being completed for amusement purposes. In the first story are two bowling alleys and billiard saloon; in the second story is a hall reaching up into the roof, with a large stage, and galleries on three sides. This is for dra-

matic exhibitions, lectures and public entertainments. A large brick building is being erected to contain a ten horse-power engine to be used in the first story for a machine shop; in the second story is to be a shoe manufactory and tailor's shop. A new brick residence a few rods from the main building is being finished for the use of the commandant. A large reservoir, to cover the area of one acre, at a convenient distance from the buildings, is being constructed, at great expense, to furnish an unfailing supply of pure water, which is to be taken from Greely pond.

The farming operations at this establishment are already quite extensive. Eighty-five head of cattle were wintered last winter, some of which are choice Devon stock. The healthiness of the place is quite remarkable; but one person has died of disease contracted there since the institution was opened, and but thirty-five deaths in all have occurred, while under the skillful management of Dr. Isaac H. Stearns, the surgeon, the large number of invalids who have been admitted have greatly improved in their physical condition. Capt. P. T. Woodfin is secretary to the institution and George Schuler steward. Mrs. E. A. Russell, matron, has held that position from the beginning. The engraving of the asylum buildings presents a southeast view, from a photograph by Hendee.

DEEPENING THE CHANNEL. The town in 1845 expended \$20,000 in improving the channel between Augusta and Sheppard's point, Hallowell, with the expectation of obtaining seven feet of water at low water. At low run of tides in the drought of summer the depth did not much exceed eight feet at high water, and the bed of the channel was left uneven and jagged. In 1854 the government expended on this channel, and on obstructions at Lovejoy's narrows, \$6,000. This year Congress appropriated \$20,000, which was afterwards increased to \$50,000, to be expended between Augusta and Gardiner. The survey for this purpose was made under Gen. Thom of the U. S. Engineer Corps. A channel was to be dredged one hundred feet wide to give seven feet of water at low tide. For this it was estimated that one hundred thousand cubic yards of excavation would have to be made at the various shoals, and on a new channel which was to be cut from Sheppard's point in a direct line with the course of the river. A. R. Wright of New York, contractor for the work, built at Bath two powerful dredging machines, of one hundred and fifty horse power each, and with a

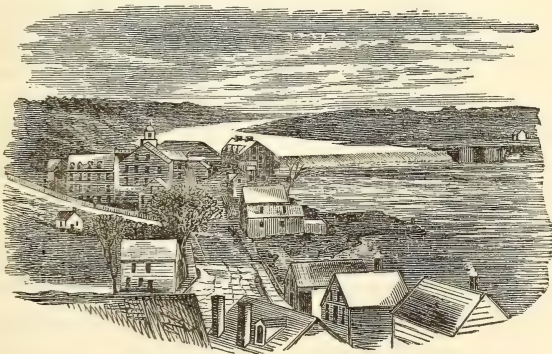
steam tug to remove the loaded scows used in excavating, commenced operations on the new channel at Sheppard's point in 1867. He removed in the first season in making this channel nineteen thousand cubic yards of blue clay intermixed with gravel and boulders. The next season he finished this part of the work by removing six thousand cubic yards, and widened and deepened the channel dug by the town in 1845, and was at work on the Brett shoal when the season closed. In 1869 the Brett shoal was finished and the Gage shoal commenced upon and partially completed. In the present season (1870) they are still at work upon the Gage shoal, and will probably finish this season by completing the channel.

GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN visited Augusta on Tuesday, October 29th, by invitation of the State authorities. He arrived at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon by special train from Portland. A committee of the city council of Augusta met him at Hallowell and invited him to partake of the hospitalities of the city. An immense throng of people awaited his arrival at the depot. A major general's salute was fired from the arsenal grounds, and the bells rung merrily. A special train arrived with troops from Bangor to perform escort duty.

The general was met at the depot by Mayor Patterson with an address of welcome, to which he briefly responded. A procession was then formed by Gen. George L. Beal of Norway. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gov. Chamberlain, Mayor Patterson and Adjutant General Caldwell, rode in an elegant barouche drawn by four black horses, escorted by soldiers, and with a long and imposing procession, passed through streets hung with flags bearing appropriate mottoes of welcome and of allusion to his military exploits, to the State House, which was elegantly adorned for the occasion. As the procession reached the corner of Winthrop and State streets, the children of the public schools, to the number of four hundred, standing upon an elevated platform and each bearing a miniature flag, sang with pleasing effect the spirited song of "Sheridan's Ride" from Winchester; and upon the steps of the Episcopal church on State street, were assembled a group of young ladies elegantly attired in the national colors; among them one more elevated than the rest, waved the stars and stripes, as the procession passed, in token of welcome. At the State House, previous to alighting, as the general passed the wounded and

invalid soldiers from the U. S. Military Asylum, about one hundred and fifty in number, some of whom served under him at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and were now in line to give him the usual military salute, the carriage stopped and he addressed them in kindly words of sympathy and encouragement.

After the reception ceremonies, introductions and congratulations at the State House, the general quietly entered a carriage and drove to the cars to meet an engagement of the next day at Concord, N. H. The dinner in waiting at the Augusta House was quietly partaken by the State and city authorities and invited guests, without the general.



KENNEBEC DAM, 1858, FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY WING.

SPRAGUE'S PURCHASE. Since the erection of the Kennebec Dam the citizens of Augusta had looked to the improvement of the water power as the chief source of prosperity to the city. In attempting this improvement a number of incorporated companies had succeeded each other, each in turn raising expectations which failed to be realized. The dam had given away twice since the first great breach around its western end in 1839, and a fire had once swept away a large part of the improvements. Capitalists were timid and questioned the stability of the work, yet nearly thirty years had elapsed since its erection, giving evidence of permanency. Still the water rolled on but partially improved. Discouraging as had been every effort for enlarged development, hope was still strong and expectation fancied a brighter day in the future.

In 1865 John L. Stevens, impressed with the permanency of the power, its value, and the importance of improving it, and that a favorable time had arrived for making an effort, obtained from

the Kennebec Company, who owned the property, authority to sell at a stipulated price, all but the cotton mill and the power necessary to operate it. During some months spent by Mr. Stevens in introducing the subject to the notice of capitalists, he was made acquainted, by James G. Blaine, representative from the Kennebec district in Congress, with William Sprague, a senator from Rhode Island, who was largely engaged in manufacturing, and who was reported to be a man of great wealth, having added large sums to his fortune by successful operations during the war. Senator Sprague listened to an account of the property, its extent and favorable location, and consented to examine it. At a suitable time he sent his engineers, who reported favorably. Then he came himself and made a personal examination, and was pleased with the view, and made an offer of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Kennebec Company's mill, dam, water power and lands; provided he could purchase contiguous lands, at a reasonable price, and in sufficient quantity to fully develop the water power. An outlay of from five to ten millions of capital would be required for the purpose.

The sum offered was very small compared with the value of the property. The Kennebec Company considered the offer, hesitated, and finally rejected it as wholly inadequate. They, however, were strongly pressed to adopt a more favorable conclusion, and secure to the city the benefit of one of the grandest manufacturing enterprises of the day. The company finally proposed to sell for one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. The Spragues (for A. & W. Sprague were negotiating) would not increase the offer. Thirty-five thousand dollars separated the parties,—neither would yield. In this dilemma the city came to their relief, and voted to provide the sum if the legislature would grant the requisite authority. This was satisfactory; and the Spragues indicated the parcels of real estate necessary to accompany the water power. The extent of these excited surprise, but the magnitude of the operation increased with every development of views.

A committee of citizens was appointed to ascertain the value and obtain bonds for the conveyance of the real estate. It was found after some weeks' labor that the bonded price and estimated value of the selected property amounted to three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and at that sum it was offered to the Spragues, but they declined to take it at a larger sum than one hun-

dred and fifty thousand. Here was a difference of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars; a serious and apparently insurmountable obstacle. This sum was to be obtained and donated or the enterprise would fail. How could the money be raised? Would the city consent to a further assessment? Would the legislature grant authority for the novel purpose? With these suggestive inquiries the subject was canvassed. The people were interested and anxious that the enterprise should go on. Men ordinarily cool and considerate, weighed the project in the financial balance, and decided "it would pay."

A general meeting of the citizens was called Tuesday, October 9th, 1866, at Granite Hall, to consider the matter. Mayor Caldwell presided and Charles H. Mulliken acted as secretary. James G. Blaine stated the object of the meeting and the progress of the negotiation, and explained the necessity of the proposed municipal action to the successful consummation of the sale. He then submitted a series of resolutions pledging the city to assume and pay the required sum, provided it did not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and requesting the city government to raise the amount by an issue of city bonds, after authority therefor should be obtained from the legislature, and to take such further action as may be necessary to exempt the improvements from taxation for a series of years and to facilitate the enterprise in the process of execution. After discussion, in a conversational way, and John L. Stevens had given an enthusiastic and glowing description of the favorable results to be accomplished, the resolutions were passed with great unanimity.

The following day the city council met and adopted the recommendation of the citizens' meeting, and appropriated the necessary sum to be obtained by loan, whenever the requisite authority therefor should be obtained from the legislature. The mayor was directed to petition the legislature to grant authority to the city to raise the sum by loan, and to expend the same for the development of the water power within the city. Further action was taken in relation to minor points in the pending negotiations. A committee was appointed, consisting of O. C. Whitehouse, R. A. Cony and John Arnold, to cooperate with John L. Stevens in completing the negotiations with the owners of real estate within the limits of the contemplated purchase.

The legislature, early in the session, passed an act approved

January 15, 1867, authorizing the city, upon a two-thirds vote in ward meetings accepting the act, to raise and expend a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the full development of the water power within the limits of the city, and to do other things requiring legislative action contemplated by the negotiations with the Spragues. The ample power conferred by the act was considered by some to be of doubtful expediency, but the great benefit to arise to the city and State from the investment of a large amount of capital in manufactures, on a central and one of the principal rivers in the State, allayed opposition, and authority heretofore unknown in the legislation of the State was conferred with great unanimity.

The citizens, at the earliest day a legal notice would permit, Wednesday, January 23d, assembled in ward meetings and accepted the act by the very decisive vote of 868 yeas to 63 nays. The city now issued its bonds for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and sent Gov. Samuel Cony to the money centers of the country to negotiate them. The bonds for the conveyance of real estate which expired on the 15th of February, were extended to the 1st of April to give the necessary time to raise the funds, and a committee, consisting of Samuel Cony, John L. Stevens, Robert A. Cony, Sylvanus Caldwell, James W. North, Henry S. Osgood and R. L. Fogg, was chosen to complete the negotiations with the Spragues and to see that the transfers were made in accordance with the contract of sale.

It was soon found that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars would not meet the deficit on the property within the limits of the contemplated purchase, and Gov. Cony reported, that owing to the short time in which the money was to be raised and a stringency in the money market, the bonds could not be sold, except at ruinous rates. Here were unlooked-for obstacles. What could be done? A failure was not to be thought of. The consummation was too near at hand. The expectations of the city had been too highly raised. The reaction of failure would be depressing at present and disastrous in the future. Never could it be hoped again to combine so much land in the interest of developing the water power, and without the land the water power must be limited in its use, and above all, the failure of the city from inability to accomplish its undertakings, was not pleasant to contemplate. These considerations pressed heavily upon the committee. Would

not the Spragues purchase the bonds and accept the amount of land which could be bought with the proceeds? The proposal was made to them, considered, and finally accepted upon condition that they should take only such of the bonded land as they might select, and the balance in bonds instead of land. The unexpended bonds were to be applied to the purchase of contiguous bonded land, at the bonded price, until the 13th of April, and the bonds were to be deposited in the Granite National Bank and only drawn until that time for that purpose. The details of this arrangement were not completed until late in the afternoon of Saturday the 30th day of March, when the conveyance was made. The means provided for purchasing the property sold on that day and the amount of sale will appear from the following statement :

RECEIPTS.

City bonds sold A. & W. Sprague at par,	\$166,300
City bonds paid towards scheduled property,	48,700
City bonds paid towards Kennebec Company's property,	35,000
	<hr/>
	\$250,000
Cash of A. & W. Sprague,	97,610
	<hr/>
	347,610

PAYMENTS.

Paid for land scheduled, in cash, and conveyed to A. & W.	
Sprague,	\$113,910
Paid towards same in bonds,	48,700
	<hr/>
	\$162,610
Paid Kennebec Company, cash,	150,000
Paid Kennebec Company, bonds,	35,000
	<hr/>
	185,000
	<hr/>
	\$347,610

At a subsequent day and by the 13th day of April, A. & W. Sprague had purchased additional bonded property amounting to seventy-six thousand dollars, for which they paid nine thousand eight hundred dollars in cash, and sixty-six thousand two hundred dollars in city bonds. With this last purchase the connection of the city with the transaction ended. The property purchased covered a large area ; on the west side of the river it extends from the railroad bridge to Ballard's brook, and on the east side, from the eddy at Fort point to the north line of the McDonald farm, on lot No. 32. Upon this is the dam and lock, a cotton mill of nine thousand spindles, saw mills, machine shops, dwelling houses, stores and shops, house lots in great number, two farms of large extent and considerable fertility, and two granite quarries. The

total amount paid for this property conveyed to A. & W. Sprague, with the city bonds which accompanied it, is as follows :

Real estate.....	\$423,610	
City bonds.....	100,100	
		\$523,710
Amount donated and paid by the city.....	250,000	
Cash paid by A. & W. Sprague.....	273,700	
		\$523,710

This great sale had an immediate effect upon real estate, unsettling values and sending up prices. During the negotiations some citizens of enthusiastic feelings and ardent imaginations expected a magical change upon a sale being effected. This feeling was humorously portrayed, in verse, by the "Poet Laureate" in the *Kennebec Journal*, February 2d, 1867.¹

¹LENS SPRAGUEI.

Kennebec! thy sparkling waters,
Loitering seaward, long have rolled,
Through thy centuries of childhood
Earned but little fame or gold.

Since the day when you bore northward
On your ever loyal waves,
Those two *patriotic traitors*
Leading true men to their graves.

Grieved at this unkind betrayal,
Of thy unsuspecting youth,
Silent, thou hast glided onward,
With the ingenuous shame of truth.

Queen of rivers! "Sleeping Beauty,"
Wake! the promised hour is near;
Sprague, the Fairy Prince salutes you,
Sprague, foretold by bard and seer.

Come, like Jove, in shower aurific,
To imprisoned Danaë;
He will make Augusta rival
All the borders of the sea.

Granite blocks shall rise like magic,
Towering high on every side;
Till that peerless jail no longer
Fill our souls with wondering pride.

Palaces shall line our highways,
Fates! forbid your fires to burn 'em,
Steadfast then our hopes shall be, to
Keep the State House *in eternum*.

Merchant princes, well fed lawyers,
Parsons, doctors swell the throng,
That shall climb thy slippery hill sides,
O, loved city of my song.

And our dear bewitching maidens,
Marrying foreign princes all;
Each shall have a diamond wedding,
And dwell in some ancestral hall.

Morrisseys shall go to Congress;
Their constituents at home
Emulate the "Hub," and give us
Little riots of our own.

Aldermen of size gigantic,
Striding through the busy street,
With their unctuous smiles shall pay for
The enormous rations that they eat.

Happy aldermen! I see your
Festive, bacchanalian group,
Noses red with generous wine,
Forms rotund with turtle soup.

Speed, O speed the happy season,
When in municipal fights,
Inkstands hurled may mark them surely
Genuine metropolitans.

Critic of censorious temper,
Think not me to vex or plague;
Look you—I'll be poet laureate,
In the golden age of Sprague.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL. A small church school for girls had for a number of years previous to this year been in operation on the east side of the river, in a small cottage house on Arsenal street, near Allen Lambard's house. Mr. Lambard and Mrs. Lambard had been chiefly instrumental in starting and sustaining it. From this embryo came the noble institution St. Catharine's Hall, which was founded this year. At the suggestion of a hope by Bishop Neely that the little school might expand into a Diocesan school for girls, of a high order, on a permanent basis, Mr. Lambard and some other persons connected with St. Mark's Parish, Augusta, contributed six thousand dollars towards the object, and by the solicitation of the Bishop, five thousand dollars were contributed by friends out of the Diocese, chiefly by members of Trinity Church, New York city, and eleven hundred and sixty dollars were contributed by churchmen in the Diocese out of Augusta. With these funds the Redington house and lot on Arsenal street, a most eligible situation, was purchased for the sum of eight thousand dollars, and the building enlarged and fitted for the purposes of a school, at an expense, including the original purchase, of eighteen thousand dollars. Miss Hannah N. Bridge and Miss Annie Frazier Bridge, who had been very successful in teaching a similar school in central New York, were employed with other competent teachers, and the school opened in the fall of this year, and is now in successful operation.

A SOUTHEAST STORM which occurred Wednesday, September 8, 1869, was one of the most violent and remarkable on record. It commenced on Long Island Sound, near New London, and swept along the coast with great fury, traveling northward and eastward at the rate of forty miles an hour to beyond Eastport. It did not reach far inland, Worcester, Mass., Concord, N. H., and Bangor, marked the limits of its progress in that direction. At Boston the Coliseum was badly wrecked, houses were unroofed, steeples and chimneys blown down. At Portland the gale was severe. The steeple of the Catholic Cathedral, which had been dedicated in the early part of the same day, came crashing down. A vessel came on shore at Peaks Island, and eleven persons, all on board, were drowned. At Bath the Freewill Baptist church was destroyed, and two persons lost their lives in attending to the shipping in the harbor. The storm was most severe along the coast, where great

damage was done. In Augusta it was comparatively light, having spent its force before reaching us.

The storm which attends the autumnal equinox was later this year than usual. It commenced at Augusta Sunday morning, October 3d, with strong wind from the southeast, which increased to a gale, with rain, which poured down unceasingly until Monday evening. As the water was low in the river when the rain commenced, it was not generally anticipated that an inordinate freshet would arise. The water rose slowly until the banks of the river were full, then more rapidly, and by Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, when it was at the highest, it had risen about twenty-two feet, making a freshet unequalled since 1855, and within a foot of the highest point reached at that time. The water rose twenty-three inches on the brick work of Spragues' new factory.

At Augusta a large amount of sawed lumber, and all the logs in the booms and at the mills, were swept away. The store house on the steamboat wharf was carried off by the pressure of logs against it, and the old storehouse on Parrott & Bradbury's wharf, which had withstood the freshets of many years, was floated off. A general sweep of the booms on the river, as far up as Skowhegan, was made, and the river was covered with logs, many of which were stopped by being forced into the boom at Brown's Island, between Hallowell and Gardiner, where they lay jammed many feet deep. The toll bridge at Waterville was carried away, and fears were entertained that in coming down it might remove the railroad bridge. A locomotive was despatched with ropes and a crew of men, who met it in Vassalborough and fastened it to the shore. A part separated and went over the dam, but was so broken up that no damage was done.

On the Somerset Railroad a break at Skowhegan and at Seven Mile brook in Vassalborough stopped the running of trains. In other parts of the State, and out of it in New England, the storm was more severe. On Sandy river bridges and mills were swept away; at Farmington the water rose twenty feet in four hours. "Within a circuit of four miles around Calais twenty houses and eighty barns were blown down." In Massachusetts the railroads were so much injured that the mails, and passenger and freight trains were interrupted in all directions for a number of days, and prices in the Boston provision market went up twenty-five per cent. in consequence.

English astronomers had foretold that a commotion of the elements would happen about the time this storm occurred. Mr. Saxby of the English navy had said that on the 5th of October, at seven o'clock in the morning, "the moon would be on the earth's equator, a circumstance which never occurs without atmospheric disturbance," and at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon the sun and moon's attraction would be acting in the same direction. "The new moon would be on the earth's equator when in perigee, and nothing more threatening can occur without a miracle." To quiet any alarm which might arise on account of the height of the tide in consequence of planetary influences, Mr. Airy, the astronomer royal of England, had given it as his opinion that "there is not the smallest ground for alarm about the height of tide as depending on the position of the sun and moon."

The effect of this influence at Gosport, on the Isles of Shoals, off the coast of New Hampshire, was but slight, the tide rising but two feet higher than usual at that point, while at Portsmouth it was but one foot higher. An exaggerated account, however, was given in the public papers of a series of tidal waves sweeping over the land, submerging the town of Gosport and doing extensive damage. At Eastport it was also said, probably with more truth, that every wharf but one was destroyed, and "out of one hundred and eight vessels on the coast, between Calais and Campobello, a distance of twenty-five miles, only eighteen were uninjured," and a large portion of those disabled were badly damaged. A new barque of five hundred tons burthen, which left St. Andrews, N. B., to load with deals at Lepreaux, was caught by the tidal wave off Bliss island and was rolled completely over and dashed in pieces on the shore. Twelve men and the pilot, all hands on board, perished.¹

The winter had generally been mild, with occasional periods of severely cold weather for a few days at a time, which made ice in the river of considerable thickness, when after a few days of warm weather which started the buds on trees in favorable exposures, a rain came, January 3d, which raised the river and caused a freshet. The ice broke up on the rapids above Augusta and jammed in masses at the head of the unbroken ice which covered stretches of slack water. From the dam in Augusta the ice passed down to Brown's island in Hallowell, where a jam formed. From Gardiner

¹ Boston Morning Journal.

the ice moved down to the sands at South Gardiner and jammed, throwing the water back upon Gardiner as did the jam at Brown's island upon Hallowell. At both places the bells were rung, as the rise occurred in the night, to notify the traders to move their goods from basements on Water street in those cities. Cold weather succeeded the freshet, and anchor ice forming on the rapids and open places in the river, floated into the jams, which became frozen into compact masses of great depth, and formed an obstruction to the water in the middle of February, when a winter freshet occurred.

At ten o'clock in the evening of February 17th, the moon shone out and the weather was mild and fair. The next morning rain was falling with the wind east; the rain continued during the day, and the wind changed to the southeast. Friday night a strong gale prevailed with heavy rain, which continued until Saturday noon, when it cleared off, and Saturday night was cold. It was not expected that an unusual freshet would arise, but early Sunday morning the ice broke up below the bridge in Augusta and passed down to the turn of the river below the arsenal, leaving the river clear opposite the city.

As the water continued to rise in the river, about ten o'clock the ice broke above the dam and came over crowding and jamming against the ice below, which was forced down from time to time, accumulating in a compact body. Large masses came floating along high out of water, which had been formed of great thickness in the January freshet. These heavy masses rested on the jam by the arsenal, which moved down crowding and breaking up the ice below, making the mass more compact. This process was continued until there was a continuous jam from the arsenal to Shepard's point in Hallowell, where it was held fast by the projecting point and unbroken ice below. Now the river was so obstructed that the water flowed back and rose rapidly. It came up six feet in half an hour, and was soon on a level below the dam with the water in the basin above. The dam was completely flowed out, a slight ripple only marking its place. The water at this time, at its highest point, was within one foot of the top of the stone battlements on Bond's brook bridge, and two feet and four inches on the upper cellar floor of Clapp & North's store, No. 2 North's Block, and covered the southern offset on the eastern abutment of Kennebec Bridge.

The basements of the stores on the east side of Water street were so suddenly flooded that it was impossible to remove goods from them, and much damage was done. The water from the river flowed through the drain from Granite Block, on the east side of Water street, flooding Partridge's cellar and damaging his goods. W. K. Lancy had in the cellar of his dry goods store, No 3 North's Block, one thousand new barrels. So sudden was the rise that they could not be removed, and with a buoyant power of a number of hundred tons pressed up the floor, which being fastened on one side opened up like a door, pressing against the floor above and forcing that up a foot or two.

Two spans of the railroad bridge soon yielded to the pressure of the ice and went down sidewise against Kennebec Bridge, and rolled under, doing but little damage in passing. Two spans of the bridge, on the western shore, were protected by a large jam of logs which rested against the abutment and piers and closed the space from the western shore to the second pier. The span on the eastern shore, which was arched on the underside, was subject to the continued action of the ice on the ends of the arches until the timbers yielded and the span gently sunk into the water and floated off towards the Kennebec Bridge.

The Kennebec Bridge, with its stringers within four feet of the water, and the ends of the arch timbers, which were the chief support of the bridge, resting upon the pier and abutments three or four feet under water, was hit by the ice which came floating along four or five feet out of water, showing it to be from twelve to fifteen feet thick. This had broken off the ends of some of the arches, and had slivered and worn and weakened some of the stringers. So much had the bridge been damaged that it was considered unsafe to cross with teams, and now in this crippled condition the eastern span of the railroad bridge, one hundred and seventy-five feet long, high out of water, was coming towards it endwise. It was thought the old bridge could not survive the shock. Many assembled to witness the contact. The railroad bridge was covered with boards, and the underside was sheathed; the sides were twenty feet high at the ends and twelve feet in the middle. As the span settled into the water the iron track on the top turned it upside down and elevated the ends high in the air. It was a formidable looking object as it slowly floated lengthwise with the river, a huge battering ram,

towards the Kennebec Bridge. It struck near the eastern end with a crashing noise, breaking in the boarding and some of the timbers of the bridge, and tearing out the head timbers of the floating span. It was stopped momentarily at the point of contact, and settled in the water until it forced its head under the bridge, when it moved slowly forward and sideways, struggling and pressing its way along until it reached the center of the eastern arch, which was now over the center of the floating span, forming with it a cross, with the upturned ends on each side of the bridge high above its flooring. There it hung a moment. The moving power was strong. The resistance was great. The struggle was doubtful. Which would yield? The bridge rose a little; the monster moved, sidewise and endwise, depressing its upper end and elevating its lower end, and thus struggling along came out near the pier with a bound, as if glad to escape from the embrace of the old bridge, and floated off amid the joyous shouts and cheers of many anxious spectators. The old bridge was much damaged in the conflict; all the arch timbers at the pier were broken and carried away, and some of the stringers broken, and the boarding and studding on the south side ripped off by the parting effort of its bulky antagonist, which moved with slow motion to the ice near the steam mill, where it rested.

The ice now extended from near the steam mill in Augusta to Sheppard's point in Hallowell, a compact mass many feet deep, reaching in some places to the bed of the river, and as it was held firmly at Sheppard's point, by the point and the unbroken ice below, it crowded sidewise, as it occasionally moved a few rods at a time, against the buildings on the east side of Water street in Hallowell, and forced some of them from their foundations into the street and some across the street.

The part of the Hallowell bridge which had not fallen by decay was lifted bodily from the piers and abutment, carried fifty rods down the river and left upright and unbroken upon the ice, and the tops of the stone piers were crowded off. Great damage was done to the buildings, and goods in the basements of stores, at Hallowell. The water rose there two feet higher than was ever known before. As the water subsided, at Hallowell huge masses of ice, reaching to the bottom of the river, remained in the channel, and rose ten or twelve feet above the surrounding ice, and and this where the water was at least ten feet deep.

At Augusta, as the water receded, the dam was found to be injured, and timbers came up and floated off until at length the old part of the dam, at the eastern end, for three hundred feet on top, was swept off, and one hundred and sixty feet swept to the bed of the river; and the top for nearly one hundred feet, commencing two hundred feet from the western abutment, was carried off to the depth of eight or ten feet. Never was such a freshet experienced on the Kennebec; never were such thick masses of ice formed on the river; never was the water flowed back to so great a height. Records are without information of so great a rise. The water in this freshet was two feet higher than in the freshet of 1832, and five feet higher than in the freshet of 1869.¹

SPRAGUE'S IMPROVEMENTS. Soon after the Sprague Manufacturing Company had made their purchase in 1867, they commenced improving their property; repaired their buildings, placing them in a condition to accommodate the increasing population which it was expected their extensive operations would bring into the city. In the progress of their improvements, on Thursday, January 2, 1868, at noon, a fire occurred in an open wooden shed attached to the machine shop occupied by Bangs & Mosher, at the west end of the dam. The wind was at the northwest and blew into the shed, which was used for cutting up lumber with a circular saw, and was warmed by a cylinder stove. This stove was filled with light fuel when the men left for dinner, and is supposed by a rapid combustion to have "blowed" and thrown the fire out upon the dry sawdust in the building, which was quickly wrapped in flames, communicating fire to the machine shop. The machine shop was divided into three parts by two brick walls reaching from the foundation through the roof. By great exertion of the fire department, which consisted of the steamer Cushman and two hand engines, assisted by the steamer Fire Fly from the arsenal under direction of Col. Buell, one apartment of the building was saved. The Cushman worked for seventeen consecutive hours. Much valuable lumber was destroyed and many men thrown out of employment by the fire. The loss was estimated at thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. During the season the Sprague Manufacturing Company rebuilt the machine shop of larger dimensions and more thorough construction.

¹ Alexander Kincaid.

The repairs and improvements were continued on the Sprague property through 1868, and in 1869 a story was added to the cotton mill which was strengthened, and new and improved machinery put in. All this was done without any decided indication of extensive operations being contemplated, and some people in consequence were disappointed and distrustful that the great benefit which was expected to arise from the sale of the dam and property might not accrue. The movements appeared slow. The suggestion that the magnitude of the operations contemplated required slow and tedious preparation, failed to impress the anxious with a suitable degree of confidence. But when, in 1869, the foundation of a large cotton mill was laid, deep and more substantial and thorough than any work of the kind had been heretofore done in Augusta, confidence revived, and as the heavy wall arose impatience disappeared. At length a sudden freshet arrested and finally ended the work for the season, to be resumed and prosecuted at the commencement of the next season.

In the meantime the disastrous winter freshet of February 17th, came and swept away a large part of the dam, creating an unlooked for obstacle to progress, and involving a large outlay of capital to repair. The mills were stopped. The extent of the damage could not be ascertained until the water slowly receded in summer. All this revived impatience, doubt and distrust. Prophets of evil were ready with their depressing suggestions as time moved on and no bustling indications of action were made. Others with more discerning views saw in delay only the time necessary for the slow but effectual preparation which should precede an economical and rapid execution of the work of rebuilding the dam.

When the proprietors were ready to move they required the assistance of the city in an effort to relieve them from the burden and damage of a fishway which the law required to be made, and which competent authority was urging them to build. The law relating to fishways was doubtless passed by the legislature without knowledge of its operation upon enterprises of the magnitude contemplated at Augusta. Here is a dam nineteen feet high above tide water, on a large river, subject to sudden and great rises, upon which a large manufacturing capital is to be invested by the most wealthy and experienced manufacturers in the country. This, if successfully carried out, will be of incalculable benefit to the valley of

the Kennebec and the whole State, and while encouraged by wise and fostering laws should such enterprises be subject to other laws creating serious obstacles to their execution? Can it be doubted that the permanent interest of the State is to foster manufactures rather than the interior fisheries? One gives constant and profitable employment to industry almost unlimited in extent, and in its operation stimulates every other branch of business; the other is limited in its operation to a short period of the year, and does not so directly promote any other interest. If it should be said that each may be fostered without injuring the other, it should be recollected that capitalists will not be persuaded that it can be done, and will shun our State if, in exhibiting its unrivaled water powers, it should show the irritating and burdensome incumbrances of fishways inseparably connected with them. The legislature at great expense has caused a hydrographic survey of the State to be made, and printed an elaborate report of this survey with illustrations representing some of the principal water powers. This has been extensively circulated to invite capitalists into the State; but it may be well to inquire what would be the effect of printing with the report an epitome of the laws relating to fishways, and illustrating the water powers with these incumbrances placed upon them?

THE DAM, after the water subsided, was examined with a view to rebuilding. It was found to be nine hundred and sixteen feet long between the western abutment and the lock on the east side of the river. For convenience in describing its condition it may be divided into five sections. The first section of two hundred feet, commencing at the western end, was built by Gen. Redington in 1840, with a perpendicular overfall. This was afterwards raised and widened, still preserving the perpendicular form, and was constructed without ballast. The new part of this section was in the freshet slightly pressed off from the old, otherwise it was uninjured. The next section of about one hundred feet commenced with the inclined overfall; the top of this, to the depth of eight or ten feet, was taken off, leaving the base well ballasted. The third section of two hundred and fifty feet was unbroken and uninjured. The stone coping remained upon the entire length of the section. This section had little or no ballast for eight or ten feet in depth from the top. The fourth section of three hundred feet was so broken and swept out as to draw off the pond to a level with the

river below the dam. One hundred and sixty feet was swept out to the bed of the river, which was found to be a compact gravel, holding imbedded boulders, over which flowed from eight to fifteen feet of water at low tide, and from eleven to eighteen feet at high water. One hundred and forty feet of the top part of this section was removed down to the top of the piling on the upper side of the dam, which appeared just above the surface of the water. The part remaining of this section was well filled with ballast. The fifth section, sixty-six feet in length, next to the lock, was lopped down and much out of shape on its western end. The piling, most of the length of the section, was undisturbed, and had prevented the base from being undermined. The appearance of settling at the end arose from the middle timbers being forced out, causing the top to settle upon the base. Between the western abutment and shore, across the entrance to the canal, it was proposed to erect a substantial stone bulkhead. The foundation for this was examined, and a continuous ledge appeared within a few feet from the bottom of the pond, and rising high in the bank on the western shore. This was a fortunate discovery, saving an expected heavy outlay for a foundation.

The water having become sufficiently low, and preparations having been fully made, on Saturday, July 23d, the work of rebuilding was commenced and prosecuted with great vigor under Col. H. A. DeWitt, chief engineer and manager, Ira D. Sturgis general agent for some part of the work, and Orrin Richardson of Clinton, master workman on the woodwork, and Otis Pierce master workman on the stone work of the bulkhead. The water was unusually low in the river, a protracted drought prevailing. Crib work was formed of logs and floated in sections into the opening; these were eighty feet long up and down the river, forming the base of the dam, and were ballasted and sunk as fast as built upon, until the bottom was reached, when piling was driven above and below the crib work, the upper ends of which came to the surface of the water. From this point the upper and lower slopes of the dam commenced and were carried up very much in the form of the old dam, as illustrated on page 579, although the lower slope is steeper and not so long. In the crib work, at every crossing, the timbers are fastened with iron bolts, and a flooring is placed at the bottom of the crib work, and a second flooring at the surface of the water, and all the cribs are filled with large and small ballast intermixed. The upper side of

the dam is made tight by an immense amount of gravel, hauled by teams from the high bluff on the western bank of the river. This made a wide and smooth roadway, which was compactly rolled and pressed together by the continual teaming over it in hauling the gravel and ballast for the dam. Much of the ballast was put in place by night, gangs of men working all night. The whole upper and lower slopes of the dam are leveled up and covered anew with heavy timber, making it level on top and a foot higher than it was before. Twelve hundred thousand feet of round and sawed lumber will have been used in the construction, and forty thousand tons of ballast and a very large amount of iron.

The dam when finished will be of great weight, solidity and strength. The work is done in the most thorough manner, and no necessary expense will be spared to make it permanent.

The stone bulkhead is a work of great strength and durability; founded on a ledge into which it is fitted, it is laid with heavy blocks of the best of granite, cut to dimensions, and hammered bed and build, and laid in hydraulic cement mortar. The work on the dam is now (September 17th) rapidly drawing to a close. The river runs through a space in the dam thirty feet wide and averaging thirteen feet deep. The foundation of crib work to fill this opening was floated in yesterday, and in a few weeks the dam will be finished in a manner highly creditable to all directing its construction. The cost of the repairs and improvements on the dam between the abutments will be \$60,000; including the stone bulkhead, repairs of canal walls, piers and other improvements immediately connected with it, \$130,000; while the gross outlay, including adjacent works, will reach \$150,000.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE, three spans of which were swept away in the winter freshet this year, was in its superstructure poorly constructed and would soon have required rebuilding. The greatest loss to the railroad company by its destruction has been the interruption of the traffic, which had to be taken by teams across the Kennebec Bridge at very considerable daily expense. The piers of the bridge are of solid masonry, of great strength, which stood the test of the severest ice freshets and sustained immense jams of logs without injury. A new superstructure was to be erected on the piers; whether it should be of wood or iron was an interesting inquiry of the directors of the road. As nothing could be done until the water subsided in the spring, the direc-

tors had ample time to prosecute the inquiry and to make preparation for the erection of either. Upon examining the subject it became apparent that an iron bridge, although more expensive in the beginning, would be economical in the end, on account of greater durability and exemption from repairs and risk of fire. With these elements for a basis the saving was susceptible of accurate computation, and the considerations of greater safety and reliability were decisive of the question.

Adopting the iron bridge, Judge Rice, on behalf of the railroad company, on the 28th of April, contracted with Kellogg, Clark & Co. of Phoenixville, Pa., to furnish an iron "Pratt Truss" bridge, for a single through track, eight hundred and fifty-two feet long, divided into five spans, for the sum of \$61,896, and to set up and complete the same, after its transportation from Philadelphia to Augusta by the railroad company, for \$5,200. In addition to this the contractors were to furnish and erect seven wrought iron piers, from seventeen to twenty-two feet high, to be placed on the masonry piers and abutments, for \$6,160, and sixty-nine feet of single span to cross Water street, and fifty-three feet of iron trestle work to connect the span with the bridge, for \$7,526, making the whole amount to be paid for the iron work and its erection, under the contract, \$80,782. To this is to be added the transportation, the expense of the lower false bridge upon which the iron bridge was raised, the raising the stone piers ten feet, and building the abutments anew, making the cost of the bridge about \$100,000.

This noble structure, which is rapidly approaching completion, rests on four stone piers in the river, two abutments, and one foundation of the most substantial and solid masonry; on each of these are four iron columns, nineteen inches in diameter and seventeen feet high on the western abutment, and as the bridge rises in crossing the river they are increased to twenty-two feet in height on the eastern abutment. Upon these, called "iron piers," rests the superstructure of the bridge. It is fourteen feet wide in the clear and twenty-seven feet high, and is formed of wrought iron posts, chords and tensile rods so constructed and ingeniously arranged as to give the greatest combined strength for the weight of iron used. The tensile and compressing weight falling upon each part of the bridge is capable of computation, and the strength of each part is admirably proportioned to the strain or compression which it is designed to sustain. The area of a cross section of the

upper and lower chords is three times as large in the middle as at the ends, while the tensile rods diminish in area of transverse sections as they recede from the ends of the span.

The bridge is so elevated in the air that it appears at a distance of gossamer lightness and weakness, but as it is approached the beautifully developed proportions of post and beam and chord and stay appear, all of refined iron of tested toughness and strength, and an impression of great durability and strength is made. Every part of the bridge, before shipment, was subject to a strain of twenty thousand pounds to the square inch, which is double the strain that will come upon it in use, and all parts are warranted to sustain a strain of sixty thousand pounds to the square inch. Some that were tested did not break until a strain of seventy-two thousand pounds to the square inch was applied.

In constructing the bridge each span is formed of two parallel trusses, fourteen feet apart and twenty-seven feet deep, reaching from pier to pier. At each end of each truss is an oblique post stepped in a heavy cast iron base resting on the iron pier. These posts rise to the ends of the iron chords running the length of and forming the top of the span. From these chords depend, at intervals of thirteen feet, vertical posts holding the ends of beams, in pairs, upon which the track is to be laid, and may be called track beams. These posts are attached to the chords by cast iron connections, which unite the parts of the chords at these points, and are connected at the base with large rods lengthwise of the span which confine them together and to the base of the oblique posts at the ends. These rods form the lower chords. From the head of the oblique posts drop vertical rods which hold a pair of track beams. From the heads of the same posts oblique rods pass to the base of the first and second vertical posts, and from the heads of the first and second vertical posts rods pass to the base of the third and fourth vertical posts, and so on from each end until they meet in the center of the span. Beams cross from the heads of the posts, tying the upper chords, and cross tension rods between the beams, and cross tension rods between each pair of track beams, both to prevent lateral motion, complete the span. By this simple arrangement of the parts the weight of a load is thrown upon the iron piers through the upper chords and the oblique posts, which furnish a support similar in form to and

operating as the segment of a circle, the ends of which are held in position by a connecting chord.

In adjusting the parts all connecting surfaces are plained or turned, and all holes are drilled and pins turned so as to fit with the greatest accuracy, to the one-hundredth part of an inch. The weight of iron forming the bridge is four hundred tons, and to overcome the effect of expansion and contraction, by changes of temperature, one end of the spans is placed on rockers giving sufficient motion to the bearing to accommodate the changes in length. The bridge will now (September 17th) be completed in a few days, and will be a credit to the enterprise and economy of the managers of the road, who have raised it from a condition of depression to one of great prosperity and success.

MAYORS. Sylvanus Caldwell for four years mayor of the city; William T. Johnson one year mayor, and Samuel Titcomb two years mayor, are severally noticed in the genealogical register.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, a grandson of Col. Ephraim Blaine of Revolutionary memory, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1830; was graduated at Washington College in 1847; taught school, after leaving college, for some time in Kentucky, and came to Augusta in 1853. In 1854 he purchased with Joseph Baker the *Kennebec Journal*, which they edited and published. Mr. Baker soon retired, and was succeeded by John L. Stevens. Mr. Blaine published and edited the paper with Mr. Stevens until 1857, when he disposed of his interest to John S. Sayward. For one or two years after he edited the *Portland Advertiser*, residing during the time at Augusta. In 1858 he was elected, with William T. Johnson, to represent the city in the legislature, and the two following years was reelected to the same office with Josiah P. Wyman. In 1861 he was on the Union ticket for representative, and was elected with Vassall D. Pinkham. He was Speaker of the House the two last years of his service in the legislature. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Kennebec district, and has continued by successive elections to represent the district to the present time. At the commencement of the present (forty-first) Congress he was elected Speaker of the House. Mr. Blaine has thus in twelve years, from 1858, when he was elected to the State legislature at the age



J. G. Maine

of twenty-eight, rapidly risen, at the age of forty, to fill the third office in importance in the national government. This unexampled advancement evinces a power of intellect, an energy of political action, a maturity of mind, and the ready and enlarged resources which his public efforts and actions have uniformly displayed.

In recording his progress as a citizen intimately connected with the closing period of our history we can only notice these steps in his career. Without enlarging upon them we may say that, during the rebellion, probably no man in Maine exerted a more powerful influence on the patriotic course pursued by the State than he. Ever active, always watchful, never faltering, he inspired confidence in the cause of the Union in the darkest days. Mr. Blaine has been quite successful in the management of his financial affairs. In 1857, when coal lands in Pennsylvania were extremely low, he purchased a tract of several hundred acres, among his native hills, which increased facilities for reaching market since afforded, it is said, have made very productive and of great value. He married Harriet Stanwood, daughter of Jacob Stanwood of Augusta, and has five children, John Walker, Robert Emmons, Alice, Margaret and James Gillespie, Jr. *Harriet*

HON. LOT M. MORRILL is a son of Peaslee Morrill of Belgrade, who was a citizen of Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1795. We find his name on the tax list for that year in the middle parish. Lot was born at Belgrade May 3, 1813; educated at Waterville College; studied law and commenced practice at Readfield, where Timothy O. Howe of Livermore, a young lawyer, located at about the same time. Morrill was a democrat and Howe a whig. They divided the business of the place between them, and sharpened their wits by professional contests in magistrates' courts, with an occasional case in the higher courts. After a few years, not finding the field of their practice sufficiently large and that it poorly paid the cultivation, they both left to try their fortunes elsewhere. Howe went to Wisconsin in 1845, and Morrill came to Augusta and took an office in the Whitwell Block, over Dea. Means' store, but not long afterwards formed a copartnership with J. W. Bradbury and R. D. Rice, which continued with some changes as long as he continued in active professional business.

Mr. Morrill started in political life when temperance and anti-slavery sentiments were working mischief which finally ended in destruction to old party organizations. In 1852 Augusta was whig in politics, and Mr. Morrill was that year nominated with Reuel Williams, by the democrats, for representative, but failed of an election. The next year he was nominated with James A. Thompson and elected over Edward Fenno and Samuel Titcomb, whigs, and served in 1854, the year his brother Anson P. Morrill was nominated by three or four political organizations for governor. In 1855, a year memorable for the disorganization of parties in the State, Mr. Morrill was nominated by the democrats on their senatorial ticket for Kennebec, and was elected. He served in the session of 1856, and was president of the Senate. This was the year of the troubled administration of the democratic Gov. Wells, in which the republican party was formed, and Hannibal Hamlin, as its candidate, was elected governor by seventeen thousand majority. Mr. Morrill, as a member of this party, was in the next year nominated and elected governor of the State. This was the first election of a citizen of Augusta to the highest official station in the State, and the evening of January 8, 1857, the day of his inauguration, was observed at Augusta with becoming festivity. An inaugural ball was given at Meonian Hall in honor of the event, and at the Stanley House, George W. Ricker provided a supper of rich and rare viands for a joyous company. During the evening the novelty of an illuminated balloon, bearing the name "Gov. Morrill," was sent up.

Gov. Morrill was reelected governor the two following years, and in 1861, upon Hannibal Hamlin resigning his seat in the Senate to accept the office of vice president of the United States, Gov. Morrill was elected to fill the vacancy. He came into the Senate at the commencement of the rebellion, an opportune moment for rendering efficient service to the faltering cause of the Union, and he labored with ability in promoting the adoption of those decisive and energetic measures which tended to the speedy ending of the war. When he entered the Senate, by a pleasing coincidence he met Timothy O. Howe, his former professional and political adversary at Readfield, who years before had left for Wisconsin, and had just been returned to a seat in that body as senator for that State. Their politics were then in harmony.

At the expiration of Mr. Morrill's senatorial term, in 1863, he



John M. Howill

was reëlected for the full term to expire in 1869. This election was made with great unanimity, and Gov. Morrill represented with ability and firmness the ardent aspirations of Maine for the preservation of the Union, and her determination to do what she could to repress the rebellion. The State was fully in sympathy with his active efforts to free the enslaved race whose wrong and injuries the rebellion was inaugurated to perpetuate. There was not a question during his term of service upon which he was not in harmony with his State; and he approached the end of his senatorial term with deserved popularity and high appreciation of his services. His reëlection seemed to be an expected as well as an assured event. But a rival appeared for the succession in the person of Hannibal Hamlin. Then came a memorable contest which has passed too recently into party history to permit us to record. Hamlin in party caucus had one vote more than Morrill, and one blank was thrown with the votes. This doubtful nomination was acquiesced in and Hamlin was elected without division by the republicans. Upon the death of senator Fessenden, Gov. Morrill was appointed by Gov. Chamberlain to fill the vacancy. When the legislature met they elected Gov. Morrill to fill the unexpired term ending March 3d, 1871, and now the contest for the succession is agitating the public mind and entered into the election of members for the next legislature.

Gov. Morrill married Charlotte Vance, daughter of William Vance, formerly of Baring but late of Readfield. He has four children, May Ella, married to Maj. William Dunn, Jr., U. S. A., now stationed in Kansas, Eliza Bradbury, Anne Myrick, Lotte Elizabeth.



A GENEALOGICAL REGISTER
OF
SOME FAMILIES OF EARLY SETTLERS
AND
Inhabitants of Augusta and Hallowell, Maine.

PREFACE.

In preparing the genealogical record we had proposed to trace the families of the early settlers, where it could be done, from the emigrant ancestor to the latest descendant, and to give briefer notices of other families settling at more recent dates, but we found that no general plan which we could adopt would include what might be desirable in the record. Family records were so few and brief, and some families were so scattered, and others knew so little of their own history which had passed away with the older members, and some were indifferent to applications for information, and others had failed to perform repeated promises of assistance, that, taking the materials on hand and gathering such as were accessible, the record has been made untrammelled by any rigid plan. A number of families, fully recorded, have been traced in the country from which their ancestors emigrated. This has been done by thorough investigation of original documents, by experts. For these efforts, and the expense attending them, as well as other assistance in genealogical matters, we are indebted to a lady who will not permit the mention of her name. Indeed, in our labors we have found ladies more easily interested in genealogical inquiries than men, and have been assisted by a number.

The laudable desire of most persons to know something of their ancestors may be encouraged. Genealogy connects us with the past and reaches forward in its influence to the future. The strong ties of race, of kindred, of blood, give interest to the record, and whatever may be the condition of the ancestry, it is race, kindred and blood that prompt labored genealogical inquiry.

In this country power is with the people, and they are the source and fountain of political honors. The avenues to wealth and fame are open alike to all. Great and honored men of every period not unfrequently arise from the humble walks of life, while the descendants of the most elevated of to-day may be with the obscure of a generation or two to come. The high stations in a republic are constantly being strengthened and invigorated by accessions from those who start from humble conditions of life. There is a law of compensation, constantly active, by which the elevated walks are kept fresh and vigorous by new infusion of life and energy from the fresher and stronger element which is constantly struggling upward from beneath. In this restless struggle "nature's aristocracy" asserts its supremacy, gains its ends, enjoys its power, and sinks in turn, in its descendants, to the relative condition in the upward progress of society from which it started. In the descendants of the "half groom, half seneschal," who bowed Hallack, at Alnwick Castle,

—"through court, bower and hall,
From donjon-keep to turret wall,
For ten-and-sixpence sterling,"

may yet appear the lordly qualities of his ancestors, "the Percys of old fame."

The works consulted in preparing some of the genealogies are Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Bond's Watertown, History of Framingham, History of Lexington, Descendants of Hugh Clark, by John Clark, 1866; Descendants of Dea. Edmund Rice, by A. H. Ward, 1858.

EXPLANATION.

The simplest form of arrangement, with two columns of figures, has been adopted as the one most easily to be understood. Individuals are numbered consecutively in the right hand column of figures. Those carried forward are marked with an obelisk, (†) and in their new places are indicated by their consecutive numbers in larger figures in the left hand column against their names. Parents' and children's names are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, and when synoptically arranged, grand children in *italics*, and great grand children in Roman letters.

ABBREVIATIONS.

The principal abbreviations are: b. born; m. married; unm. unmarried; s. p. (*sine prole*) without issue; d. died; dau. daughter; chil. children; rem. removed; res. residence or resided at. Towns not located by the context are in Maine.

AUGUSTUS ALDEN was a son of Job and Lucy Alden of Middleborough, Mass., and a descendant of the Pilgrim, John Alden of Plymouth. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1802; studied law, and practiced in Norridgewock, Augusta, Winthrop, and finally in Hallowell, where he ended his days. He was very tall in stature, exceedingly spare in person, and of dyspeptic habits; was religious, conscientious, upright. He lacked force as a lawyer, and his professional business was small and unsuccessful. When at Augusta he taught school in his office, in the Whitwell store, at the corner of Water street and Market square, and at eleven o'clock in the forenoon usually left the school in charge of a monitor, while he retired to the Edes House, where he lived, to lunch. Upon his return, if the monitor reported any breach of the rules during his absence, a court was organized and the culprit tried by a jury of his peers, the master acting as judge and appointing attorneys to manage the case. The scholars liked the fun; breaches of the rules were frequent, and his school prematurely ended. He married HANNAH BOND, daughter of Thomas Bond, January 15, 1811. He died January, 1850, s. p.

JOHN ARNOLD was a farmer. He came from Rochester, Mass., in 1801, and lived a while with Seth Pitts on his farm on the river road to Sidney. In 1803 he removed to the farm on the Belgrade road where his son, John Arnold, now lives. He married ALMIRA CRAPO, whose father was a Frenchman, living in Rhode Island, and who had served his adopted country in the army during the Revolutionary war. They had nine children.

1. CYRUS, m. Sarah Savage.
2. ALMIRA, d. young.
3. HANNAH, m. Reuben H. Yeaton.
4. JOHN, m. Amelia Butts. John Arnold has been town representative, member of the common council, and city assessor, and now lives on his farm in Ward 4.
5. PAUL, d. young.
6. SARAH, m. Charles Landers.
7. MARINDA, m. David Oakes.
8. ABRAHAM.
9. ABIGAIL, m. Whipple A. Arnold of Rhode Island.

WILLIAM S. BADGER is a son of Nathaniel Badger of Brunswick. He came to Augusta in 1845, and engaged in the dry goods business in company with Johnson Lunt and William J. Kilburn. He afterwards carried on the large flouring mill built by Joseph D. Emery on the Kennebec dam, and was appointed postmaster of

Augusta, by President Pierce, in 1853, which office he retained until 1861, when he purchased of James S. Manley his interest in the *Maine Farmer*, and is now engaged with Joseph A. Homan in publishing that paper. Mr. Badger married SUSAN E. EMERY, daughter of Joseph D. Emery, November 30, 1846. Three children.

1. ABBY JANE, b. Nov. 30, 1847.
2. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 2, 1848.
3. JOSEPH E. b. Mar. 19, 1851.

EPHRAIM BALLARD married HANNAH MOORE December 19, 1754; removed from Oxford, Mass., to Fort Halifax, (then Winslow) in 1775, thence to the Fort settlement in Hallowell in 1777. He was a surveyor of lands, lived to a great age, died January 7, 1821, aged 96 years; wife died August, 1812. Five children.— See history, page 295.

1. CYRUS, b. Sept. 11, 1756.
2. JONATHAN, b. Mar. 4, 1763.
3. HANNAH, b. Aug. 6, 1769; m. Oct. 28, 1792, Moses Pollard.
4. DOLLY, b. m. May 14, 1795, Barnabas Lambard.— See Lambard.
5. EPHRAIM, b. March 30, 1779; m. Feb. 5, 1804, Mary Farwell. He was an ingenious mechanic, and a very active and useful citizen. He rebuilt the Kennebec Bridge in 1818 and again in 1827. In 1829 he was engaged in making the Mattenawcook road on the Penobscot, and was on his way from Augusta to Mattenawcook, when at Bangor he was taken sick of typhoid fever and died, aged 50 years.

ARNO BITTUES was a Frenchman. He was a worker in tin and traded in tin ware and stoves. Removed to Augusta in about 1821. He was a famous sportsman both in fishing and fowling; was in high repute with the Nimrods and Izaak Waltons of his day, and at length fell a victim to his love of sporting. While on a fishing excursion, alone in a boat on Belgrade pond, he was drowned, July 23, 1846. As he was an expert swimmer it was difficult to account for the manner of his death. He was buried with Masonic honors. He married PAMELIA ———. She died March 16, 1843, aged 53 years. Four children.

1. ARNO A., b. Dec. 20, 1818; m. June, 1841, Adeliza H. Kimball, dau. of Artemas Kimball of Augusta. He commenced business in tin ware and stoves at Augusta, which he changed to the hardware, and finally to the corn and flour business. He was an enterprising business man of much promise. Died Apr. 9, 1858, aged 39. One child, *Arno A.*
2. MARY M., b. Feb. 6, 1821; m. Samuel V. Homan, Mar. 2, 1842.
3. GEORGE, b. Apr. 22, 1823; drowned in Bridge's Mill pond, Dec. 25, 1829.
4. ELIZABETH E., b. Jan. 26, 1826; m. John Manley, May 24, 1847.

THOMAS BOND was a descendant of William Bond, who early emigrated from England to this country, and settled in Watertown, Mass., and a son of Amos Bond of Watertown, where he was born July 10, 1751. He married ESTHER MERRIAM of Concord, Mass., March 5, 1777; removed from Groton, Mass., with his family, to Augusta, (then Hallowell,) in 1796; engaged in trade, and built the hipped-roof store opposite the factory and the brick house near the gas works, in which he lived. This was the first brick building erected in Augusta. "Bond's brook" takes its name from him. His children were consumptive, and most of them died at an early age. He died March 15, 1815, aged 63 years. His wife died January 20, 1811, aged 53 years.

- † 1. THOMAS, b. Apr. 2, 1778.
- † 2. AMOS, b. May 15, 1780.
- 3. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 19, 1782; a merchant; d. Aug. 24, 1809, unm.
- 4. ESTHER, b. Jan. 13, 1784; d. Oct. 10, 1810, unm.
- 5. HANNAH, b. Feb. 15, 1786; m. Augustus Alden, Jan. 15, 1811.
- 6. NATHANIEL, b. May 25, 1788; d. Mar. 6, 1794.
- † 7. JOHN, b. Mar. 2, 1790.
- 8. ANNA, b. July 10, d. Jan. 27, 1825, at N. Yarmouth, unm.
- 9. MARY, b. Oct. 16, 1795; d. Nov. 21, 1813, unm.
- 10. NATHANIEL, b. Nov. 27, 1797; d. Oct. 25, 1820, unm.
- 11. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 23, 1800; d. Nov. 23, 1823, unm.

1. HON. THOMAS BOND was graduated at Harvard in 1801; studied law with Samuel S. Wilde at Hallowell, and was received by him into partnership at the time he was admitted to practice. Their connection in business continued until 1815, when Mr. Wilde was appointed to the Supreme Bench. Mr. Bond continued in practice in Hallowell, managing with ability and success the large business which the retirement of Judge Wilde threw upon him. He was a good lawyer and an upright man. We recollect, when a boy, hearing him spoken of as "the honest lawyer." He represented Hallowell in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1813 and '14, and was a member of the Senate of Maine for Kennebec in 1822 and '23. He died suddenly, March 29, 1827. The Supreme Judicial Court was then in session, at Augusta, and upon the announcement of his death, by Peleg Sprague, Judge Weston as a tribute of respect ordered an immediate adjournment of the court, and the bar resolved to attend his funeral and wear crape on the left arm for thirty days as a mark of respect for their deceased

brother. Another resolution of the bar gave him an excellent character. It records that "His undeviating rectitude and distinguished ability in the practice of his profession, the uniform suavity of his demeanor, the unstained purity of his private life, and scrupulous discharge of every duty, secured to him the respect of the Bench, the affection of his brethren, the esteem of his acquaintances and the confidence of the community." Mr. Bond married, December 1, 1805, LUCRETIA F. PAGE, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Page of Hallowell. Three children.

12. FRANCIS EUGENE, b. Feb. 7, 1808; lawyer at Darien, Ga.; d. Sept. 5, 1840.
 13. LUCRETIA, b. Jan. 17, 1810; m. Dr. Franklin Gage of Augusta. She d. 1846.—See Gage, No. 4.
 14. CAROLINE M., b. Jan. 19, 1815; m. Thomas H. Sanford of New York. She d. Jan. 11, 1853. The only descendants of Mr. Bond living in 1869 were two daughters of Mrs. Sanford. His wife survived him, and was living in 1869.
2. AMOS BOND traded in his father's store at Bond's brook, afterwards in the Gage store, which stood where Smith's Block stands. He married, October 1807, MARTHA KEITH of Bridgewater, Mass., to which place he removed, and died February 20, 1812, aged 31 years. Two children.
15. CAROLINE.
 16. MARTHA KEITH.
7. JOHN BOND settled in Alabama, where he married MARY JUZAM, February 26, 1820, and died November, 1829, leaving four children.
17. JAMES LAWRENCE.
 18. LOUISA.
 19. THOMAS.
 20. HANNAH.

JONATHAN BOND was a son of Col. William Bond, who died in the army in front of Ticonderoga, October 31, 1776, and a descendant of William Bond of Watertown, the common ancestor of the Bonds. He settled in Billerica, Mass., married POLLY DAVIS daughter of Benjamin Davis of that place, and removed with two children to Augusta in 1802. He was a cabinet-maker, and had a shop on Water street, on the lot where Williams' Block now stands, and a house adjoining on the site of North's Block. He represented the town in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1810, and was town clerk for three years from 1815 to '17. He

died August 10, 1821. His widow died September 1, 1841, aged 63 years.

1. LEONARD, b. Mar. 20, 1800.
2. ELIJAH, b. Sept. 29, 1801.
3. GEORGE, b. Dec. 9, 1803.
4. MARY MANN, b. Aug. 25, 1805; d. Sept. 7, 1807.
5. EDWARD MANN, b. Aug. 7, 1808.
6. CHARLES, b. Aug. 23, 1811.
7. MARY, b. Sept. 13, 1813; d. Nov. 28, 1815.
8. HENRY, b. Oct. 26, 1817.

1. NATHANIEL BOWMAN, ancestor of the Bowmans at Augusta and on the Kennebec, came from England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass.; removed to Cambridge Farms (afterwards Lexington,) where he lived, and died January 21, 1682. Had by his wife Ann seven children.

- † 2. FRANCIS, adm. freeman 1652.
3. MARY, bur. Jan. 1, 1638.
4. JOANNA, bur. Nov. 20, 1638.
5. DORCAS, bur. Feb. 6, 1639, aged 7 days.
6. NATHANIEL, b. Mar. 6, 1641, d. 1694.
7. JOANNA, b. Nov. 20, 1642,
8. DORCAS, m. Blackleach.

2. FRANCIS BOWMAN resided at Cambridge Farms. Married MARTHA SHERMAN. Had seven children. He died December 16, 1687, aged 57 years.

9. FRANCIS, b. Sept. 14, 1662; d. Dec. 23, 1744.
10. JOHN, b. Feb. 19, 1665.
11. MARTHA, b. Mar. 2, 1667; d. Dec. 1667.
12. NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 9, 1669; d. June 30, 1748. He m. Anne Barnard of Watertown. His dau. Abigail m. Matthew Bridge.—See Bridge, No. 12.

- † 13. JOSEPH, b. May 18, 1674; d. Apr. 8, 1762.
14. ANNA, b. Sept. 19, 1676; d. Sept. 26, 1700.
15. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 14, 1679; m. Nov. 21, 1700, Rebecca Andrews. She d. Nov. 18, 1713, and he married Deborah Wyeth. Had 14 chil.

13. JOSEPH BOWMAN was one of the leading and influential men of Lexington, both in municipal and church affairs. He was a justice of the peace, town clerk, assessor and selectman for fifteen years, and a representative six years. He died April 8, 1762, aged 88 years. Had nine children by wife Phebe. She died December 20, 1757.

- † 16. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 16, 1697.
17. HANNAH, b. Nov. 11, 1699; m. Mar. 26, 1719, Joseph Esterbrook.

18. JAMES, b. Sept. 11, 1701.
- † 19. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 22, 1703.
20. FRANCES, b. June 10, 1705; d. 1750, unm.
21. EDMUND, b. Mar. 5, 1709; grad. Harvard 1728. Merchant, Portsmouth, N. H.
22. THADDEUS, b. Sept. 2, 1712; m. Dec. 2, 1736, Sarah Loring.
23. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 2, 1715; m. May 5, 1753, Mary Reed.
24. MARTHA, b. Sept. 8, 1718; m. Apr. 27, 1738, Samuel Bridge.—
See Bridge, No. 17.
16. JOSEPH BOWMAN of Westborough, m. March 16, 1731–2, THANKFUL FORBUSH.
25. JOSEPH, b. Jan. 21, 1835; grad. Harvard Coll., 1761.
26. LYDIA, b. July 19, 1736; m. Aug. 21, 1758, Solomon Matthews of Petersham.
27. JAMES, b. Dec. 25, 1737.
28. WILLIAM, b. Mar. 5, 1742.
29. FRANCIS, b. June, 19, 1744.
30. PHEBE, b. May 7, 1747; m. Sept. 6, 1764, Edmund Bridge of Pownalborough.—See Bridge, No. 20.
31. PHINEAS, b. Apr. 18, 1750; grad. Harvard Coll. 1772.
32. THANKFUL, b. Apr. 17, 1753.
19. REV. JONATHAN BOWMAN was graduated at Harvard College, 1724; minister in Dorchester, where he was ordained Nov. 5, 1729; died March 29, 1775. Married in 1731 ELIZABETH¹ HANCOCK, daughter of Rev. John Hancock, minister at Lexington. She died August 7, 1785, aged 80 years.
33. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 3, 1732; m. Jan. 9, 1752, Elisha Tileston.
34. LUCY, b. Sept. 18, 1734; m. Oct. 31, 1764, Edward Preston.
- † 35. JONATHAN, b. Dec. 8, 1735; grad. Harv. Coll. 1755.
36. MARY, b. Jan. 8, 1737; d. Jan. 25, 1815, unm.
37. EBENEZER, b. Nov. 22, 1740; d. Apr. 1, 1741.
38. LYDIA, b. Dec. 16, 1741; m. Nov. 30, 1769, James Baker.
39. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 8, 1744; grad. Harv. Coll. 1764; a lawyer of Roxbury. Married, June 5, 1777, Lucy Sumner, dau. of Increase Sumner, and sister of Gov. Increase Sumner. He d. Mar. 21, 1818.
35. JONATHAN BOWMAN of Pownalborough, a graduate of Harvard College, 1755, went to Pownalborough in 1760, upon the organization of Lincoln county, and was commissioned clerk of the courts and register of deeds for that county; appointed Judge of Probate in 1772, and held the office, by reappointment in 1781, until 1804, a period of thirty-two

¹ Bond erroneously has it Hannah.

years. He married, April 26, 1770, widow MARY EMERSON, daughter of Ebenezer Lowell of Boston. Married second wife January 1, 1798, MARY GOODWIN of Dresden. He died in Dresden, Sept. 4, 1804.—See history, page 189.

40. JONATHAN, b. Apr. 17, 1771; grad. Harv. Coll. 1790. Was a lawyer, res. at Wiscasset, where he m. Sept. 1798, Lydia Wood; m. 2d wife, 1806, Sally D. Clough. One child, *Louisa Lydia*, b. Dec. 22, 1799.
41. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 2, 1772; a lawyer at Wiscasset; m. Jan. 1, 1799, Phebe Bridge, dau. of Edmund Bridge of Dresden. He d. Sept. 1826. She d. Feb. 2, 1842. 2. Chil.
1. *Mary Lowell*, b. Mar. 8, 1802; m. Feb. 27, 1827, James Johnson of Dresden.
 2. *Edmund Bridge*, b. Aug. 28, 1804; grad. of Bowdoin, 1823. Lawyer and clerk of courts, Lincoln county.
- † 42. THOMAS, b. May 20, 1774; m. Nov. 3, 1799, Sally Howard of Augusta.
43. MARY, b. Nov. 22, 1784; m. Dr. Samuel Parker of Wiscasset, s. p.
42. THOMAS BOWMAN of Augusta was graduated at Harvard in 1794; studied law with Judge Bridge at Augusta; was admitted to practice in 1797. He was appointed Register of Probate at the organization of Kennebec county. Married, November 3, 1799, SALLY HOWARD, daughter of Capt. Samuel Howard of Augusta, and lived in the old Fort Western until his death. Upon the death of his father, Jonathan Bowman, in 1804, he came into possession of considerable property in lands, and also possessed property in right of his wife in Augusta. He practiced law but a few years; lived upon the income of his patrimony. The real estate in Augusta sold by his heirs to the Spragues, in 1867, amounted to \$30,000. He died June 3, 1837. She died Oct. 16, 1849. 5 chil.
44. THOMAS, b. Sept. 4, 1800; d. Dec. 7, 1818.
45. MARY, b. June 18, 1803; m. May 25, 1825, Llewellyn W. Lithgow of Dresden, now of Augusta. She d. s. p.
46. OCTAVIA, b. Apr. 19, 1805; d. Mar. 20, 1836, unm.
47. WILLIAM ALBERT, b. 1807; d. Oct. 5, 1831, unm.
48. SARAH HOWARD, b. Mar. 30, 1809; m. Nov. 12, 1833, Dr. Thomas Sherman of Dresden. He d. Aug. 20, 1842, and she m. Sept. 1, 1847, Edmund J. Baker of Dorchester, Mass. Chil. 3 by first husband, 2 by second.
1. *Thomas Bowman Sherman*, b. Aug. 10, 1834.
 2. *Mary Lithgow Sherman*, b. Aug. 17, 1836; d. 1839.
 3. *John D. W. Sherman*, b. Oct. 14, 1837.
 4. *Lydia Bowman Baker*, b. Nov. 11, 1848.
 5. *Ellyn Lithgow Baker*, b. Feb. 16, 1851.

HON. JAMES W. BRADBURY was a son of Dr. James Bradbury, a practicing physician of some eminence at Parsonsfield, in the county of York. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825. In his class were the distinguished names of George B. Cheever, Jonathan Cilley, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry W. Longfellow. After leaving college he was instructor at Hallowell Academy one year. Studied law with Judge Shepley and Rufus McIntire. Before entering upon his profession, having a few month's leisure, Mr. Bradbury opened a school in Effingham, N. H., for the instruction of teachers, which he taught for one term with success, drilling the pupils for the special business of teaching. This was the first attempt at a Normal school in New England so far as we know. On being admitted to practice, in 1830, Mr. Bradbury removed to Augusta, where he formed a short copartnership in professional business with Horatio Bridge. He afterwards was connected in business with Richard D. Rice and Lot M. Morrill.

Mr. Bradbury was county attorney for Kennebec in 1835 and the three following years, a presidential elector in 1844, and president of the electoral college of the State, and cast his vote for President Polk. In 1846, in the forty-third year of his age, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending March 4, 1853; a period of unusual interest in the legislation of the country, when the great men of the nation, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Douglas, Cass, and others were discussing in the Senate the Mexican war and treaty of peace, and the constitutional and slavery questions involved in the compromise measures. During his term, and by his influence, the first appropriation was made by Congress for deepening the channel of the river at Augusta. After his senatorial term he resumed the practice of his profession, and has continued a leading member of the Kennebec bar. He married, Nov., 1834, ELIZA ANN SMITH, daughter of Thomas W. Smith of Augusta. Four children.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. HENRY WESTBROOK, | b. Feb. 10, 1836. |
| 2. JAMES WARE, | b. July 22, 1839. |
| 3. THOMAS WESTBROOK SMITH, | b. July 25, 1841; d. May 11, 1868. |
| 4. CHARLES, | b. Mar. 31, 1846. |

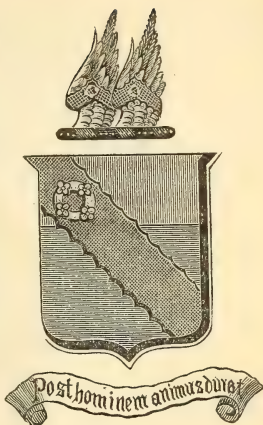


James W. Bradley

JAMES W. BRADLEY

1840

BRIDGE. Researches in England to discover the ancestry of Dea. John Bridge of Cambridge have resulted in obtaining the following facts: From wills procured at Braintree, County Essex, the earliest name of Bridge was found to have been that of John Bridge of Pagelsham, who dying in 1530 left three sons, Thomas, Edward and John. Thomas died in 1560, leaving a son Thomas who had four sons; his will, proved in 1591, mentions sons Matthew of Chemsford, John of Little Rayne, William of Stebbing, and Robert of Shudy Camps, County Cambridge. Robert's son, Rev. William Bridge, the celebrated non-conformist divine, took his degree at Eman College, Cambridge in 1626, and was minister at Yarmouth, from which living he was ejected for non-conformity. William Bridge of Stebbing died in 1638, leaving sons James and John. Dea. John, who came to America in 1631 and settled in Cambridge in 1632, is said to be of this family. The coat-of-arms here given was sent to the family in this country by Rev. Stephen F. Bridge of Salisbury, into whose possession a copy of the emblazoned arms came from his grandfather. Burke assigns arms to the Bridge families of Hereford and Essex counties identical with this coat-of-arms. The father of Rev. Mr Bridge finds the lineaments of some of the descendants of Dea. John in this country "exactly like some distant cousins" in England; and he believes them to be of the same lineage.



Bridge Arms: Ar. a chief gu., over all a bend engr. sa. charged in the dexter point with a chaplet or. *Crest.*—Two wings endorsed ar.; on each a chiv. engr. sa. charged with a chaplet or.

1. DEA. JOHN BRIDGE came from Essex county, England, in "Hooker's Company," and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, and connected himself with Mr. Shepherd's church, of which he was a leading member and deacon. He was an influential and prominent man in the town and colony. He represented the town in the General Court for four years, was a selectman for eleven years, and was employed by the General Court to lay out lands, and to perform other important duties. Became a large landholder, and was one of the first to whom lands were granted at "Cambridge

Farms," afterwards Lexington. When he came to New England he was a widower, with two sons, Matthew and Thomas. He married a second wife, ELIZABETH SAUNDERS, widow of Martin Saunders. Had a daughter Sarah, who died young. He died April, 1665. His widow married Edward Taylor of Boston. Thomas died 1656, leaving a widow and a daughter.

2. MATTHEW BRIDGE, son of Dea. John, about 1643 married ANNA DANFORTH, daughter of Nicholas Danforth, and sister of Gov. Thomas Danforth. He was a large landholder, and in the first parish tax, in 1693, stood fourth on the list. He d. Apr. 28, 1700. She d. Dec. 2, 1704. 7 chil.
 3. JOHN, b. Mar. 16, 1644.
 4. ANNA, b. about 1646; m. June 4, 1668, Samuel Livermore of Watertown.
 5. MARTHA, b. June 19, 1648; d. Jan. 15, 1650.
 - † 6. MATTHEW, b. May 5, 1650; d. May 29, 1738.
 7. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 17, 1654; d. Feb. 25, 1772.
 8. THOMAS, b. June 1, 1656; d. Mar. 28, 1673.
 9. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 17, 1659; m. June 19, 1678, Capt. Benj. Garfield of Wat. He d. Nov. 28, 1717, and she m. Oct. 25, 1720, Samuel Harrington.
6. MATTHEW BRIDGE married ABIGAIL RUSSELL, daughter of Joseph and Mary Russell of Cambridge. He was a soldier in the Narragansett war; enjoyed in a great degree the confidence of his townsmen; was at the organization of the town of Lexington chosen first selectman, treasurer and clerk, and reelected the following year. He was a prominent member of the church at that place. 8 chil.
 10. MARY, b. June 19, 1688; m. Capt. Wm. Russell of Camb.
 11. ANNA, b. Sept. 12, 1691; m. Isaac Watson of Camb.
 - † 12. MATTHEW, b. Mar. 1, 1694. d. Mar. 25, 1761, at Water.
 13. ABIGAIL, b. Apr. 1, 1696; m. Benjamin Whitney, a. 1730.
 14. JOSEPH, b. July 8, 1698; m. Nov. 18, 1722, Abigail Cutler.
 15. JOHN, b. Sept. 1, 1700; d. Mar. 8, 1776.
 16. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 30, 1703; d. Nov. 24, 1751, unnm.
 - † 17. SAMUEL, b. May 2, 1705; m. Apr. 27, 1737, Martha Bowman.—Bowman, 24.
 18. MARTHA, b. Sept. 20, 1707; d. Apr. 20, 1752, unnm.
12. MATTHEW BRIDGE married, March 22, 1719, ABIGAIL BOWMAN, daughter of Nathaniel Bowman of Cambridge.—See Bowman, No. 12. They had four children. Their first child, Matthew, was born July 18, 1721; was graduated at Har-

vard 1741. Studied divinity, and settled in Framingham, Mass., February 19, 1746, and was thirty years pastor of the "Church of Christ" in that town. At the breaking out of the war of the Revolution Mr. Bridge volunteered his services as chaplain to the army then at Cambridge. While engaged in the discharge of his duty he was seized with an epidemic disease, and died September 2, 1775. He is described, in personal appearance, "as dignified and imposing. He was more than six feet high; his hair black, which he wore in curls over the cape of his coat; his figure erect and 'bony,' resembling that of Gen. Washington, by whose side he had been seen to stand when the army was stationed at Cambridge. He was much beloved by his people, and esteemed by those of other towns." He is represented to have been "extremely benevolent in his feelings; was good himself and wished to make everybody else so."¹

17. SAMUEL BRIDGE married SUSANNA REED, who died January 16, 1735, aged twenty-four years, and he married, April 27, 1737, MARTHA BOWMAN, daughter of Joseph and Phebe Bowman, of Lexington, Mass.—See Bowman, No. 24. He died June 8, 1791, aged 86 years. She died June 10, 1793, aged 76 years. 12 chil.
19. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 6, 1735.
- † 20. EDMUND, b. Aug. 8, 1739; m. Sept. 6, 1764, Phebe Bowman, dau. of Joseph Bowman of Westborough.—Bowman, 30.
21. WILLIAM, b. Apr. 19, 1741; m. Oct. 17, 1765, Mary Porter.
22. NATHAN, bap. Mar. 20, 1743; d. Sept. 14, 1771.
23. FRANCIS, bap. Dec. 29, 1745; d. Nov. 20, 1747.
24. FRANCIS, bap. Aug. 28, 1748; m. Feb. 11, 1773, Eunice Brown.
25. MATTHEW, bap. Mar. 11, 1753; m. Apr. 29, 1779, Alice Parker; rem. to Charlestown, where he was a prominent merchant.
26. JOSHUA, bap. Dec. 29, 1754; d. Dec. 20, 1760.
27. PHEBE, bap. June 6, 1756; m. Nov. 11, 1789, Stephen Barrett of Conn.
28. JAMES, bap. Nov. 13, 1757; d. Oct. 9, 1760.
29. JONAS, bap. Sept. 2, 1759; m. Susanna Reed.
30. JOSHUA, bap. Sept. 12, 1760; d. 1761.²

¹ History of Framingham, page 120.

² In compiling the genealogy of the Bridge family to No. 30, we have consulted Savage's Genealogies, Bond's History of Watertown, History of Framingham, and Hudson's History of Lexington.

20. EDMUND BRIDGE of Dresden was the ancestor of the Bridges on the Kennebec. He removed from Lexington, Mass., to Pownalborough, (now Dresden) Me., in 1760, at 21 years of age. He was appointed by Gov. Hancock sheriff of Lincoln county, an office he held for thirty years. He m. Sept. 6, 1764, PHEBE BOWMAN, dau. of Joseph and Thankful (Forbush) Bowman of Westborough. He d. Sept. 10, 1826, aged 87 years. She d. 1827, aged 82 years.—See history, page 506.
- † 31. JAMES, b. Sept. 21, 1765; m. Hannah North, July 4, 1797.
32. MARTHA, b. 1768; m. Arthur Lithgow.—Lithgow, 10.
33. PHEBE, b. Mar. 6, 1771; m. Jan. 1, 1799, Wm. Bowman. She d. Feb. 2, 1842.—Bowman, 41.
34. EDMUND, b. Mar. 26, 1773; a distinguished merchant at Wilmington, N C., where he d. July 17, 1823, unm.
35. NATHAN, b. Sept. 23, 1775; a lawyer at Gardiner, Me.; d. 1828, unm.
36. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 14, 1778; m. Margaret, dau. of Nathaniel Paine; was educated to mercantile business in the auction store of Thomas K. Jones, Boston; was one of the firm of R. G. Shaw, Barker & Bridge; rem. to Dresden in 1811, where he d. Dec. 12, 1821. His widow d. in Boston, June 15, 1836. They had three sons and two daughters. Samuel J. Bridge, one of the sons, was born June 1, 1809. He was a merchant in Boston, extensively engaged in business; was for twelve years, from 1841, U. S. Appraiser for Boston; then appointed appraiser general for the Pacific coast, which office he held from 1853 to 1862. Res. in Boston.
37. WILLIAM, b. May 4, 1781; merchant; d. in New Orleans in 1817.
38. SARAH, b. m. June, 1808, Hartwell Williams of Augusta.
39. JOSEPH BOWMAN, b. Sept. 19, 1790. He held an office in the U. S. Appraiser's office, Boston, twelve years. Was selectman of Dresden for several years and representative in the legislature. Now d.
31. HON. JAMES BRIDGE of Augusta was graduated at Harvard in 1787; studied law with Judge Parsons; established himself at Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1790; was appointed Judge of Probate at the organization of Kennebec county. Married HANNAH NORTH, dau. of Hon. Joseph North, July 4, 1797. He d. Jan. 1834. She d. Apr. 9, 1822, aged 48 years. 7 chil.—See history, page 507.
- † 40. EDMUND THEODORE, b. Dec. 6, 1799. [13.]
41. MARGARET, b. Feb. 12, 1802; m. Wm. A. S. North.—North,
- † 42. JAMES, b. July 17, 1804.
- † 43. HORATIO, b. Apr. 8, 1806.
- † 44. WILLIAM, b. May 2, 1808.
45. MARY, b. May 2, 1808; m. June 6, 1828, Rufus C. Vose.—Vose, 1.
46. HANNAH, b. Sept. 10, 1810; m. Sept. 1832, Hon. Daniel Williams.—Williams, 50.

40. EDMUND T. BRIDGE was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818; studied law at Augusta with Judge Fuller, and became his partner in professional business. He was an active democratic politician; edited the "Maine Patriot" and "The Age" newspapers for a number of years, and was the most influential promoter of the enterprise of building the Kennebec dam, by which he at first made, and afterwards lost, a fortune. He was appointed to a clerkship at Washington in 1840, and under President Van Buren was mail agent for the New England States for some years, discharging the duties of the office with great ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the government. He resided at the time of his death at Jersey City, N. J., engaged in managing the Morris Canal. Mr. Bridge was affable, a genial companion, a ready writer of great ability, and possessed rare business talents. He married, September, 1822, ANN FRAZIER KING, daughter of Cyrus King, Esq., of Saco. He died February 17, 1854. She died ———. 7 chil.

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| 47. WILLIAM KING, | b. | 1823; d. |
| 48. HANNAH NORTH, | b. | May, 1826. |
| 49. JAMES, | b. | 1828; d. Dec. 30, 1853. |
| 50. ANNIE FRAZIER, | b. | Sept. 1830. |
| 51. OCTAVIA WINGATE, | b. | 1832; d. |
| 52. CLARA NOURSE, | b. | 1834; d. |
| 53. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NORTH, | b. | 1836; d. |

42. JAMES BRIDGE was in Bowdoin College three years, and left to engage in mercantile business at Augusta. He was one of the four owners of the charter for the Kennebec dam who determined to prosecute the enterprise when others were faint-hearted and retired from the corporation; was agent for the company; lost his property with others in the disasters which attended the great work. Subsequently he engaged in manufactures. He m. Sept. 25, 1828, SARAH B. WILLIAMS, daughter of Hon. Reuel Williams. 8 chil.

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|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| 54. SUSAN WILLIAMS, | b. Nov. 8, | 1830; m. Ed. H. Daveis of Portland. |
| 55. MARGARET NORTH, | b. Feb. 1, | 1832; m. June 18, 1857, J. Rufus Child.—Child, 12. |
| 56. SARAH CONY, | b. May 6, | 1834. |
| 57. JAMES, | b. Apr. 5, | 1837. |
| 58. PAULINA JONES, | b. Sept. 24, | 1839. |
| 59. REUEL WILLIAMS, | b. Sept. 18, 1841; | m. July 6, 1870, Susan Allison of Chicago, Ill. |
| 60. HORATIO, | b. Feb. 8, | 1844. |
| 61. JOSEPH HARTWELL, | b. Dec. 30, | 1847. |

Sendy the name of Bridge in connection with Augusta

lost Oct 16, 1834 age 97

43. HORATIO BRIDGE was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825; studied law, and commenced practice in Augusta, but soon removed to Milburn (now Skowhegan,) where he practiced awhile, and again resumed practice in Augusta. He was one of the four determined spirits who prosecuted the dam enterprise and became involved thereby. He was appointed purser in the navy in 1838, and continued in active duty on shipboard until 1845. During this time he performed a three years cruise on the African coast, and embodied his observations upon that coast in "The Journal of an African Cruiser," a book published under the editorship of Nathaniel Hawthorne, his friend and classmate at Bowdoin. In 1845 he was appointed chief of the naval bureau of provisions and clothing, which office he held until he was retired in 1868 by operation of law on account of age. He married CHARLOTTE MARSHALL of Boston in 1846, by whom he had a daughter Marion, who died at the age of three years.
44. WILLIAM BRIDGE commenced business in Augusta as a merchant, and when his brother Horatio was appointed to the naval bureau of provisions and clothing, he was made store-keeper at Charlestown; subsequently he was appointed to a clerkship in the Boston Custom House, which he still retains. He married, in 1840, Mrs. ELIZA JANE WILLIAMS, widow of Col. Edward Williams of Augusta. 4 chil.

62. HELEN WILLIAMS, b. Oct. 5, 1842.

63. LUCY PERKINS, b. Oct. 7, 1844.

64. HENRY SAUNDERS, b. May 3, 1846.

65. EDWARD WILLIAMS, b. Dec. 1849.

DR. CYRUS BRIGGS was born March 9, 1800, at Little Compton, R. I.; was graduated at Harvard University in 1821; studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston, and was graduated at the Harvard Medical College in 1826; commenced practice in Augusta in March, 1827, and has continued uninterruptedly in practice at Augusta forty-three years. He married, May 7, 1827, LOUISA FISKE, daughter of the late Benjamin Fiske, of the firm of Fiske & Bridge, merchants of Boston. 4 chil.

1. SARAH LOUISA, b. Feb. 25, 1828; m. Jan. 1, 1851, Rev. Wheelock Craig.—Craig, 6.

2. NANCY ADAMS, b. Jan. 25, 1831.

3. ELIZABETH CHURCH, b. Nov. 18, 1853; m. Sept. 1, 1859, William A. Dana of San Francisco.

4. ANNA FISKE, b. July 24, 1844; d. May 2, 1851.

THOMAS BROOKS was ancestor of the Brooks families of Augusta. He was at first of Watertown, Mass., where land was granted him in 1636; he was admitted freeman December 7th of that year. He soon removed to Concord, where he held various appointments of honor and trust. He was captain, and representative in 1642 and the two following years and in 1650. In 1640 he was appointed to prevent drunkenness among the Indians. In 1657 he purchased of the commissioners of the General Court, for £5, the right of carrying on the fur trade in Concord. From his son, Caleb Brooks, descended Gov. John Brooks and the Hon. Peter C. Brooks of Boston. From his son Joshua came the families at Augusta. He d. May 21, 1667. His wife Grace d. May 12, 1664.

DEA. JOSHUA BROOKS, eldest son of Thomas, settled in that part of Concord which became Lincoln, and married, October 17, 1653, HANNAH MASON of Watertown. Their son, Noah Brooks of Concord, afterwards of Acton, married, 1685, Dorothy Wright of Sudbury. They had a son, Dea. Joshua Brooks of Lincoln, born October 14, 1688, married April 24, 1713, Lydia Wheeler. They had a son, Dea. Joshua Brooks, who married, 1745, Hannah Simonds of Lexington, and their son, John Brooks, born May 19, 1771, came to Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1784 with his uncle, William Brooks.

WILLIAM BROOKS, son of Dea. Joshua Brooks of Lincoln, was graduated at Harvard in 1780; removed from Concord, Mass., to Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1784, and engaged in trade in a small building at "Trout Brook," as Bond's brook was then called. He afterwards removed to the east side of the river, where he traded in company with John Brooks. He married, June, 1788, SUSANNA HOWARD, widow of Judge James Howard, who had also been the wife of Lieut. Samuel Cony. He died May 12, 1824, aged 67 years. She died August 5, 1830, aged 83 years. They had one child.—See history, page 297.

1. ELIZA, b. Dec. 30, 1789; m. May 13, 1810, John H. Hartwell of Augusta.—See Hartwell.

JOHN BROOKS was the fifth son of Dea. Joshua Brooks of Lincoln, Mass., where John was born May 19, 1771. He was a nephew of William Brooks, and came with him to Hallowell at thirteen years of age; remained about a year and returned to

Massachusetts. In a few years he returned and entered into copartnership with his uncle in business on the east side of the river, where he owned a farm, upon which he built a large two story square house, after the fashion of the day. He married, Jan. 31, 1796, SUSAN CONY, dau. of Lieut. Samuel Cony; removed to Farmington, where he died Feb. 4, 1865. She died July 5, 1841, aged 62 years. 11 chil.

1. SUSAN JOHNSON, b. Feb. 2, 1797; d. Dec. 1, 1804.
2. HANNAH SIMONDS, b. Apr. 15, 1799; m. 1819, Rev. Samuel Johnson of Alna, and d. May 22, 1820.
- † 3. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, b. Dec. 7, 1800.
4. JOHN CONY, b. Apr. 21, 1803; d. Sept. 1869, unm.
5. SUSAN ELIZA, b. Mar. 29, 1805; m. 1831, S. Norton of Farm.
6. PAULINA AUGUSTA, b. Dec. 26, 1808; m. Josiah D. Bangs of Augusta.
- † 7. HENRY ALBERT, b. Feb. 12, 1810.
8. JAMES LOWELL, b. June 2, 1813; m. Mary Wilber of Wilton; removed to Illinois; d. 1868.
9. MARY CAROLINE, b. Mar. 19, 1818; d. June 15, 1836.
- † 10. SAMUEL SPENCER, b. Mar. 28, 1821.
11. HANNAH JOHNSON, b. Jan. 2, 1823; m. Dec. 1, 1868, Nathan Chandler of Farmington.

3. WILLIAM A. BROOKS of Augusta was engaged in trade for many years at Augusta, a part of the time in company with Dea. John Means, as a member of the firm of Means & Brooks. After he retired from trade, in 1846, he was elected president of the Granite Bank, and held that office until the bank was changed into the Granite National Bank in 1864, when he was elected the first president of the new corporation, from which he retired at the end of the year on account of declining health. He was many years president of the Augusta Savings Bank, and one of the first commissioners of the sinking fund of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad. He m. Nov. 22, 1824, LUSANNA STONE, dau. of Rev. Daniel Stone of Augusta. 4 chil.

12. LUCY WILLIAMS, b. Sept. 26, 1825; m. Nov. 22, 1849, Gov. Samuel Cony.—Cony, 31.
13. LOUISA STONE, b. July 17, 1828; m. Oct. 14, 1852, Dr. Henry M. Harlow, Supt. of the Maine Insane Asylum at Augusta. 5 chil.
 1. *William Brooks Harlow*, b. July 19, 1853; d. Oct. 8, 1853.
 2. *Alice Wardwell Harlow*, b. Oct. 22, 1855.
 3. *Henry Williams Harlow*, b. Apr. 28, 1859.
 4. *Mary Brooks Harlow*, b. Aug. 10, 1865.
 5. *George Arthur Harlow*, b. July 15, 1867.
14. SUSAN CONY, b. Feb. 4, 1831.
15. MARY CAROLINE, b. June 22, 1838; d. Nov. 29, 1854.

7. HENRY A. BROOKS, a merchant at Augusta, recently removed to Hallowell, married, March 12, 1834, ELVIRA HERSEY. She d. July 12, 1844. He m. Dec. 22, 1856, FANNIE STACY RANDALL. 4 chil.
16. GEORGIANA ELVIRA, b. Feb. 18, 1835; d. Aug. 17, 1852.
- † 17. WILLIAM HENRY, b. May 6, 1837.
18. FRANCES ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 24, 1840; d. Aug. 13, 1854.
19. EDWARD PAYSON, b. Aug. 18, 1842; grad. at Yale College in 1866; removed to Minnesota.
10. SAMUEL S. BROOKS, merchant at Augusta, where he has been engaged in trade many years, married, Nov. 5, 1861, MARY CAROLINE WARDSWORTH of Augusta. 4 chil.
20. ALBERT WARDSWORTH, b. July 28, 1863. *d. 1934*
21. SAMUEL CONY, b. Feb. 17, 1866. *d.*
22. PERCY WILLIS, b. Dec. 2, 1867.
23. ADA CAROLINE, b. Oct. 29, 1869. *Alma*
17. WILLIAM H. BROOKS, merchant at Augusta, member of the firm of S. S. Brooks & Co., married, January 18, 1865, MARY A. LELAND of Augusta. 2 chil.
24. HENRY LELAND, b. Aug. 28, 1866.
25. E. FRANCES, b. Aug. 27, 1869.

SAMUEL BULLEN came from Billerica, Mass., to the Hook settlement with his wife and two children in Oct. 1763. He m. May 22, 1760, ANNA BROWN; removed to Farmington in 1786. 9 chil.

1. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 30, 1761.
2. NATHANIEL, b. Nov. 2, 1762; d. Oct. 1782.
3. ANNA, b. Feb. 23, 1765.
4. JOSHUA, b. Mar. 17, 1766.
5. JESSE, b. Mar. 2, 1768. [ridgewock.
6. PATTY, b. Sept. 29, 1770; m. Mar. 13, 1794, Wm. Ward of Nor-
- † 7. PHILIP, b. Nov. 26, 1772.
8. ANN, b. m. Nov. 1795, William Palmer, Jr.
9. ABIGAIL, b.
7. PHILIP BULLEN of Hallowell, a well known surveyor. The first rudiments of surveying he learned under Ephraim Ballard, surveyor. He m. Dec. 1, 1803, SALLY THURSTON, dau. of Caleb Thurston of Exeter, N. H. She d. and he m. SUSANNA HOYT. 4 chil.
10. HANNAH, b. Aug. 18, 1805.
11. PAULINA, b. Oct. 30, 1807.
12. HENRY MARTIN, b. Mar. 2, 1809.
13. LAURA, b. Nov. 10, 1810.

JAMES BURTON of Augusta, came to Kennebec from Boston in 1785, and was employed by Jonathan Davis & Co., then engaged in packing salmon for exportation, large quantities of which were taken in the river and purchased at from one to four cents per pound. Jonathan Davis resided at Bath, and his son Elijah, who was a member of the firm, resided at Hallowell (now Augusta,) and traded in a store belonging to Col. North on the bank of the river just above North's house. Burton acted as clerk in this store, and as he was acquainted with the coopering business attended to coopering the barrels in which the salmon were packed. Afterwards he went into business with William Eustis of Boston, who leased the land where Meonian Building now stands and built a house and store, in which Burton lived and traded for many years.¹ He was appointed in 1794 the first postmaster at "Hallowell Court House," (now Augusta,) and held the office until in 1806, under Jefferson's administration, he was removed on account of his federal politics, and Samuel Titcomb was appointed. James Burton married, June 25, 1789, POLLY HAMLEN, dau. of Nathaniel Hamlen.—Hamlen, 2. He died Nov. 5, 1838, aged 73 years. She died Mar. 28, 1848, aged 81 years. 8 chil.

- † 1. JAMES, b. Sept. 23, 1790.
- 2. POLLY, b. Oct. 25, 1792; d. Jan. 6, 1797.
- 3. WILLIAM EUSTIS, b. Nov. 15, 1794; d. at Mobile, Ala., in 1819.
- † 4. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 14, 1797.
- 5. MARY, b. May 28, 1799; m. Nov. 23, 1824, Richard K. Rice of Mt. Vernon. They removed to California in 1862. 6 chil.
 - 1. *Charles Edward Rice*, b. Sept. 4, 1825; d. Oct. 3, 1826.
 - 2. *Richard Henry Rice*, b. Sept. 27, 1827; d. Sept. 3, 1869.
 - 3. *Joseph Rice*, b. Nov. 25, 1829; m. Julia A. Welden of San Francisco. 1 child.
 - 1. Charles Welden, b. Apr. 25, 1867.
 - 4. *Charles Frederic Rice*, b. Jan. 30, 1834; d. 1857.
 - 5. *Mary Ellen Rice*, b. May 1, 1836; m. Walter L. Baright of New York; 2d, Benj. F. Caswell of San Jose, Cal.
 - 1. Gracie Baright, b. Jan. 14, 1862.
 - 6. *Abbie Frances Rice*, b. Apr. 16, 1842.
- 6. EVELINA, b. Oct. 31, 1801; d. Oct. 26, 1815.
- 7. ABBY GRAY, b. Oct. 7, 1807.
- 8. ELIZA, b. Oct. 7, 1813.

¹A cut of this building is presented on page 703.

1. JAMES BURTON, Jr., of Augusta, served an apprenticeship to the printing business with Peter Edes, and in January, 1814, in company with Ezekiel Goodale, started the "Hallowell Gazette," a federal paper. In March, 1817, he commenced at Augusta the publication of the "Augusta Patriot." This was not sufficiently partizan for the times, and died in a year or two from want of patronage. He removed to Bangor, where he published a paper which Peter Edes had published at that place, and which is now the "Whig and Courier." He m. Nov. 8, 1815, FRANCES L. SCOTT of Boston. He d. Jan. 5. 1837. She died Sept. 12, 1863. 7 chil.
9. FRANCES EVELINA, b. Sept. 8, 1816; m. Oct. 11, 1850, Edward S. Hudson of Boston. They removed to Ohio. 3 chil.
 1. *Revello S. Hudson*, b. Mar. 21, 1852.
 2. *Eva P. Hudson*, b. Jan. 3, 1853.
 3. *Horatio P. Hudson*, b. Jan. 26, 1857.
10. EDWARD SCOTT, b. Sept. 8, 1818; removed to Ohio.
11. SARAH, b. Oct. 8, 1820; d. Mar. 14, 1857.
- † 12. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 27, 1822.
13. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 30, 1825; d. Sept. 25, 1844.
- † 14. WILLIAM L. b. May 13, 1827.
15. AMELIA, b. June 19, 1829; d. June 12, 1848.
4. JOSEPH BURTON of Augusta, commenced business as a clerk in a store in Portland in 1818. In 1821 he started in trade at Eastport, where he continued until his removal to Hallowell in 1824, at which place he remained until 1836, acting the three last years of his residence there as cashier of Northern Bank; returned to Augusta in 1836; was Deputy Secretary of State in 1841, under Gov. Kent's administration; was the first postmaster of the city of Augusta, from 1849 to 1853; appointed Register of Probate by Gov. Crosby in 1854, and was removed by Gov. Wells in 1856. The office having become elective, he was in the latter year elected, and has by repeated reëlections now held it continuously for thirteen years. He married, February 2, 1823, ELIZABETH ROBINSON, daughter of Gen. Jesse Robinson of Hallowell. She died July 25, 1834. 2 chil.
 16. SARAH ELIZABETH ROBINSON, b. Apr. 24, 1825.
 17. ELLEN GARDINER, b. Apr. 10, 1827; d. Dec. 4, 1846.

12. JOSEPH BURTON of New York, married, Sept. 3, 1846, ELLEN
L. BURT of New York. He d. Jan. 2, 1861. 3 chil.
18. CATHERINE E. b. Sept. 14, 1847; d. July 15, 1850.
19. SUSAN, b. Dec. 10, 1848; d. 1866.
20. CLAUDE, b. July 28, 1851.
14. WILLIAM L. BURTON of Bangor, married, January 11, 1851,
HARRIET M. BAKER of Boston. She died May 21, 1857.
He married, June 24, 1860, MARY J. HUNTRESS of North
Weymouth, Mass. 2 chil.
21. JENNIE F. b. July 13, 1861.
22. EDGAR S. b. June 3, 1866.

SYLVANUS CALDWELL of Augusta, is a son of Capt. Sylvanus Caldwell of Ipswich, Mass., who was engaged in the coasting trade between the Kennebec and Massachusetts for nearly half a century, and who was well known for his honesty, integrity and prompt business character. He died at Ipswich, Aug. 26, 1864, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Sylvanus, the son, came to Augusta in 1827, and went into the service of Vose & Bridge, merchants. In about 1833 he became a partner with James Bridge, in mercantile business, and afterwards was a member of the firms of Lunt, Caldwell & Co. and Hamlen and Caldwell. He was an occupant of the store on the corner of Bridge and Water Streets for twenty-eight years, until the great fire of 1865 consumed it. After the rebuilding of North's Block he occupied a store in that until 1869, when he engaged with his brother William as his clerk in the office of Treasurer of State. He was a member of the Common Council at the organization of the city government, and was Mayor in 1861 and '62, and in 1864 and '66. He m. Sept. 2, 1842, HANNAH RICE BUCKMINSTER, dau. of David Buckminster of Saco. She is a descendant of Hugh Clark, through his daughter Elizabeth, who m. Joseph Buckminster.—Clark 3. Also a descendant of Edmund Rice who settled at Sudbury in 1639. Her grandfather, Dea. Thos. Buckminster of Framingham, m. Hannah Rice.—No. 1131 in a genealogy of the descendants of Dea. Edmund Rice published in 1858. 1 child.

1. CHARLES BUCKMINSTER, b. 1846.

WILLIAM CALDWELL of Augusta, is a son of Capt. Sylvanus Caldwell of Ipswich, Mass., and grandson of Ebenezer Caldwell of that place. He was born Jan. 17, 1811; came to Augusta

June 20, 1825, at the age of fourteen years; went into the store of Benj. Davis as clerk, where he received his business education, and was afterwards a partner with Mr. Davis in mercantile business; subsequently traded a few years, until in Dec. 1841 he went into the office of the State Treasurer as Clerk, where he continued through every change of administration save one, when Asa Redington was clerk to Isaac Reed, until his election as State Treasurer in 1869, which office he now holds. He m. Dec. 25, 1836, ABIGAIL STONE, dau. of Rev. Daniel Stone of Augusta. 1 child.

1. LYDIA STONE, b. June 17, 1853.

GEN. JOHN CHANDLER was a descendant of William Chandler, who came to Massachusetts as early as 1637. His father, Capt. Joseph Chandler, was born in Amesbury in 1725, and was a soldier in the French War. John was born at Epping, N. H., Feb. 1, 1762, and removed to and settled in Monmouth upon a farm about the year 1780, and built the first framed house erected in that town. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, a Councillor and Senator from Maine in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1803; represented the Kennebec District in Congress for four years from 1805; succeeded Arthur Lithgow as Sheriff of Kennebec in 1808; was elected a Major-General in the militia of Maine in Feb. 1812; the same year he was appointed Brigadier-General of the force sent to the northern frontier; upon the separation of the State from Massachusetts he was elected a Senator from Maine in Congress, and served the first Senatorial term of six years; was appointed Collector of Portland by President Jackson in March, 1829, which office he held until 1837, when he removed to Augusta and purchased the Joseph Chandler House, on Chandler street, now owned by Judge Rice, where he ended his days Sept. 25, 1841, at the age of 80 years. Gen. Chandler was noted for his practical common sense and sound judgment, and was much respected while in Congress, by his associates, for the sterling qualities of his mind and character. Gen. Chandler married MARY WHITTIER Aug. 27, 1783. She died at Bath in 1846, at the age of 82 years. 7 chil.

1. CAROLINE, b. Aug. 2, 1784; d. Aug. 23, 1784.

2. CLARISSA, b. Aug. 2, 1784; d. Aug. 23, 1784.

3. CLARISSA, b. June 7, 1786; d. Nov. 17, 1792.

† 4. JOHN ALPHONSO, b. May 19, 1792.

5. ANSON GONZALO, b. Oct. 14, 1793; grad. at Bowdoin; studied law; Judge of Probate, Washington county; m. — Bradbury. He d. May 10, 1863, in Bethel, Penn. s. p.
 6. CLARISSA AUGUSTA, b. July 12, 1797.
 7. WILLIAM HENRY AUGUSTUS, b. Apr. 24, 1803; d. Jan. 7, 1805.
4. JOHN A. CHANDLER, m. Aug. 11, 1814, DELIA E. WEST, dau. of Capt. Shubael West of Hallowell. She d. Jan. 1, 1837; m. EUNICE P. ROBINSON, dau. of Capt. William Robinson of Augusta. Mr. Chandler was a lawyer; Clerk of the Courts at Augusta succeeding Robert C. Vose in 1832; d. at Norridgewock Oct. 2, 1842. Wife Eunice d. Jan. 23, 1842. 13 chil.
8. CHARLES HENRY, b. Aug. 11, 1815; d. Nov. 12, 1841.
 9. MARY CAROLINE, b. May 5, 1817; m. July 18, 1839, William M. Stratton of Augusta. 1 child, *Delia M. Stratton*; m. S. Edward Austin of Augusta.
 10. JULIA OCTAVIA WINGATE, b. Dec. 18, 1818; m. Sept. 24, 1840, Joseph H. Clapp of Augusta. 7 chil.
 1. *George A. Clapp*, b. July 18, 1841.
 2. *Julia Caroline Clapp*, b. July 18, 1841; d. July 11, 1842.
 3. *John A. Clapp*, b. Sept. 1, 1842.
 4. *Julia M. Clapp*, b. Sept. 5, 1843.
 5. *Ella L. Clapp*, b. Feb. 13, 1848.
 6. *Samuel A. Clapp*, b. Nov. 15, 1850.
 7. *William T. Clapp*, b. Jan. 11, 1853.
 11. GEORGE, b. Aug. 27, 1820; d. July 18, 1850.
 12. JOHN, b. July 16, 1822.
 13. DELIA WEST, b. Mar. 19, 1824; d. Aug. 18, 1825.
 14. JAMES, b. Aug. 23, 1826; supposed dead.
 15. EDWARD THEODORE, b. Apr. 18, 1827; d. Apr. 30, 1828.
 16. SARAH PITMAN WEST, b. Dec. 8, 1829; m. Feb. 17, 1850, William Allan Rutherford of Boston. He d. She res. in Augusta.
 17. EDWARD THEODORE, b. Aug. 24, 1831. Captain on board Steamer Richmond during the rebellion; d. at Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1866.
 18. FRANCES ELLEN, b. Mar. 18, 1832; d. Nov. 20, 1832.
 19. ANSON GONZALO, b. Sept. 11, 1834; supposed dead.
 20. WILLIAM ROBINSON, b.

GEN. JOSEPH CHANDLER was a son of Joseph Chandler, an elder brother of Gen. John Chandler, who removed from Epping, N. H., to Monmouth, where he was drowned Oct. 16, 1785. Joseph, the subject of our notice, was appointed captain in the United States army in 1808, in embargo times, and was in command of forts in Portland harbor. He resigned his commission in 1809, and re-

turned to Monmouth. In 1811, under Gerry's administration, he was appointed Clerk of the Courts in Kennebec, and removed to Augusta. A change of administration in the next year reinstated John Davis, whom he had supplanted, in the clerkship. Chandler became cashier of the Kennebec Bank, at its organization. He afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits, with various parties, at Augusta; was the first President of the Granite Bank; was chosen Major-General of the second division of the militia of Maine, Feb. 1828; was appointed by President Jackson Postmaster at Augusta in November, 1830. He died suddenly Sept. 12, 1846, at the age of 66 years. At the time of his death he was in New York, stopping at Walker's Hotel, Park Row, and was found in his room on the floor dead, with his clothes and spectacles on. He had been in infirm health for a number of years. Gen. Chandler, m. MEHITABLE ANDREWS, dau. of Mark Andrews, Nov. 5, 1806. She d. 1865, aged 76. 5 chil.

1. AURELIUS VERNON, b. Sept. 10, 1807; d. Dec. 31, 1830.

2. MARIETTA, b. Aug. 6, 1809; d. Dec. 12, 1809.

† 3. MARCELLUS ANDREWS, b. Oct. 14, 1811.

4. JOSEPH FRANKLIN, b. June 27, 1814; d. Feb. 9, 1817.

† 5. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, b. Sept. 19, 1816.

3. MARCELLUS A. CHANDLER, m. SARAH JANE TINKHAM of Wiscasset, Sept. 22, 1834. She d. Feb. 25, 1861. He m. Nov. 19, 1863, ELIZABETH K. ANDREWS of Greene.

6. JOSEPH TINKHAM, b. June 30, 1835; d. Dec. 8, 1835.

5. BENJAMIN F. CHANDLER of Augusta, now of Kittery, a civil engineer at the Navy Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H., at which station he has been resident civil engineer for eighteen years, and has been longer connected with the naval service in that capacity than any other civil engineer; m. SILVINA PARRIS BRIGGS of Boston. 8 chil.

7. SILVINA PARRIS, b. May 17, 1839.

8. HELEN AUGUSTA, b. Aug. 17, 1840.

9. BENJAMIN PARRIS, b. Apr. 18, 1843.

10. JOSIAH ANDREWS, b. May 14, 1845.

11. JOSEPH, b. May 17, 1847.

12. SARAH JANE, b. Aug. 13, 1849.

13. FRANK, b. Feb. 20, 1852.

14. WILLIAM SANGER, b. Mar. 27, 1854; d. 1856.

MOSES CHILD, m. SARAH STILES, lived at Groton, Mass., removed to Temple, N. H. He d. Feb. 8, 1793. She d. June 3, 1818. 10 chil. James, the third child, born at Groton, April 4, 1762, came to Augusta, then Hallowell, in 1786. See history, page 298.

JAMES CHILD, m. in 1781 HANNAH CUSHING of Abington, Mass. He d. March 23, 1840. 7 chil.

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| 1. ANN, | b. at Groton Dec. 23, 1782. |
| † 2. GREENWOOD CUSHING, | b. at Groton June 14, 1785. |
| † 3. JAMES LORING, | b. May 31, 1792. |
| 4. HANNAH, | b. Mar. 2, 1795; m. Nov. 12, 1814, Francis
Swan of Winslow, afterwards of Calais. 6 Chil. |
| 1. <i>Hannah Child Swan.</i> | 4. <i>Francis Keyes Swan.</i> |
| 2. <i>James Child Swan.</i> | 5. <i>Charles Edward Swan.</i> |
| 3. <i>William Henry Swan.</i> | 6. <i>Eugene Swan.</i> |
| † 5. ELISHA, | b. Nov. 12, 1797. |
| 6. JOHN, | b. Aug. 1, 1799; died in infancy. |
| 7. SARAH, | b. Mar. 1804; died in infancy. |
2. GREENWOOD C. CHILD was a very respectable merchant of Augusta. He acquired a handsome fortune by trade, which he left to his wife and children at his decease. He m. LUCY H. PALMER Nov. 13, 1815, and died July 24, 1855, aged 70. 8 chil.
8. SARAH REED, b. Dec. 12, 1816; m. William L. Walker, July 25, 1844. No children.
9. LUCY PALMER, b. Feb. 4, 1819; m. Capt. Samuel Gore, June 17, 1843. No children.
10. MARY, b. Mar. 17, 1821; m. — Dunklee of Boston.
11. GEORGE ALBERT, b. July 6, 1823; m. Miss Marshall of Vassalboro'.
12. JAMES RUFUS, b. Oct. 7, 1825; m. June 18, 1857, Margaret North Bridge.—Bridge, 55.
13. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 8, 1827.
14. MARCIA GREENWOOD, b. Apr. 30, 1830.
15. HELEN CUSHING, b. July 3, 1832; d. Feb. 21, 1838.
3. JAMES LORING CHILD was born at Augusta, May 31, 1792; attended the Hallowell Academy, commenced the study of law with Whitwell & Fuller, and finished with Bridge & Williams. He was admitted to the bar in Kennebec County in Dec. 1812, and commenced practice in Winslow, in partnership with Thomas Rice. In 1816 he went on a voyage to Europe and South America, as supercargo of a ship. Upon his return he engaged in the commission business with Robert Witherspoone, in Charleston, S. C., and the following year failed and returned to Augusta, where he

opened an office, but in 1822 removed to Alna, where he continued in professional business until 1832, when he removed to Augusta, where he continued to reside until his death, Aug. 16, 1862, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Child was a man of cultivated mind, correct taste, genial disposition and public spirit, and distinguished for his skill as a clerical officer. His hand writing was plain, yet ornamental. He was Assistant Secretary of the Convention which formed the State Constitution, and engrossed that instrument on parchment; was Clerk of the House of Representatives for fourteen years, twelve of which were consecutive, commencing in 1821; was a Mason, and in 1824 was elected "Grand King of G. R. A. Chapter of Maine." In Dec. 1846, upon Lieut. Wainwright, his son-in-law, being ordered into active service in the Mexican War, he was appointed Military Store Keeper at U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, which he retained until relieved by Lieut. Wainwright, in Feb. 1849. He m. JANE HALL of Alna, Nov. 10, 1822. 10 chil.

16. DAVID CARLTON, b. Oct. 27, 1823; drowned in Columbia river, Oregon, Mar. 25, 1851.
17. ANN ELIZA, b. Mar. 26, 1825; m. Lieut. Robert M. A. Wainwright, U. S. Army, Aug. 31, 1843.
18. JAMES LORING, b. Feb. 20, 1827.
19. GREENVILLE HALE, b. Jan. 30, 1829.
20. REBECCA JANE, b. Sept. 2, 1830; d. Feb. 26, 1833.
21. REBECCA JANE, b. Oct. 2, 1833; m. Sept. 3, 1853, Gardiner H. Cushing, of Augusta. [Mar. 17, 1857.
22. HANNAH SWAN, b. Oct. 2, 1836; m. Henry W. Severance,
23. HORACE, b. July 25, 1840; d. Jan. 4, 1845.
24. ALICE WAINWRIGHT, b. Jan. 8, 1844; d. Jan. 13, 1844.
25. ROBERT WAINWRIGHT, b. Jan. 15, 1846.

5. ELISHA CHILD continued the business of tanning at his father's yard, on Winthrop street in Augusta. Married MARCIA H. PALMER Dec. 4, 1822. He d. Mar. 1, 1839. She d. Aug. 17, 1858, aged 66 years. 5 chil.
26. CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 5, 1825; m. David Fales of Augusta.
27. HANNAH MARIA, b. June 27, 1828; m. Dec. 9, 1852, Samuel W. Luques of Biddeford.
28. PAULINA PALMER, b. May 31, 1830; m. 1869, Llewellyn W. Lithgow of Augusta.—Lithgow, 13.
29. MARGARET E. b. Mar. 28, 1833.
30. EDWARD STILES, b. Sept. 17, 1834; d. Oct. 3, 1844.

JOHN CHURCH came to the Fort Western settlement in Hallowell in 1777. Here he married, and after a few years residence removed to Sandy river and located at what is now the center village in Farmington. He built a log hut in the wilderness, and lived to see a large and flourishing village grow up around him, on the land which he had cultivated and afterwards sold for building purposes. He was a blacksmith, and was distinguished by his honest dealings and industrious habits. He m. May 18, 1778, SUSANNA CONY, dau. of Dea. Samuel Cony. He d. Mar. 12, 1838, aged 85 years. She d. May 6, 1844, aged 89 years. 7 chil.

1. SOPHIA, b. July 5, 1781; m. 1799, Capt. Harry Stewart. She d. Feb. 12, 1822. 9 chil.
2. JOHN, b. Sept. 4, 1783; m. 1811, Lucy Soule of Halifax; 2d wife Mrs. Barton. He d. April 7, 1859. 2 chil.
3. DELIGHT, b. Aug. 11, 1785; m. 1804, Jason D. Cony of Augusta; 2d m. 1813, Daniel Stewart. She d. Oct. 23, 1834. 9 chil.
4. DAVID, b. July 17, 1787; m. Hannah Blake. He d. Aug. 4, 1848. He lived some years at Augusta, was clerk for Howard & Cony, and afterwards for Samuel Howard. Still later was engaged in lumbering operations on the Kennebec.
5. SUSAN, b. July 22, 1789; m. 1806, Dr. Andrew Croswell of Mercer, who was graduated at Harvard in 1798. He was a physician, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset County. He d. in 1858. 6 chil. Their dau. Susan, b. 1811, m. 1831, Lieut. Henry Knox Thatcher of the U. S. Navy, a grandson of Gen. Knox. He distinguished himself in the late rebellion, and became an Admiral.
6. SAMUEL, b. May 9, 1791; m. 1817, Betsey Brown. He d. Mar. 17, 1829. 5 chil.
7. DANIEL CONY, b. Feb. 27, 1795; m. Aug. 1823, Elizabeth H. Stewart. He d. Mar. 11, 1856. 9 chil.

SAMUEL CHURCH of Augusta, was a soldier in the Revolution. He came from ——, Mass., to Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1787, and settled on "Church Hill" on the east side of the river, where some of his descendants now reside. He m. Dec. 4, 1782, RUBY PETTINGILL, dau. of Benjamin Pettingill, and d. June 11, 1840, at the age of 80 years. At his decease he left then living 6 chil., 36 grand chil. and 4 great-grand chil. 9 chil.

- † 1. LUTHER, b. m. Mary Allen.
2. ISAAC, b. Sept. 11, 1789; m. Nancy Allen, dau. of Phineas Allen of Augusta. [Hewins, 2.
3. PHILENA, b. m. 1815, Amasa Hewins of Augusta.—

4. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 26, 1792; m. Jan. 7, 1818, Rebecca Hewins.—See Hewins, 5.
5. RUFUS, b.
6. NATHAN, b. m. Sarah Clough.
7. ANSON C., b. m. Joan Stackpole.
8. ELIZA, b.
9. AMOS, b. m. Catherine Stackpole.

1. CAPT. LUTHER CHURCH of Augusta, m. MARY, dau. of Phineas Allen. 8 chil.

10. MARY, b. m. Beriah Ingraham, son of M. Ingraham.
11. PHILENA, b. m. David Whitney.
12. NANCY, b. m. Theodore C. Ingraham.
13. ELIZABETH, b.
14. ALLEN, b. [Hewins, 14.
15. JOHN H., b. m. Avis Hewins, dau. of Daniel Hewins.
16. RUBY, b.
17. SUSAN, b. m. Albert G. Gardiner.

HUGH CLARK of Watertown, Mass., was ancestor of the Clarks who early settled in Augusta and Hallowell. He settled in Watertown in 1640; was a husbandman; removed to Roxbury in 1657; was admitted freeman May 30, 1660; d. at Roxbury July 20, 1693. His wife Elizabeth d. Dec. 11, 1692. 3 chil.

1. JOHN, b. Oct. 13, 1641; m. ABIGAIL —. She d. Jan. 2, 1682. He m. Dec. 18, 1684, Elizabeth Norman of Boston. 7 chil. Their eldest child, John of Newton, b. 1680, m. 1697 Annie Pierce of Dorchester; their second child, Capt. John of Waltham, b. Sept. 22, 1700, m. Nov. 7, 1734, Hannah Cutting of Waltham; their third child, Hannah, b. Jan. 15, 1740, m. Apr. 6, 1762, Dea. Elijah Livermore of Waltham, and founder of Livermore, Me.; their fifth child, Ann, b. April 6, 1775, m. Dec. 14, 1797, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, of Paris, Me.; their second child, Elijah L. Hamlin of Bangor, b. Mar. 29, 1800, was graduated at Brown University 1819, m. Oct. 16, 1825, Eliza B. Choate, of Salem, Mass. He was State Senator and Mayor of Bangor. Cyrus' son, Hannibal Hamlin, b. Aug. 27, 1809, m. Sarah J. Emery of Paris. She d. He m. Abigail Abbot of Temple, Me. He was Governor of Maine, U. S. Senator, Vice President U. S. 1861-64, Collector of Boston 1865 and '66; now U. S. Senator for Maine.

† 2. URIAH, b. June 5, 1644.

3. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 31, 1649; m. 1665, Joseph Buckminster of Roxbury. 2. chil. His eldest, Joseph, b. July 31, 1666, m. May 12, 1686, Mary Sharp of Muddy River, now Brookline. Joseph of Framingham, their fourth child, b. 1697, m. June 18, 1719, Sarah Lawson. She d. and he m. Hannah Kiggell; her only child by

him, Thomas of Framingham, b. Aug. 18, 1751, m. Hannah Rice of Framingham. Their seventh child, David, b. March 2, 1786, m. Eleanor Means of Saco, Me. She d. and he m. Dorcas Scammon of Saco. They had 6 chil.

1. *Thomas*, b. 1812; resides at Saco.
2. *Hannah Rice*, b. 1820; m. Sept. 7, 1842, Sylvanus Caldwell of Augusta.—See Caldwell.
3. *Joseph*, b. 1821; m. Mary Jane Belcher of Randolph.
4. *Ann Fisk*, b. 1823; m. John Wigginn of Augusta; 2d m. Thaddeus M. Mason of Northborough, Mass.
5. *Ellen Means*, b. 1825.
6. *George Bradbury*, b. 1827.

2. **URIAH CLARK** of Roxbury, m. Oct. 1674, **JOANNA HOLBROOK** of Braintree. She d. Feb. 28, 1682, aged 25. He m. 1682, **MARY** ——. She d. He m. **MARTHA** ——. Removed to Watertown about 1693; was selectman of Watertown 1699 and 1700. He d. July 26, 1721. 10 chil.

- † 4. **URIAH**, b. Oct. 5, 1677.
5. **THOMAS**, b. Nov. 29, 1679; d. Feb. 1, 1719; unm.
6. **JOHN**, b. 1687; m. Hannah —; d. leaving 1 son.
7. **MARY**, bap. Aug. 26, 1683; m. June 14, 1717, John Kimball of Watertown.
8. **JOANNA**, b. 1687; d. unm.
9. **RICHARD**, b. 1690; m. Mary Randall. She d. Aug. 10, 1728. He m. Sarah Barnard. She d. Feb. 8, 1734. He m. Oct. 6, 1741, Ann Bright. 10 chil.
10. **PETER**, b. Mar. 12, 1693; was graduated at Harvard 1712; studied theology and was settled June 5, 1717, over the church in Salem Village, now Danvers; m. Nov. 6, 1719, Deborah Hobart, dau. of Dea. Peter Hobart of Braintree. He d. June 10, 1768. His wife d. Feb. 28, 1765. He was an eminent divine and celebrated theologian. 13 chil.
11. **BENJAMIN**, b. Nov. 6, 1796; m. May 8, 1721, Lydia Holden of Watertown, dau. of Samuel Holden. He d. Jan. 17, 1731; s. p.
12. **NATHANIEL**, b. June 20, 1698; m. June 13, 1726, Mary Wyman, dau. of Thomas Wyman of Woburn. 3 chil. [1766; s. p.]
13. **SAMUEL**, b. July 15, 1700; m. Dec. 2, 1736, Mary Corbit; d. May 10,

4. **URIAH CLARK** of Watertown, m. Nov. 21, 1700, **MARTHA PEASE** of Cambridge. Removed to Framingham, and d. there Feb. 24, 1725. His widow m. Jan. 27, 1729, John Wedge of Attleboro'. 2 chil.

14. **SUSANNA**, b. Nov. 13, 1701; d. y.
- † 15. **PEASE**, bap. Aug. 2, 1703.

15. DEA. PEASE CLARK of Hallowell, was the first settler within the present limits of the city of Hallowell. He came from Attleboro', Mass., with his wife, and son Peter and his wife and one child. They arrived May 3, 1762, in the Province vessel, which came with stores for the forts. He settled on the south-west corner of great lot No. 23, where he had a grant of one hundred acres, dated April 28, 1762. This lot was fifty rods wide on the river and one mile long, and covers the central and most compactly built part of the city of Hallowell. There he built a framed house and cleared land. He was moderator of the first town meeting held in Hallowell, and chairman of the first board of selectmen. He was a pious man, just and honorable in his dealings; was a deacon at Attleboro' in Rev. Habijah Weld's church. Mr. Weld and Mr. Clark were about the same age, and died nearly at the same time; the latter Jan. 1782, and the former in May following. Dea. Clark, m. Nov. 2, 1727, ABIGAIL WEDGE, dau. of John Wedge, who married for his second wife the deacon's mother. 8 chil.—See hist. page 97.

† 16. URIAH, b. Oct. 29, 1728.

17. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 15, 1732; m. Benjamin Follett. She removed to Hallowell, and d. in Augusta June 16, 1807.

† 18. PETER, b. July 8, 1735.

19. SUSANNA, b. May 25, 1737; m. Asa Fisk of Providence, R. I. He d. and she m. Dec. 18, 1763, David Hancock of Cushnoc, now Augusta; he d. and she m. Feb. 10, 1780, James Cowen of Vassalboro'.

† 20. DAVID, b. June 25, 1739.

† 21. ISAAC, b. Aug. 5, 1741.

† 22. JONAS, b. June 26, 1744.

† 23. SIMEON, b. Oct. 16, 1746.

16. URIAH CLARK of Augusta came early from Attleboro', Mass., to the Fort settlement at Cushnoc, and settled on lot No. 48, east side, which was granted him April 12, 1763. By this grant he obtained one hundred acres on the river, and one hundred and fifty acres on the third mile from the river. Here he cleared a farm and raised a family. He m. Jan. 16, 1755, MARGARET SLACK of Attleboro'. He d. Jan. 22, 1814. 9 chil.

24. BETSEY, b. Dec. 5, 1755; d. 1795; unm.

25. CHARLES, b. 1757; m. Apr. 18, 1785, Hannah Savage, dau. of Edward Savage of Augusta. She d. 1844.

26. EUNICE, b. 1760; d. y. 29. LOIS, b. 1768; d. y.
 27. OLIVER, b. 1762; d. y. 30. COTTON, b. 1771; d. y.
 28. SALLY, b. 1765; d. y. 31. BENJAMIN, b. 1774; d. y.
 32. JESSE, b. July 2, 1777; m. July 6, 1796, Deborah Savage. dau. of Edward Savage. She d. He m. Nov. 2, 1832, Anne Babcock of Augusta. He d. Feb. 21, 1843.
18. PETER CLARK of Hallowell, m. ZERUAH SWEATLAND, dau. of Samuel Sweatland of Attleboro'. He came with his father, Dea. Pease Clark, in 1762, to Hallowell, nine years before the incorporation of the town, and settled on a lot adjoining his father's on the south, and on the northeast corner of great lot No. 22. Here he cleared land and made a farm upon which he lived until his death. In the latter years of his life he became deranged, and on the seventh day of May, 1797, he wandered from home and never returned. More than six years after his remains were found Sept. 11, 1803, in the woods.—See history, page 98.
33. PHEBE, b. Oct. 6, 1760; m. Mar. 2, 1780, James Moore of Vassalboro'. She d. Oct. 21, 1849. [Jan. 5, 1824.
 34. CHLOE, b. June 3, 1764; m. June 7, 1788, Samuel Smith. She d.
 35. SUSANNA, b. Oct. 1, 1767; m. May 31, 1795, Wm. Moore of Readfield, brother of her sister Phebe's husband. She d. Aug. 17, 1859.
 † 36. PETER, b. Nov. 18, 1769; m. Mary Moore of Nantucket. Removed to Gardiner.
 † 37. JAMES, b. Apr. 6, 1775.
20. DAVID CLARK of Augusta, came from Cumberland, R. I., a town adjoining Attleboro', Mass. He settled on lot No. 15, west side, in what is now Augusta. A grant of this he obtained April 28, 1762; it was near Elias Taylor's lot, No. 21, whose dau. SARAH TAYLOR, he m. Feb. 15, 1773, and removed to Readfield; but upon the division of his father's estate in 1782 he removed to "Hallowell Hook." He d. 1784. His widow m. Jeremiah Jones, and after his decease William Livermore. 3 chil.—Taylor, 3.
38. DAVID, b. Apr. 21, 1774; m. Hannah Macomber of Belgrade, and removed to Calajs.
 39. JOHN TAYLOR, b. Aug. 18, 1779; m. Oct. 9, 1799, Polly Tourtelotte, of Brewer, Me. He removed to Veazie, Me., and d. Aug. 15, 1865.
 40. POLLY TAYLOR, b. Nov. 18, 1779; m. Joel Howard of Jay, Me. She d. 1830.

21. ISAAC CLARK of Hallowell, was of Cumberland, R. I., when he obtained his grant of lot No. 26, west side, at Cushnoc, now Augusta, April 28, 1762, at the earliest date of grants. He lived upon this lot until the death of his father in 1784, when he removed to the Hook settlement, and built the first two story house erected in the place. He was selectman of Hallowell in 1786, and held some minor town offices. He m. Alice Philbrook, dau. of Eliphalet Philbrook of Cumberland. She d. Aug. 15, 1810, aged 65. He d. July, 1824. 6 chil.
41. ANNA BURLINGAME¹, b. Nov. 21, 1767; m. Nov. 24, 1793, Roland Smith of Augusta. She d. Feb. 4, 1864.
42. LYDIA, b. Nov. 17, 1771; m. 1796, Alfred Martin of Lebanon, Conn. He was b. July 26, 1767, and came to Hallowell to settle Oct. 26, 1788. 7 chil.
1. *Maria Martin*, b. June 1, 1797; d. Mar. 30, 1807.
 2. *Cordelia Martin*, b. July 26, 1799; d. Mar. 1827; unm.
 3. *Alfred Martin*, b. Aug. 24, 1802; d. 1831; unm.
 4. *Julia C. Martin*, b. Dec. 13, 1805; m. Dec. 6, 1827, Greenleaf White, a well known merchant at Augusta. He commenced business in Hallowell in 1823; removed to Augusta in 1826; was in company with Geo. Allen, afterwards with Edward Williams; was Adjutant General of Maine in 1851; d. Jan. 17, 1852, aged 53. 5 chil.
 1. Julia M. White, b. Sept. 21, 1828.
 2. Greenleaf White, b. July 23, 1832.
 3. Ann L. White, b. May 8, 1834; m. Feb. 1854, Joseph Berry of Bath. 2 chil.
 1. Cascolene Hortense Berry, b. Dec. 3, 1855.
 2. Edward Williams Berry, b. May 1, 1858.
 4. Edward White, b. Sept. 25, 1838; d. Nov. 30, 1842.
 5. Emma White, b. Oct. 18, 1843; d. Dec. 1846.
 5. *Emily Martin*, b. Nov. 21, 1807; m. Wm. Center of Brunswick. She d. May, 1849, which year he removed to California with their three chil., William, Alfred and Emily.
 6. *Clarissa Maria Martin*, b. Aug. 15, 1810; m. Henry W. Owen of Bath. 5 chil.
 1. Emily Owen, m. Gilbert E. R. Patten, Bath.
 2. Lavina, d.
 3. Henry Owen.
 4. Charles Owen.
 5. Frederic Owen.
 7. *Joseph Henry Martin*, b. July 27, 1816; d. unm.

¹ In record of marriage called Nancy.—Hall. records.

43. MARTHA, b. Sept. 19, 1773; m. Jan. 24, 1793, John Molloy, merchant of Hallowell. He d. and she m. Samuel Prescott of New Sharon, and d. in Hallowell May 26, 1855.
44. ISAAC, b. Sept. 5, 1780; m. Sept. 19, 1805, Sabra Smith, dau. of Dea. Joshua Smith. She d. He m. Feb. 24, 1812, Zana Moody of Monmouth.
- † 45. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 12, 1788. [ica, Mass.]
46. CHARLOTTE, b. Oct. 12, 1788; m. Oct. 1819, Joseph Davis of Biller-
22. JONAS CLARK of Augusta, was of Cumberland, R. I., when he obtained a grant of his lot, No. 45, at Cushnoc. This was near the lots of his brothers, Uriah and Isaac. He lived many years on his lot; in about 1815 he took the "west-tern fever" and moved to Ohio. He m. PRUDENCE ——. 6 chil.
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| 47. ABIGAIL, b. July 31, 1767. | 48. ALLEN, b. July 21, 1769. |
| 49. JONAS, b. Feb. 26, 1771. | 50. PEASE, b. Oct. 16, 1773. |
| 51. Lemuel, b. May 24, 1776. | 52. PRUDENCE, b. Feb. 7, 1779. |
23. SIMEON CLARK was a farmer, settled at the Fort Western settlement; m. April 20, 1770, SALLY COBB, dau. of David Cobb. Removed to Belgrade, and in 1815 to Ohio. 5 chil.
53. SAMUEL COBB, b. Apr. 7, 1771; m. Abigail Butterfield. She d. He m. Polly Crowell, dau. of David Crowell of Waterville. He settled in Belgrade, was for some years selectman, justice of the peace, and d. Apr. 16, 1847. A son, Gustavus, resides in Readfield, and has been selectman and post-master there.
54. SHEREBIAH, born 1773; m. Asenath Linnell of Belgrade, and removed with his father to Duck Creek, near Marietta, Ohio.
55. OLIVER, b. 1775; lived and d. in Belgrade.
56. SALLY, b. 1778; m. Ira Wilson.
57. LAVINA, b. 1780; m. Newell Page.
36. PETER CLARK of Hallowell, m. Jan. 5, 1794, MARY MOORE, dau. of William Moore of Nantucket. He removed to Gardiner in 1815, and died there. 5 chil.
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| 58. WILLIAM MOORE, b. June 4, 1794. |
| 59. PETER, b. May 4, 1796. |
| 60. MARY, b. Feb. 27, 1799; d. Dec. 25, 1811. |
| 61. THOMAS, b. June 30, 1801. |
| 62. LUCINDA, b. July 2, 1805. |

37. JAMES CLARK of Hallowell, son of Peter Clark (No. 18) was living on and cultivating a part of the old homestead of his father in 1860, at the age of 85 years. He m. Oct. 1, 1797, REBECCA MOORE, dau. of William Moore of Nantucket. 8 chil.

63. SUSANNA, b. Feb. 19, 1798.

64. GEORGE, b. Apr. 3, 1800.

65. JAMES, b. Feb. 23, 1802.

66. ELIZA, b. Feb. 27, 1804.

67. MARIA, b. Oct. 26, 1807.

68. FREDERIC, b. Apr. 16, 1810.

69. GREENLEAF, b. Sept. 26, 1813.

70. GEORGE ALBERT, b. May 16, 1817.

45. WILLIAM CLARK of Hallowell, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1810. Studied law, and practiced in Hallowell. He was employed in town business, was representative, and in 1829 was an influential politician. He brought forward Jonathan G. Hunton for Governor, and it was by his influence that he was nominated to that office. He was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, succeeding Gen. King, which office he held one year when the State House was being built. He was an astute lawyer; made sharp points, wielding technical weapons with great skill and adroitness, making wounds that irritated and inflamed, but not always vanquished his adversary. He was a thorough investigator, and with a retentive memory and great industry acquired a large fund of literary and scientific knowledge. Suffering from acute disease, which "impaired the efficiency of his labors" in the latter part of his life, he became recluse and "somewhat eccentric." He m. Aug. 2, 1818, ELIZABETH B. MORSE, dau. of William Morse of Hallowell, and d. May 18, 1855, aged 66. 4 chil.

71. WILLIAM HENRY, was graduated at Bowdoin, 1837. Studied law and was admitted to practice. Removed to San Francisco, where he now resides, unm.

72. ELIZABETH MORSE, resides in Waltham, Mass., unm.

73. CHARLOTTE ANN, m. George S. Peters of Ellsworth.

74. MARY MANN, resides at Waltham, Mass., unm.

DEA. SAMUEL CONY was a son of Nathaniel and Abigail Cony of Boston, where Samuel was born, April 15, 1718. He m. Jan. 28, 1742, REBECCA GUILD, dau. of Nathaniel Guild of Dedham, Mass. She was b. Sept. 26, 1721. They removed from Shutesbury, Mass., in 1777, to the Fort Western settlement in Hallowell, and settled on proprietors' lot No. 23, east side of the river. At the time of removal they were advanced in years, and their children were grown up. He d. Apr. 12, 1803, aged 85. She d. Apr. 21, 1793, aged 72. 8 chil.—See history, page 169.

1. REBECCA, b. May 2, 1743; m. Solomon Cummings. She d. May 17, 1798. He d. Jan. 12, 1806. 1 child.

1. *David Cummings*, b. July 3, 1769; d. Sept. 10, 1778.

† 2. SAMUEL, b. May 8, 1746. [Sewall.

3. PRISCILLA, b. Mar. 12, 1749; m. Thomas Sewall of Augusta.—See

† 4. DANIEL, b. Aug. 3, 1752.

5. JACOB, b. May 24, 1754; d. in infancy. [ington.

6. SUSANNA, b. Oct. 11, 1755; m. May 18, 1778, John Church of Farm-

7. JACOB, b. Feb. 8, 1758; d. Aug. 31, 1777.

8. DAVID, b. Mar. 21, 1761; d. in infancy.

2. LIEUT. SAMUEL CONY of Easton, Mass., m. Sept. 1770, SUSANNA JOHNSON, a native of Bridgewater, Mass., where she was born Dec. 22, 1747. They removed from Easton to the Fort settlement in 1777, and settled on the Seth Greely lot, No. 25, east side, and added to this purchase, so that at the time of his death, Sept. 22, 1779, he owned five hundred acres of land in Hallowell. His widow married Judge James Howard, and after his death, William Brooks. 5 chil —See history, page 170.

† 9. HARTSON, b. June 1, 1771.

† 10. JASON DEXTER, b. Nov. 8, 1772.

† 11. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 24, 1775.

12. JACOB, b. Nov. 1777; d. in infancy.

13. SUSANNA, b. Dec. 12, 1779; m. Jan. 31, 1796, John Brooks.

4. HON. DANIEL CONY of Augusta, m. Nov. 14, 1776, SUSANNA CURTIS, dau. of Rev. Phillip Curtis of Sharon, Mass. She was born May 4, 1752. They came to the Fort settlement in 1778. He had been in the Continental army, and had prepared himself for the medical profession, which he practiced many years in his new place of residence. He was many years in public life; represented the town of Hallowell six years from 1786 to 1792, and the town of Augusta

in 1797; was a senator in the General Court of Massachusetts, and a member of the Executive Council; a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge of Probate for Kennebec. He d. Jan. 21, 1842, aged 90. His wife d. Oct. 25, 1833, aged 81 years. 5 chil.—See history, page 170.

14. NANCY BASS, b. Aug. 16, 1777; d. Oct. 6, 1778.
 15. SUSAN BOWDOIN, b. Dec. 29, 1781; m. Nov. 4, 1803, Gen. Samuel Cony—Cony, 11.
 16. SARAH LOWELL, b. July 18, 1784; m. Nov. 19, 1807, Hon. Reuel Williams.—See Williams. [ton.—Sec Weston.
 17. PAULINA BASS, b. Aug. 23, 1787; m. June 4, 1809, Hon. Nathan Weston.
 18. ABIGAIL GUILD, b. Jan. 17, 1791; m. Jan. 18, 1818, Rev. John H. Ingraham—See Ingraham.
9. HARTSON CONY resided in Farmington, Me.; m. Sept 26, 1793, MARTHA NORTON of Farmington. He d. Nov. 9, 1804. 3 chil.
19. MARTHA, b. Nov. 19, 1794; m. 1820, James Lockhart. 2 chil.
 1. *Susan Lockhart.*
 2. *Hartson Lockhart.*
 20. DANIEL, b. July 25, 1796; m. 1822, Martha Norton of Groton, Mass. 4 chil. [chil.
 21. HARTSON, b. Apr. 16, 1798; m. 1822, — Norton. He d. 1836. 3
10. JASON D. CONY resided in Augusta; m. Aug, 1, 1793, VALINA SMITH of Edgarton, Mass. She d. 1799. He m. 1804, DELIGHT CHURCH, dau. of John Church of Farmington. She m. 1813, Daniel Stewart. Jason Cony went to New Orleans, where he d. Sept. 30, 1810. 6 chil.
22. EVELINA, b. June 17, 1794; m. Sept. 8, 1817, Hiram Belcher of Farmington, Me., a son of Supply Belcher, an early settler at Augusta, who removed to Farmington. Hiram was a lawyer, had been member of both houses of the State Legislature, and representative in Congress. 6 chil.
1. *Hannibal Belcher*, b. June 15, 1818; a lawyer at Farmington; m. Lucy Brett. 5 chil.
 2. *Charlotte Belcher*, b. Aug. 29, 1819; d. Nov. 25, 1834.
 3. *Abby D. Belcher*, b. Feb. 18, 1821; m. Aug. 16, 1843, John L. Cutler of Farmington. She d. Apr. 24, 1847. 2 chil.
 1. Nathan Cutler, b. Jan. 7, 1845.
 2. Elbridge G. Cutler, b. Sept. 7, 1846; graduated at Harvard 1868.
 4. *Hiram Andrew Belcher*, b. June 27, 1823; d. Sept. 6, 1825.
 5. *Susan Evelina Belcher*, b. Mar. 29, 1825. m. Joseph W. Fairbanks of Farmington. 3 chil.
 6. *Margaret M. Belcher*, b. Apr. 9, 1828; m. Alexander H. Abbott of Farmington. She d. Oct. 1, 1863. 1 child, d. y.

23. SAMUEL, b. May, 1796; was a sailor in the navy; was on board of the Enterprise when she engaged the Boxer; was in Dartmore prison; pensioned for injuries received in the service; d. in Augusta; m. Sabra Long. 9 chil.
24. SUSAN, b. Jan. 19, 1799; d. 1816.
25. JASON HARTWELL, b. 1806; d. 1830 in New Orleans.
26. JOHN RANDOLPH, b. 1807; d. 1836, in Oldtown, Me.
27. JASON DEXTER, b. 1809; d. 1834.
11. GEN. SAMUEL CONY was a merchant, engaged in business, first at Augusta, and afterwards at Wiscasset. The disasters which befell the latter place during the war of 1812 sent Cony back to Augusta, where he afterwards resided until his death. He was captain of one of the military companies of the town, and at an early day was thus in the line of military promotion. He was the first Adjutant General of Maine, and held that office by successive elections from 1820 to 1830. He was a man of generous impulses, kind hearted and honorable. He m. Nov. 24, 1803, SUSAN B. CONY, dau. of Dr. Daniel Cony. He d. Nov. 8, 1835. She d. May 13, 1851. 7 chil.
28. MARCIA PAULINA, b. Aug. 15, 1804; drowned Sept. 26, 1817.
- † 29. ROBERT ALEXANDER, b. Apr. 7, 1806.
30. DANIEL, b. June 8, 1809; d. Sept. 28, 1810.
- † 31. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 27, 1811.
32. SUSAN, b. Nov. 12, 1812; m. Dec. 29, 1834, Richard F. Perkins of Augusta. Perkins represented the town for two years, in 1844-5; was post-master; removed to California and was post-master at San Francisco under President Lincoln's administration. He d. Oct. 13, 1868, on the passage home from California, and was buried at sea. She d. Jan 3, 1836. 1 child.
1. *Samuel Cony Perkins*. b. Nov. 5, 1835; a merchant in Boston.
- † 33. EDWARD BASS, b. Nov. 18, 1814.
34. DANIEL, b. Nov. 18, 1817; m. Sept. 27, 1842, Mary Gill of Augusta. He was a ship master; removed to California in 1852, and held office in the Custom House at San Francisco; s. p.
29. DR. ROBERT A. CONY of Augusta, was educated at the Military Academy at West Point; afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Sewall of Washington city; practiced for a time in Virginia; returned to Augusta, where he practiced a few years, then retired to a farm, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. He was chosen representative with Alfred Redington in 1836, and again with John Arnold in 1841; was selectman in 1847-8-9; m. Dec. 9, 1835,

TRYPHOZA E. F. WHITTIER, dau. of Simeon Whittier of Hallowell. 5 chil.

- 35. HORACE BRIDGE, b. Jan. 7, 1837.
- 36. ELIZABETH FULLER, b. July, 1838; d. in infancy.
- 37. GEORGE ROBINSON, b. Feb. 21, 1840.
- 38. ROBERT ALEXANDER, b. Aug. 15, 1841.
- 39. ISABELLA FULLER, b. Feb. 20, 1850.

31. GOV. SAMUEL CONY of Augusta, was educated at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1829. Studied law with Hiram Belcher at Farmington; admitted to the bar in 1832, and settled in Oldtown, Me. He represented that town in the Legislature of 1835; was a member of the Executive Council in 1839; Judge of Probate for Penobscot in 1840, and held the office until he was appointed Land Agent in 1847; this he held until 1850, when he was chosen Treasurer of State, and removed to Augusta. This office he held by successive elections for five years, the constitutional term; in 1854 he was elected Mayor of Augusta; in 1862 was elected with Joshua S. Turner to represent the city in the Legislature; in 1863-4-5 was elected Governor of the State. He m. Oct. 17, 1833, MERCY H. SEWALL of Farmington. She d. April 9, 1847, aged 31 years. He m. Nov. 22, 1849, LUCY W. BROOKS, dau. of W. A. Brooks of Augusta. 6 chil.—See history, page 696. He d. Oct. 5, 1870.

- 40. JOSEPH E. S., b. Mar. 25, 1835; m. Sept. 16, 1868, Susan C. Beck of Boston.
- 41. DANIEL A., b. May 3, 1837. [of Augusta.
- 42. SUSAN H., b. Mar. 5, 1839; m. Oct. 4, 1866, Joseph H. Manley
- 43. ABBY L., b. Aug. 23, 1850.
- 44. LUCY W., b. Feb. 12, 1853.
- 45. FREDERIC, b. June 19, 1856.

33. EDWARD B. CONY, m. 1837, MARY CLARK of Augusta. 9 chil.

- 46. SAMUEL, b. May 1, 1838; d. June 17, 1844.
- 47. MARCIA PAULINA, b. July 22, 1841.
- 48. LUCIUS STANHOPE, b. Sept. 25, 1843.
- 49. ELIZABETH WHITTIER, b. July 26, 1846.
- 50. SUSAN BOWDOIN, b. Jan. 16, 1848; d.
- 51. CHARLES EDWARD, b. Feb. 10, 1850.
- 52. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 8, 1852.
- 53. FRANKLIN PALMER, b. May 13, 1856.
- 54. JOSEPH E. S., b. Mar. 30, 1858; d.

1. CAPT. JAMES COX, (or Cocks, as he wrote his name,) was a son of Capt. James Cocks of Boston, who married Hannah Flagg (see Flagg, No. 33,) sister of Gershom Flagg, the Plymouth proprietor. He was born in Boston in 1734; m. NANCY BEVERIDGE¹ of Boston; came to the Kennebec in 1762, and settled on lot No. 7, now in Chelsea. He was frequently moderator of town meetings in Hallowell before the division of the town; was selectman for seven years of the first thirteen years after the incorporation of the town. He d. Sept. 3, 1809. 10 chil.—See page 100.
2. JOHN, b. June 12, 1758; d. 1858.
3. NANCY, b. Nov. 4, 1760; m. Jan. 12, 1783, Timothy Page of Hallowell. She d. May 7, 1829. 9 chil.
4. JAMES, b. Mar. 16, 1762; d. Feb. 9, 1844.
- † 5. GERSHOM, b. Dec. 29, 1765.
- † 6. CHARLES, b. Feb. 24, 1768.
7. HANNAH, b. Feb. 9, 1770; m. Dec. 11, 1794, Jesse Kimball. 3 chil.
8. JOHN, b. June 12, 1772; d. June 2, 1795.
9. GEORGE, b. Mar. 20, 1774; d. Oct. 4, 1774.
10. SALLY, b. July 23, 1775; m. July 28, 1796, Shubael Pitts of Augusta. 8 chil., of whom was Parthenia B., m. Dr. Alvin Keith of Augusta; and James C. Pitts of Augusta, m. Mary Fenno.
11. FANNY, b. Aug. 2, 1777; m. Jan. 3, 1800, Clement Bunker. 11 chil.
5. GERSHOM COX of Hallowell, m. Dec. 11, 1794, SARAH HUSSEY, dau. of Obed Hussey of Hallowell. Cox was a mariner and sailed in the employment of his father-in-law. He d. April 12, 1849. She d. Aug. 21, 1850. 11 chil.
12. MARY ANN, b. Sept. 15, 1795; m. Nov. 30, 1818, Isaiah Thing. 5 chil.
13. MARGARETTA, b. Aug. 29, 1797; m. Sept. 9, 1817, Gorham Metcalf. 2 chil. He d. May 20, 1820. She m. Mar. 1, 1829, John D. Lord of Hallowell. 3 chil.
14. JULIA ANN, b. Sept. 22, 1799; m. Aug. 27, 1823, Hiram Wells. 1 child. He d. Dec. 24, 1825. She m. Nov. 28, 1833, E. Hinds. 4 chil.
- † 15. COMFORT SMITH, b. Sept. 22, 1801.
- † 16. ARTHUR, b. Nov. 5, 1803.
- † 17. WILLIAM HENRY, b. Jan. 1, 1806. [3 chil.
18. ELIZA ANN, b. Oct. 29, 1808; m. Aug. 27, 1829, Frederic Wells.
19. DELIA ANN, b. Apr. 20, 1810; m. Feb. 28, 1828, Shepard Laughton. 2 chil.
- † 20. JAMES V., b. July 1, 1813. [1 child.
21. HESTER A., b. Aug. 9, 1815; m. Oct. 8, 1838, George W. Howland.
- † 22. G. LEANDER. b. Nov. 28, 1817.

¹ The Hallowell town record has it "Beveridge;" in Chas. Cox's family the same record has Melville's name, Melville *Babridge*; a descendant in the female line now writes it "Babbage."

6. CHARLES COX of Hallowell, m. Feb. 19, 1794, MARTHA, dau. of Andrew Goodwin of Hallowell. 7 chil.
23. WILLIAM BARRON, b. Dec. 19, 1794; d. July 6, 1819.
24. JAMES GOODWIN, b. May 31, 1797; d. July, 1820.
- † 25. MELVILLE BABRIDGE, b. Nov. 9, 1799.
- † 26. GERSHOM FLAGG, b. Nov. 9, 1799.
27. EMILY MELVILLE, b. Sept. 3, 1803.
28. HANNAH MARTHA, b. Aug. 19, 1806.
29. MARTHA JANE, b. Nov. 4, 1808.
15. CAPT. COMFORT SMITH COX of Hallowell, now a retired ship master, m. July 22, 1827, ABIGAIL L. SMILEY. 4 chil.
30. SARAH H., b. May 3, 1828; m. May 27, 1851, Jacob G. Fletcher. 4. chil.
31. MARY CORA, b. May 5, 1830; m. Jan. 17, 1856, Edwin J. Benner.
32. BARRETT A., b. Feb. 8, 1834; m. July 11, 1859, Victoria L. Bailey. 3 chil.
33. LIZZIE A., b. Oct. 22, 1837.
16. ARTHUR COX of Hallowell, ship master, m. April 22, 1827, JULIA M. PIERCE. He d. Aug. 19, 1868. 6 chil.
34. ELIZABETH P., b. Mar. 17, 1829; m. Aug. 19, 1857, David McDaniel.
35. SARAH F., b. Apr. 31, 1831; d. Feb. 2, 1835.
36. ARTHUR P., b. Feb. 1, 1833.
37. WILLIAM W., b. Dec. 22, 1835.
38. SARAH F., b. Sept. 6, 1837; d. Sept. 16, 1837.
39. SARAH F., b. Dec. 13, 1841.
17. WILLIAM H. COX, master of a whale-ship, m. Oct. 19, 1830, SARAH C. CONY. He d. at San Francisco. 4 chil.
40. WILLIAM T., b. Dec. 10, 1832.
41. DELIA A., b. May 1, 1837.
42. BARNEY C., b. Apr. 21, 1839; m. Sept. 8, 1864, Sarah A. Gerry. 2 chil.
43. MARIA H., b. Dec. 27, 1845; m. July 28, 1867, Frank H. Forbes. 1. child.
20. JAMES V. COX, ship-master, sailed from New Bedford, Mass.; m. Nov. 19, 1838, MERCY N. HOWLAND. She d. Dec. 16, 1868. 3 chil. He m. Oct. 5, 1869, ANNIE F. EDWARDS.
44. JAMES NYE, b. Apr. 10, 1844; m. June 3, 1868, Lizzie F. Sevin.
45. MYRA M., b. Oct. 26, 1851; d. Nov. 26, 1852.
46. GEORGE, b. Oct. 28, 1854.

22. G. LEANDER COX of Pittston, ship-master, m. Aug. 1, 1841, FRANCES A. SMLEY. She d. Mar. 29, 1858. 4 chil. He m. Dec. 15, 1858, ELIZABETH A. SCOTT. 5 chil.
47. MARY MELVILLE, b. June 5, 1842.
48. ANNIE FLAGG, b. Aug. 5, 1848.
49. HERBERT B., b. Dec. 11, 1849; d. Aug. 1, 1855.
50. HARRY L., b. May 5, 1855; d. Aug. 30, 1855.
51. ELLA FLAGG, b. Sept. 23, 1859.
52. WILLIAM P., b. Nov. 1, 1860.
53. SUSAN SCOTT, b. Jan. 12, 1862.
54. ALBERT SCOTT, b. Nov. 7, 1863.
55. JESSIE L., b. Mar. 11, 1867.
25. REV. MELVILLE B. COX, a Methodist minister, and first missionary to Africa, died at his post of duty on the coast of Africa, July 21, 1833, at the age of 33 years. With his dying utterances were these memorable words: "Let a thousand fall before Africa be given up," which are used at this day to animate the courage and warm the zeal of friends of African missions. He m. Feb, 1829, Ellen C. Lee. 1 child.
56. MARTHA G., b.
26. REV. GERSHOM F. COX, is an effective minister of the Methodist church. He m. Sept. 27, 1827, Susan T. Merritt. 12 chil.
57. EMILY MELVILLE, b. Sept. 21, 1828; d. Sept. 22, 1829.
58. ELLEN MARGARET, b. Feb. 9, 1830.
59. MARTHA MARIA, b. Oct. 8, 1831; d. Mar. 24, 1861.
60. MELVILLE B., b. July 6, 1833; d. Dec. 16, 1837.
61. SARAH K., b. Dec. 25, 1835.
62. CHARLES G., b. Nov. 16, 1837.
64. GEORGE M. S., b. Sept. 19, 1839.
65. MERRITT C., b. Mar. 10, 1841; d. June 3, 1841.
66. EMILY M., b. June 22, 1843.
67. MARY M., b. June 20, 1845; d. Mar. 10, 1846.
68. LOUISA C., b. July 22, 1850; d. Aug. 5, 1850.
69. WALTER H., b. July 22, 1850; d. Nov. 22, 1850.

ELIAS CRAIG, was born Sept. 27, 1756. He was a son of John and Mary Craig of Wrentham, Mass.; came from that place to Fort Western settlement in Hallowell in 1779, at the age of twenty-three years. He was a hatter, and set up his business in a shop which he erected near the west end of the Kennebec Bridge, long before the bridge was built. He purchased of Col.

North, in 1779, a lot of land twelve rods wide on the river and running to the top of Bridge hill, upon which, at the corner of Water and Bridge streets, he built his house. He also built, after the bridge was erected, a large wooden store two stories high, at the end of the bridge, on the north side of the street. He was a selectman of Hallowell in 1793-4-5, and of Augusta for four years from 1797 to 1801, three of which he was chairman of the board. He m. Dec. 31, 1788, HANNAH McKECKNIE, dau. of Dr. John McKecknie. (See North, 2.) She d. Apr. 12, 1790, and he m. Nov. 28, 1793, OLIVE HAMLIN, dau. of Nathaniel Hamlin. He removed to Fayette, where he d. May 6, 1837. Wife Olive d. Sept. 25, 1848. 5 chil. See history, page 173.

1. HANNAH, b. Mar. 31, 1790; m. Jan. 17, 1809, Bartholomew Nason of Augusta.—Nason, 4.

† 2. ELIAS, b. Jan. 14, 1795. [of Augusta.

3. OLIVE, b. Jan. 10, 1800; m. June 25, 1822, Mark Nason

† 4. HENRY AUGUSTUS, b. Oct. 6, 1803.

5. ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, b. Oct. 6, 1803; m. Nov. 1829, Dr. Archelaus Putnam Fuller of Middleton, Mass. He settled in Fayette, Me.; removed to Albion, Me. 7 chil.

1. *Henry A. C. Fuller*, b. Oct. 24, 1830.

2. *Hannah Nason Fuller*, b. Jan. 24, 1833; d. Sept. 12, 1853.

3. *Caroline M. Fuller*, b. June 22, 1835; d. Jan. 5, 1841.

4. *Elizabeth Fuller*, b. Feb. 23, 1838; d. Jan. 18, 1841.

5. *Francis E. Fuller*, b. May 1, 1841; d. Aug. 4, 1863.

6. *Edward Everett Fuller*, b. Jan. 11, 1844; d. Dec. 10, 1862.

7. *Frederic Craig Fuller*, b. Mar. 21, 1846; d. Sept. 28, 1852.

2. ELIAS CRAIG, for many years a highly respected and well known merchant of Augusta, m. June 2, 1823, ELIZA WHEELOCK, dau. of James Wheelock of Hanover, N. H., and grand-dau. of ELEAZER WHEELOCK, founder of Dartmouth College. She d. Sept. 12, 1855, aged 62. He d. Mar. 9, 1866. 2 chil.

† 6. WHEELOCK, b. July 11, 1824.

† 7. HENRY KINSMAN, b. May 29, 1826.

4. HENRY A. CRAIG of Augusta, m. July 19, 1835, ELIZA T. HEW of Camden, Me. 3 chil.

8. EDWARD HEWETT, b. Nov. 5, 1836.

9. WATERMAN T. HEWETT, b. June 7, 1840; was graduated at Bowdoin 1860; d. May 27, 1862.

10. ROSE ELIZA, b. May 3, 1847; d. Mar 17, 1864.

6. REV. WHEELOCK CRAIG, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834; studied theology at Bangor Seminary; was ordained at New Castle, Me.; installed at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 4, 1850. He was pastor of the Fourth Street Trinitarian Church in New Bedford; was a man of "marked ability and great worth." In 1868 he went to Switzerland for the restoration of his health, which had become impaired by continuous labor, and died suddenly at Neuchatel, Nov. 28, 1868. The church of which he was pastor, the Sunday after the receipt of the news of his death, was draped in mourning, and over the pulpit were the following lines, taken from a poem written by him, entitled "The Invalid's Sabbath at Florence:—"

"My life's completed story
Be this—Thy will be done."

Mr. Craig m. Jan. 1, 1851, LOUISA S. BRIGGS, dau. of Dr. Cyrus Briggs of Augusta. 1 child.

11. ANNIE BRIGGS, b.

7. REV. HENRY K. CRAIG, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1844, studied theology at Bangor and Andover Seminaries; was graduated at the latter in 1852, and was ordained at Bucksport Jan. 24, 1855. He was dismissed from Bucksport in July, 1866, and settled at Norton, Mass., as acting pastor, Nov. 1868. He m. April 29, 1861, HARRIET R. TENNEY, dau. of Thomas Tenney of Standish, Me.

JESSE CRAIG, was the seventh child of John and Mary Craig of Wrentham, Mass., where he was born Aug. 13, 1764. He came to Hallowell (now Augusta) in 1780, and worked with his brother Elias at the latter's business until 1787, when he returned to Wrentham, and in 1790 m. SARAH WARE of Wrentham, and settled in Worcester, Mass. He returned to Augusta in 1816, and died here Nov. 9, 1852, aged 87. 4 chil.

1. WILLIAM S.
3. SARAH.

2. ELIAS.
4. NANCY.

GEORGE CROSBY of Augusta, was born in Boston, in 1767, of respectable parents. His mother is said to have been a superior woman. A sister Martha married Capt. William Robinson, of Augusta, his partner in business. Another sister, Lois, married

Reuben Kidder, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1791, and a lawyer at Waterville; they had four children; two died young, Camillus settled in Baltimore, and Jerome G. is a merchant in Boston. Mrs. Kidder died in 1809, and Mr. Kidder in the cold year of 1816, removed to Indiana, where he died the next year. Another sister married Henry Payson of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Crosby probably came to Hallowell in 1789; his name first appears on the tax list in 1790. He opened a store on the east side of the river near the old Fort, in which he continued to trade until he built the large wooden store on the west side, known as the "old castle," in 1796. Afterwards, in 1806, in company with Wm. Robinson, he built the brick stores on Water street, and wharf in the rear, known as Robinson & Crosby's store and wharf. The embargo troubles and war of 1812 overtook them, and proved disastrous to their business. Mr. Crosby was representative for four years from 1811 to 1814, and in 1814 was elected cashier of the Augusta Bank, and held that office until about 1839, when he resigned and removed to Baltimore, Md., where he died Nov. 15, 1848, aged 81 years. He married 1801, Elizabeth Swan, born at Groton, Mass., 1780. She was dau. of Wm. Swan of Winslow, and sister of Edward Swan of Gardiner. She d. Jan. 28, 1809; s. p.

Mr. Crosby was an intelligent and interesting man. He had a taste for scientific investigation, and possessed an inventive faculty. He invented a machine, at an early day, for making pegs for shoes, which he set up and operated in the attic of a fulling mill, on Bridge's upper dam; also, in 1825, invented and patented a ruling machine, which was superior to any in use; it "operated with great rapidity and the utmost accuracy," and required but one person to keep it in operation.

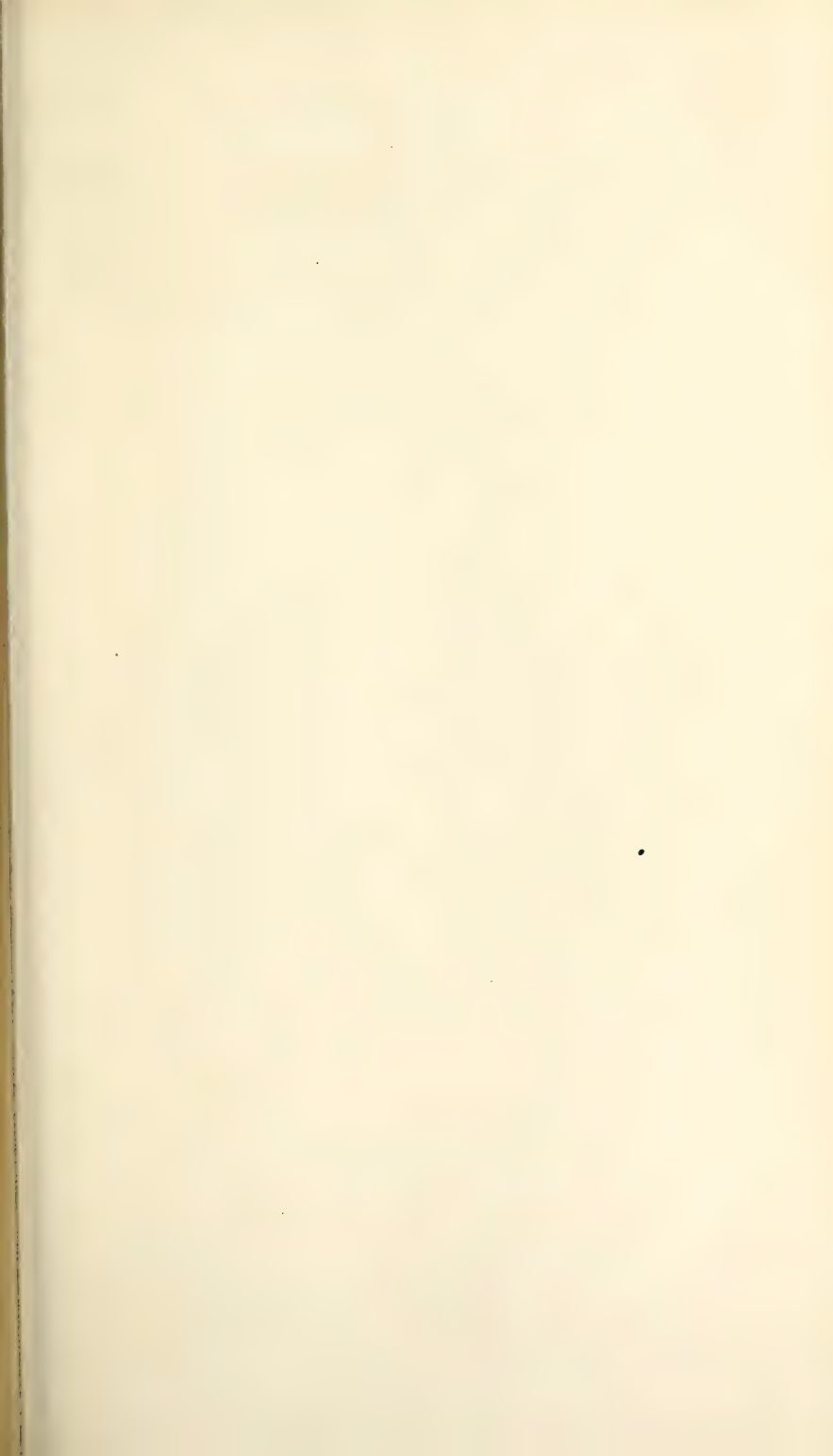
BENJAMIN DAVIS was a native of Billerica, Mass., from which place he came to Augusta in 1814, and was employed as clerk in the store of John S. Kimball, who married his sister. Kimball at this time traded in the Kennebec House store; in 1816 he sold his goods to Mr. Davis and removed to Belfast. Mr. Davis continued the business at that place for a number of years, when he removed to the store, which he long occupied, on the opposite corner of Market Square, known as the Whitwell store. He was early connected with the stage line from Augusta to Belfast, of which he was for many years an agent. He commenced the business of

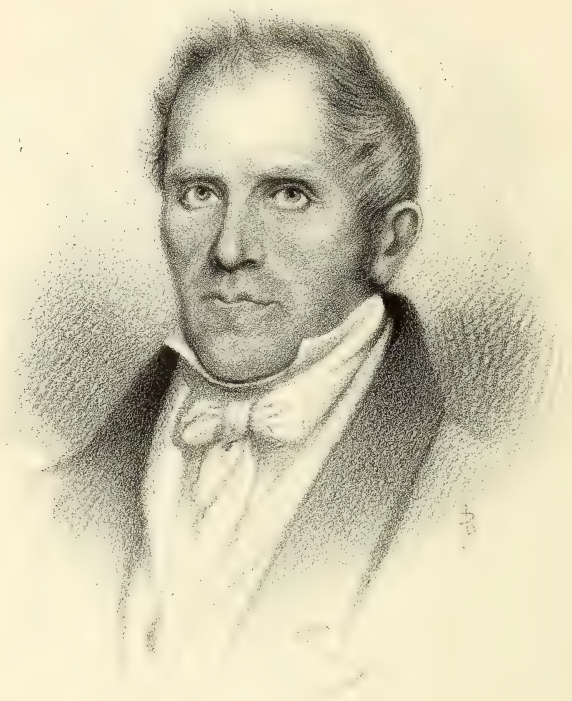
insurance against fire at an early day, acting as agent for many New England companies, and became extensively known, in connexion with this business. He was, for a quarter of a century, President of the Freemans Bank, administering its affairs to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders. Mr. Davis, m. Sept. 9, 1823, CAROLINE NORTH, dau. of John North. 2 chil.—See North, 17.

1. GEORGE NORTH, b. June 23, 1824; m. Mary Elizabeth Sleeper, dau. of Jacob Sleeper of Boston. [of Augusta, his cousin.
2. BENJAMIN GARDINER, b. Nov. 2, 1825; m. Nov. 2, 1869, Maria Davis

JOHN DAVIS of Augusta, son of Edward Davis, a merchant of Boston, came to Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1792, and engaged in trade. At the organization of Kennebec County he was appointed Clerk of the Courts, an office which he held, with but one year's interruption, until 1822. Afterwards he engaged in trade for a few years, then retired to a farm in Wayne, where he remained until 1830, when he was appointed to a clerkship at Washington, and served in that capacity until his death, April 21, 1848, at the age of 79 years. He m. JUNE, 1801, ANNE CUTLER, dau. of David Cutler, formerly of Newburyport, who removed to Hallowell from that place. 10 chil.—See history, page 674.

1. EDWARD JOHN VASSALL, m. Elizabeth Bessey of Wayne. 4 chil. 3 d. y.; a dau., Elizabeth Josephine, m. Benson Grant of Winthrop. 7 chil.
2. WILLIAM SPENCER LEVISCOUNT, d. at Mobile unm.
3. ANN ELIZA, d. in infancy.
4. ELIZABETH LAMAITA, living unm.
5. CAROLINE AUGUSTA WELLES, living unm.
6. LEWELLYN PHIPPS, m. Ann Leach of Ma. 8 chil. Second wife, Susan Edgle of Woburn, Mass.
7. JULIA WINGATE, m. Capt. Albert Ellery of Baltimore, who was killed during the Rebellion. 3 chil.
8. THOMAS OLIVER, was in the Mexican War; was "distinguished for bravery;" he was in every battle but one on the advance to the city of Mexico; was one of the forlorn hope at the storming of Chapultepec Castle, where he was wounded. He resigned his commission in the army and went to Oregon, where he engaged in farming; m. there. 3 chil.
9. ANN FRAZIETTE, m. Dr. F. B. Page of Hallowell, who for many years practiced at the south. 4 chil., Henry Johnson, Ruth Vassall, Mary Vassall, and Frederic. The second dau. only survives, and lives with her mother in Hallowell.
10. FRANCES CHARLOTTE, m. Dr. Michael J. Griffith, a graduate of Medical College, Georgetown, D. C.; now resides at Fredericksburg, Va.; s. p.





P. Dillingham —

PITT DILLINGHAM was a descendant of Edward Dillingham, who came from Leicester, Eng., and settled at Sandwich, Mass., in 1637. His father, Broderick Dillingham of Falmouth, Mass., who was a soldier of the Revolution, was taken prisoner and died in a British prison, in 1779 or '80. He m. ELIZABETH PITTS, by whom he had two children, Pitt, born Dec. 19, 1772, and a daughter, who died when three years of age. Pitt Dillingham came to Augusta in Feb. 1805, with his wife Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Hatch, and five children. He engaged in mercantile business; was deputy sheriff and jailor for many years; was employed in town business; moderator of town meetings three years; selectman four years; represented the town in 1817, and with Robert Howard in 1818-19. Wife Elizabeth d. June 15, 1818, aged 45. He m. Feb. 28, 1821, HANNAH B. ALDRICH. He d. Feb. 4, 1829. 11 chil.

1. JOSEPH PITT, b. Nov. 24, 1794; merchant at Augusta; m. Nov. 17, 1823, Adeline Treby. He d. Apr. 12, 1854; s. p.
2. WILLIAM H., b. May 11, 1798; studied law; went south and settled in Mississippi, where he was successful in practice, and accumulated property; d. Apr. 22, 1857, unm.
3. ALBERT ADDISON, b. June 8, 1800; m. June 11, 1823, Elizabeth Wyman. He d. in Liberty, Miss., Jan. 12, 1830. 2 chil.
 1. *William Addison Pitt Dillingham*, b. Sept. 4, 1824; a clergyman of the Universalist denomination; represented Sidney in the Legislature; was Speaker of the House one year; resides in Sidney; m. Caroline, dau. of Dodavah Townsend of Sidney. She d. in Sidney Sept. 23, 1870, aged 54. [bion Townsend.
 2. *Elizabeth B. Dillingham*, b. Oct. 16, 1828; m. Dec. 1858, Dr. Al-
4. HANNIBAL, b. Feb. 17, 1802; m. May 11, 1826, Charlotte Buzzell. He d. Oct. 8, 1830. 2 chil.
 1. *John Pitts Dillingham*, b. Apr. 4, 1827.
 2. *Ann Catherine Gore Dillingham*, b. Apr. 14, 1830.
5. ELIZA PITTS, b. May 22, 1804; m. Oct. 3, 1859, James B. Hall of Augusta.
6. CHARLES G. A., b. Oct. 1806; d. 1808.
7. ANN, b. Apr. 8, 1808; d. 1808.
8. ANN CATHERINE GORE, b. Sept. 15, 1809; d. May 7, 1831.
9. MARGARET BRIDGE, b. Oct. 19, 1811; d. May 14, 1832.
10. MARY, b. Oct. 28, 1813; d. Mar. 25, 1832.
11. EDWARD, b. Dec. 12, 1821; d. in infancy.

1. EDWARD DORR, the emigrant ancestor of the Dorrs, came to America previous to 1674, in which year he took the oath of fealty at Pemaquid, with sixty-five others. He afterwards removed to Boston, where he purchased land, in Dec.

- 1677, and was admitted to the second church; removed to Roxbury, where he purchased land in 1683, and lived until his death, Feb. 9, 1734, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He m. 1679, ELIZABETH HAWLEY, 12 chil. She d., and he m. widow ELIZABETH CLAP. The seventh child, Ebenezer, was b. Jan. 25, 1687.
2. EBENEZER, b. Jan. 25, 1687; m. Hannah ——. She d. He m. Feb. 16, 1710, Mary Boardman, dau. of Aaron Boardman of Cambridge. 11 chil. He d. Feb. 12, 1760. She d. June 12, 1728. Their second child, Ebenezer, was b. Feb. 2, 1712.
 3. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 2, 1712; m. 1736, Amy Plimpton of Medfield. He d. 1782. She d. Nov. 1, 1782. 13 chil. The twelfth child, William, b. July 13, 1757, was an early settler of Hallowell.
 4. WILLIAM DORR of Hallowell, was a son of Ebenezer and Amy Dorr of Roxbury. Mass., where William was born July 13, 1757. He was a soldier in the Revolution; accompanied Arnold on his expedition to Quebec; he was then but eighteen years old; he kept a journal of the expedition, which is now with his descendants. In passing up the Kennebec with the expedition in 1775, he camped in Hallowell, one night, by the spring of water on Main street, near the Currier tavern. After the war he returned to Maine, stopping at Bath, where one or more of his children were born, and in Oct. 1788 came to Hallowell and settled at the Hook. He m. Mar. 30, 1779, Jane Partridge, dau. of Thaddeus Partridge of Roxbury. He d. Aug. 13, 1840, at Augusta. She d. Aug. 10, 1849. 7 chil.
 5. RICHARD MONTGOMERY, b. Dec. 13, 1779; m. Elizabeth Parker of Ipswich, Mass. 2 chil.
 6. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 3, 1782; m. Ann Willard of Boston. He was a master mariner, and commanded an East Indiaman; d. at Macao, China.
 7. EBENEZER, b. Dec. 13, 1787; m. Judith Walker of Hallowell. Second wife, Sarah Allen of Boston. He was a ship master; was Marshal of West Florida; d. at Pensacola, 1846. 5 chil.
 8. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 9, 1789; m. Sabrina Bartlett of State of New York. He was a carpenter. 5 chil.
 9. JAMES, b. June 17, 1792; m. Deborah Bartlett, a sister to Joseph's wife. He was a carpenter. 7 chil. [chil.
 10. ANN PLYMPTON, b. July 25, 1895; m. Newell Page of Hallowell. 3
 11. JOHN, b. Jan. 21, 1799. He served an apprenticeship at the printing business with Nathaniel Cheever of Hallowell, and published the Lincoln Intelligencer at Wiscasset for six or seven years, then a paper at Belfast until 1839, when he came to Augusta and purchased Russell Eaton's interest in the Kennebec Journal. In company with Luther Severance, under the name of Severance & Dorr, they published the Journal until 1850, when they sold the

paper to Wm. H. Wheeler and W. H. Simpson. Mr. Dorr afterwards engaged in the apothecary business at Augusta, with Wm. Craig, under the name of Dorr & Craig, and subsequently with his adopted son, Geo. W. Dorr, as J. & G. W. Dorr. Upon the dissolution of the last firm he retired from business. Mr. Dorr m. Apr. 1824, Mary Ann Allen, dau. of James A. Allen of Boston; s. p. He adopted a son, already mentioned, and a daughter, Mary Ann Dorr, m. to John W. Chase.

I. HON. NATHANIEL DUMMER of Hallowell was born March 9, 1755, at Newbury, Mass. He probably was a descendant of one of the brothers, Richard and Stephen, who came over from Southampton, Eng., early in the seventeenth century and settled at Newbury. He was educated at Dummer Academy; early entered the service in the Revolution, and was appointed Commissary of Prisoners and stationed at Providence, R. I., where he married Mrs. MARY KILTON, a widow, whose maiden name was Mary Owen. He came to Hallowell Hook in 1789 and settled; engaged in trade; was the first representative from the Hook before the division of the town in 1793; was a selectman the next year, and was frequently in town office after the division; represented the town; was senator for the county, and in 1809 was in the Executive Council. Upon the incorporation of Kennebec County, in 1799, he was appointed to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas, with North and Cony, which office he held until the abolition of the court in 1811. He possessed a comprehensive mind, practical good sense, and an intuitive sagacity. He d. Sept. 15, 1815. His wife d. Nov. 1816. 4 chil.

† 2. JOSEPH OWEN, b. Mar. 5, 1780.

3. JUDITH GREENLEAF, b. Mar. 5, 1780; d. Mar. 19, 1783.

† 4. GORHAM, b. Sept. 27, 1782.

5. MARIA, b. Feb. 15, 1787; m. Sept. 3, 1811, Jeremiah Perley of Hallowell. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803; came to Hallowell from Newbury, Mass., in 1804; was admitted to practice law in 1807; lived in Hallowell until after 1816, when he removed to Gray, and afterwards to Orono, where he died, and his wife died a few years afterwards. They had 9 chil., six of whom died in youth, and the others before their mother's death.

2. JOSEPH O. DUMMER of Hallowell, m. JUDITH G. DUMMER, his cousin, dau. of Richard Dummer. He resided in Hallowell until about 1830, when he removed to Weld, where he and his wife died, leaving 2 chil.
6. NATHANIEL, m. and has a family in Weld.
7. HANNAH, m. Mr. Folsom of Dixmont, where she now resides.
4. GORHAM DUMMER of Hallowell, m. SARAH ABBOTT of Concord, N. H. He d. Jan. 2, 1805. 1 child.
8. LUCY G., b. Aug. 20, 1802; m. Apr. 25, 1821, Samuel K. Gilman of Hallowell; a lawyer; representative in the Legislature; Judge of the Police Court at Hallowell, and has been for many years. 6 chil.

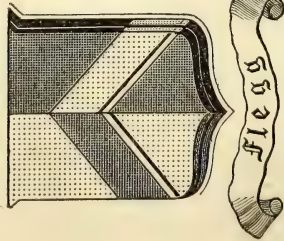
HON. WILLIAMS EMMONS, was a son of Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, the Congregational minister, for nearly seventy years, in Franklin, Mass., who was a man of note in his day; a graduate at Yale in 1767. He died in 1840, at the age of 96. His works, in several volumes, were published after his death. Williams Emmons was born in 1783, and educated at Yale; studied law with Judge Wilde, in Hallowell; commenced practice in Augusta in 1811; formed a copartnership with Benj. Whitwell in 1812; was selectman of the town in 1817, with John Davis and Joseph Chandler, and again in 1833; represented the town in the Legislature in the latter year, with Geo. W. Morton; was senator for Kennebec in 1834-5; appointed Register of Probate in 1826, which office he held for eight years. He remained in Augusta until about 1836, when he removed to Hallowell; was appointed Judge of Probate in 1841, succeeding Judge Fuller, and retained the office until 1848, when he was succeeded by Judge Williams. Judge Emmons was a studious and well read lawyer, of not very extensive practice; yet he was consulted in difficult cases, and entrusted with the management of important ones. He was of pleasing address, upright and honorable in practice; a worthy citizen, and a kind, considerate man, of pure, unblemished character. He m. May 24, 1813, ELEANOR WILDE, dau. of Judge Wilde. After her death, he m. Sept. 22, 1823, LUCY VAUGHAN, a dau. of Dr. Benj. Vaughan. He d. Oct. 8, 1855, aged 72. Wife Lucy d. 1869. 6 chil.

1. DELIA, b. Mar. 8, 1814; m. Sept. 5, 1838, Rev. Benjamin Tappan-Tappan, 1.
2. ELEANOR BRADISH WILDE, b. July 7, 1815; d. 1845.

THE FLEGG LINEAGE IN ENGLAND.

Compiled from MSS. in the British Museum, Wills and Registers. By MISS HARRIET A.

BAINBRIDGE of London.



Henry de Flegg, Prior of Norwich, Co Norfolk, 1168.

Alger de Flegg, = living 1160.

Henry de Flegg = of Flegg Hall and Hickling, Co. Norfolk. 1204.

John de Flegg = Beatrix. of Flegg Hall.

Simon de Flegg, = 41. 4 III. 1257.

Simon de Flegg, Prior of Haverland.

Henry de Flegg, * * living 1320.

Arthur.

Thomas Flegg, * * died 1378.

William Flegg, died 1467.

Thomas de Flegg = Dionisia. of Swafield, Co. Norfolk, 1241

Roger in 1307 was Vicar Gen. of the order of Friars of Penitencia Jesu. Lynn.

John Flegg * * * *

Thomas Flegg, = died 1471.

Sir John de Flegg = Margaret, dau. of Flegg Hall, 1228. Piers. Basingham.

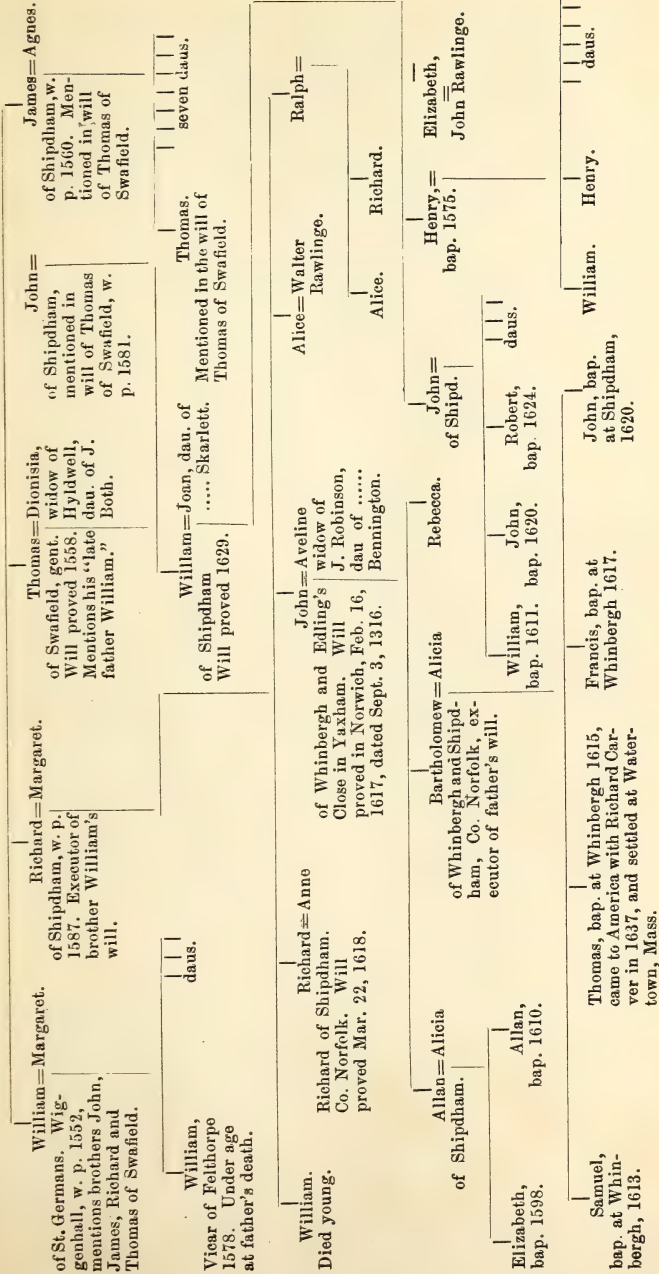
William = de Flegg.

William, born at Hoston, 1316.

William Flegg = died 1426.

William Flegg = of Swafield, living 1521. ^a

William = living 1728.



¹ FLAGG, *Flegg, Flegge*. The name was commonly written Flegge in the English records, and Bond says, Thomas of Watertown and his descendants are found in the early American records for eighty years, almost without an exception, written Flegg.

The lineage down to William Flegg of Swafield, living in 1521, was compiled from "MSS. in the British Museum, and *Rymeri Foedesa Inquis Post Mortem and Escheats*." The remainder chiefly from wills in the Consistory Court, Norwich.

William Flegg of St. Germans, Wiggshall, will dated April 8, 1552, proved July 4, same year, mentions brothers Richard, John and James of Shipdham, and Thomas of Swafield, wife Margaret, his son William, under age, and other children not mentioned by name. Brother Richard was executor.

Thomas Flegg of Swafield, Gent., will dated Nov. 7, 1558, and proved the 23d of the following January, mentions brothers John and James, and his nephew Thomas, Dionisia his wife, and William Flegg, "his late father."

John Flegg of Shipdham, will proved March 16, 1581, mentions son William and grand-children John and Henry.

Richard Flegg of Shipdham, will proved May 28, 1587, mentions wife Margaret, son Richard, daughter Alice; Allan Flegg, his grand-child, son of John Flegg; Alice and Richard, daughter and son of his son Ralph.

Richard Flegg of Shipdham, will dated Aug. 26, 1614, proved Mar. 22, 1618, mentions wife Alice.

John Flegg of Whinbergh, Co. Norfolk, will dated Sept. 3, 1613, proved Feb. 16. 1617. Testator gave his Close called Edlings, in Yaxham, to his three children, Allan, Bartholomew and Rebecca; also special legacies to Rebecca and nephew Edward Bennington. "All other goods" to Allan and Bartholomew.

¹ *Flegg arms*: Per pale, or and sa. a chev. counter changed. *Crest*.—Two lion's gambes in saltire sa. enfiled with laurel orle, vert. The arms were borne by families, now extant, in Norfolk in 1768, and are on a mural tablet in Norfolk. The Fleggs who went from Norfolk to Bray, Co. of Berkshire, bore the arms. Burke's Enci. of Her. records arms of the same description to Flegg of Bray, Co. of Berks.

1. THOMAS FLAGG (or Flegg, as he wrote his name,) of Watertown, Mass., ancestor of the Flaggs at Augusta and on the Kennebec, was a son of Bartholomew Flegg, was baptized 1615, and came over in 1637, from Scratby in the Hundred of East Flegg, Norfolk Co., England, with Richard Carver, in the Rose or the John and Dorothy—the two sailed in company—and settled in Watertown in 1641. He was selectman of that town eleven years, eight of which were consecutive, from 1671 to 1678. His will is dated Mar. 5, 1697, and he died Feb. 6, 1698. His wife MARY, was born 1619. Her will was dated Dec. 30, 1702, and proved April 21, 1703. 11 chil.
 - † 2. GERSHOM, b. Apr. 16, 1641; m. Apr. 15, 1668, Hannah Leppingwell.
 3. JOHN, b. June 14, 1643; m. Mar. 30, 1670, Mary Gale, dau. of Richard of Watertown.
 4. BARTHOLOMEW, b. Feb. 23, 1645.
 5. THOMAS, b. Apr. 28, 1646; m. Feb. 18, 1668, Rebecca Dix, dau. of Edward of Watertown.
 6. MICHAEL, b. Mar. 23, 1651; m. June 3, 1674, Mary Bigelow, sister of Joshua and Samuel Bigelow of Watertown. He removed to Worcester, where he was a proprietor in 1675. Second wife, Mary Earle, he m. Dec. 27, 1704. He d. Oct. 16, 1711.
 7. ELEAZER, b. May 14, 1653. [Watertown.
 8. ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 22, 1655; m. Oct. 20, 1676, Joshua Bigelow of
 9. MARY, b. June 14, 1657, m. June 3, 1674, Samuel Bigelow of
Watertown. [bridge.
 10. REBECCA, b. Sept. 5, 1660; m. Nov. 19, 1679, Stephen Cook of Cam-
 11. BENJAMIN, b. June 25, 1662; m. Sept. 26, 1690, Experience Child.
dau. of Richard Child of Watertown. He removed to Worcester,
where he was an early proprietor; d. 1741. Numerous descendants.¹
 12. ALLEN, b. May 16, 1665; m. Mar. 12, 1685, Sarah Ball, dau. of John
Ball, Jr., of Watertown.
2. LIEUT. GERSHOM FLAGG, was admitted Freeman in Watertown
May 27, 1676; m. Apr. 15, 1668, HANNAH LEPPINGWELL,
dau. of Mitchell Leppingwell of Woburn, to which place
he removed and settled. He was killed by the Indians at
Lamprey River July 6, 1690. His widow m. Dec. 10, 1696,
Ensign Israel Walker. 9 chil.
 - † 13. GERSHOM, b. Mar. 10, 1669.
 - † 14. ELEAZER, b. Aug. 1, 1670; m. Jan. 17, 1695, Esther Green.
 - † 15. JOHN, b. May 25, 1673; m. Abiah Kornic.

¹ See Lincoln's History of Worcester, 313.

16. HANNAH, b. Mar. 12, 1675; m. Jan. 9, 1695, Henry Green.
- † 17. EBENEZER, b. Dec. 12, 1678; m. Dec. 25, 1700, Elizabeth Carter.
18. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 9, 1681; m. Dec. 12, 1700, David Cutler.
19. MARY, b. Feb. 2, 1683.
20. THOMAS, b. Apr. 19, 1685; settled in Boston; a member of Second Church, where he had 8 chil. baptized.
21. BENONI, b. Aug. 19, 1687; d. same day.
13. GERSHOM FLAGG of Woburn, m. HANNAH ———
She d. Jan. 4, 1741. 6 chil.
22. ELIZABETH, b. May 22, 1696.
23. GERSHOM, b. Nov. 29, 1698; d. July 11, 1700.
24. ZACHARIAH, b. June 20, 1700; m. Jan. 2, 1733, Mary Gardner of Charlestown. 6 chil.
1. *Joseph*, b. Feb. 9, 1734. 2. *Zachary*, b. June 17, 1737.
3. *Mary*, b. Sept. 2, 1739. 4. *Mary*, b. Feb. 24, 1741.
5. *Samuel*, b. June 23, 1744. 6. *John*, b. Aug. 29, 1746.
25. GERSHOM, b. Jan. 25, 1702; m. Martha ———. She d. 1738.
Second wife, Betty ———. 7 chil. [ford.
1. *Martha*, b. Mar. 11, 1729; m. Oct. 28, 1747, John Lane of Bedford.
2. *Benjamin*, b. Mar. 3, 1730; m. Hannah ———.
3. *Hannah*, b. July 8, 1731.
4. *Abigail*, b. Dec. 13, 1733.
5. *Gershom*, b. Apr. 28, 1735.
6. *Josiah*, b. May 28, 1737.
7. *Betty*, b. June 17, 1745.
26. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 19, 1724. 27. BENJAMIN, d. Apr. 7, 1725.
14. ELEAZER FLAGG, m. Jan. 17, 1695, ESTHER GREEN. He was a Colonel, and magistrate at Woburn. He d. July 12, 1726. His widow d. Sept. 15, 1744, aged 70. 2 chil.
1. ESTHER, b. Oct. 17, 1695.
2. ELEAZER, m. Hannah ———. Moved to Dunstable about 1732. 5 chil.
1. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 26, 1726. 2. *Eleazer*, b. Aug. 26, 1728.
3. *Reuben*, b. Mar. 3, 1730. 4. *Jonas*, b. May 10, 1731.
5. *Hannah*, b. Nov. 10, 1732.
15. JOHN FLAGG of Boston, m. ABIAH KORNIC, who came from England. John was first of Woburn, where his father resided and married his wife, and where John was probably born, and where himself and wife sold land in 1699, about which time he removed to Boston. In 1717 he purchased an estate on Hanover street, of Samuel, son of John Vickers, where the American House now is. His wife d. Sept. 3, 1715, and was buried in the Granary burying ground, Tremont street, Boston, where a stone with an inscription

marks her grave. Three of her children were buried by the side of her grave. John Flagg probably died in 1732; his will was proved Dec. 19, of that year. By it he gave his negro boy Pompey to his son Ebenezer *forever*, and his house and land on Hanover street to his son Gershom, upon his paying the other heirs their respective portion of its appraised value. 9 chil.

28. JOHN FLAGG, b. Oct. 20, 1699; m. Nov. 8, 1722, Mary Barrett. They had in 1729 a son George, who lived in Charleston, S. C. Their dau. Mary, m. Ray Green, the father of Lieut. Gov. Wm. Green of Warwick, R. I.
29. HANNAH, b. Apr. 1701; d. Dec. 12, 1702.
30. ELEAZER of Boston, b. Feb. 12, 1702; m. Mary —. 6 chil.
1. Eleazer, b. Nov. 6, 1725; d. y.
 2. Mary, b. Mar. 18, 1728; m. Garven Brown.
 3. Gershom of Lancaster, b. June 10, 1730; m. dau. of Aaron Willard of Lancaster, Mass. 3 chil.
 1. Ebenezer.
 2. Mary.
 3. Gershom.
 4. William, b. July 10, 1732; m. April 22, 1756, Sally Mecom, dau. of Edward and Jane Mecom. Jane was a sister of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He d. June, 1775. She d. June 11, 1764. 4 chil.
 1. Josiah, b. Nov. 12, 1760; m. Dolly Thurston, dau. of Peter of Lancaster. 2 chil.
 1. Samuel of Lancaster.
 2. Sally.
 2. Jane, m. Elihu Greene, brother of Gen. Nath'l Greene of R. I.
 3. Mary, d. y.
 4. Sarah, d. y.
 5. Sarah, b. July 18, 1733; m. John Newman of Boston.
 6. Abiah, b. Jan. 2, 173—; m. Jacob Homer of Boston.
- † 31. GERSHOM, b. Apr. 20, 1705; m. Mar. 16, 1730, Lydia Callender; second wife, Jan. 4, 1736, Hannah Pitson.
32. EBENEZER, b. Mar. 9, 1707; d. Aug. 27, 1708.
33. HANNAH, b. Oct. 14, 1708; m. Capt. James Cocks of Boston, who died at sea, leaving Capt. James Cocks, an early settler at Hallowell, and Hannah, who d. unm.—See Cox.
- † 34. EBENEZER, b. Oct. 27, 1710; m. Feb. 8, 1741, Mary Ward.
35. THOMAS, b. July 8, 1712; d. Sept. 1713.
36. ABIEL.
17. EBENEZER FLAGG of Woburn, m. Dec. 25, 1700, ELIZABETH CARTER. 11 chil.
37. ELIZABETH, b. July 25, 1701; m. Jan. 26, 1721, Job Brooks of Concord, Mass.
38. MARY, b. Dec. 6, 1702; m. Mar. 24, 1726, Isaac Baldwin.

39. EBENEZER, b. Oct. 18, 1704; was graduated at Harvard College in 1725; studied theology and was ordained Sept. 22, 1736, and settled over the First Congregational Church at Chester, N. H. After a faithful ministry of sixty years, he died Nov. 14, 1796, aged 93. He m. Nov. 15, 1739, Lucretia Keyes. 9 chil.
1. *Lucretia*, b. Jan. 27, 1741; m. — Coffin of Portsmouth.
 2. *John*, b. Feb. 24, 1743. An eminent physician of Lynn, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard 1761; was a Colonel in the Revolution; m. 1768, Susanna Fowle; had an only dau., who m. Dr. James Gardner of Lynn. John d. 1793.
 3. *Thomas*, b. Oct. 1745; went to Virginia.
 4. *Josiah*, b. Apr. 8, 1748; m. Mar. 18, 1777, Anna, dau. of Col. John Webster; was an adjutant in the Revolution; lived on a farm in Chester, where he d. Apr. 25, 1799. She d. Mar. 1, 1799. 5 chil. [d. Apr. 1812.
 1. Betsey Van Mater, b. Feb. 12, 1778; m. 1805, David French;
 2. Catharine Gardiner, b. Jan. 8, 1780; m. Wm. J. Folsom; d. Sept. 25, 1807.
 3. Sarah Wingate, b. May 31, 1782; m. Jona. Bell, and m. second husband, Daniel French; is still alive (1869) at Chester. She is the mother of Henry Flagg French of Boston.
 4. Henry, b. Apr. 9, 1785; living at Bangor.
 5. Edmund, b. July 3, 1787; was graduated at Dartmouth 1806; studied law, and after admission to the bar settled, in 1810, at Wiscasset; was Register of Probate for Lincoln county; m. in 1813, Harriet Payson of Wiscasset. He d. Dec. 14, 1815, at the island of St. Croix, where he had gone in the pursuit of health. 2 chil. 1. Harriet, d. 1860. 2. Edmund, b. 1815, was graduated at Bowdoin 1835; studied law; was appointed U. S. Consul at Venice 1850, and is known as an author.
 5. *Sarah*, b. July 8, 1751; m. — Evans; d. Jan. 29, 1831.
 6. *Richard*, b. Apr. 25, 1754; d. Jan. 21, 1762.
 7. *Ebenezer*, b. Mar. 19, 1757; m. 1781, Mary Emerson. He lived at Salem, Mass.; d. 1796.
 8. *Mary*, b. July 4, 1759; m. — Greenough.
 9. *Catharine*, b. 1762; d. in infancy.
 40. JOHN, b. Sept. 7, 1706; d. June 23, 1724.
 41. GERSHOM, b. July 29, 1708; m. June 11, 1730, Lydia Waters. 3 chil.
 42. THOMAS, b. Nov. 19, 1710.
 43. JOSIAH, b. Nov. 12, 1712.
 44. RUTH, b. Oct. 14, 1714.
 45. HANNAH, b. Oct. 1, 1716.
 46. ABIGAIL, b. July 30, 1718.
 47. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 7, 1722; m. Dec. 18, 1738, Samuel Esterbrook.

31. GERSHOM FLAGG of Boston, m. Mar. 16, 1730, LYDIA CALLENDER, dau of Rev. E. Callender, a Baptist minister. She d. without issue, and he m. July 4, 1736, HANNAH PITSON, dau. of James Pitson of Boston. Gershom was a Plymouth Company proprietor, and owned lot No. 8 at Augusta, upon which a compact part of the city is built. He resided on Hanover street, Boston, where he left an estate at his death. The land upon which his dwelling-house stood is now covered by the American House. He d. Mar. 23, 1771. Wife Hannah d. Oct. 13, 1784. 7 chil.—See history, page 292, for sketch and portrait.
48. EBENEZER, b. Oct. 30, 1737; d. y.
49. JAMES, b. Oct. 28, 1739. He was a merchant; came to the Kennebec in 1762, and settled on a five acre lot in what is now Gardiner; removed to Boston, and from thence to the West Indies, where he d. in 1775, unm.
50. HANNAH, b. Nov. 27, 1741; m. Aug. 28, 1764, Hon. Joseph North of Augusta—See North, 1.
- † 51. GERSHOM, b. Sept. 1, 1743.
52. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 13, 1745; m. Capt. Henry Wells; second, m. Rev. Jacob Bigelow of Sudbury, Mass, who was graduated at Harvard in 1766, and d. Sept. 12, 1816. 3 chil.
1. *Elizabeth Bigelow*, m. Asahel Wheeler; 3 dau; all d. s. p.
 2. *Henry Bigelow*, b. 1785; merchant of Boston, afterwards of Baltimore; m. and left an only dau., who m. leaving 3 dau. and 1 son, Henry.
 3. *Jacob Bigelow*, b. 1787, was graduated at Harvard 1806; M. D. Univ. Penn. 1810; Professor in Harvard University; Pres. of the A. A. A. S. and of the Mass. Med. Society; author of Technology and other works. He m. 1817, Mary Scollay of Boston. 5 chil.
 1. Henry Jacob Bigelow, grad. Harv. Univ. 1837; M. D. 1841; Prof. Surgery at Harv. Univ.; m. Susan Sturgis.
 2. William Bigelow, d. y.
 3. Mary Bigelow.
 4. Catherine Bigelow; m. June, 1850, Francis Parkman.
 5. James Bigelow, d. aged 7 years.
53. MARY, b. Oct. 25, 1750; m. Dr. Josiah Wilder of Lancaster, Mass., by whom she had 2 chil. He d. and she m. Dr. Isaac Hurd of Concord, Mass.
1. *Mary Wilder*, b. Oct. 8, 1780; m. Sept. 1801, Van Schalkwick. He d. and she m. May, 1807. Daniel A. White of Salem, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College, 1797; Tutor 1799–1803, LL. D. 1837. She d. June 29, 1811. He d. Mar. 30, 1861. 3 chil.
 1. Mary Elizabeth White, b. Mar. 27, 1808; d. Oct. 8, 1808.

2. Elizabeth Amelia White, b. May 4, 1809; m. Sept. 16, 1830, William Dwight, son of Hon. Jonathan Dwight of Springfield, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College in 1793. William graduated at Harvard in 1825; a lawyer of Springfield, now of Brookline, Mass. 7 chil., all boys.¹
 1. William Dwight, b. July 14, 1831; educated at West Point Military Academy; Brig. Gen. Vol. U. S. Army; served through the war of rebellion; m. Jan. 1, 1856, Ann Robeson, dau. of Thomas Robeson of New Bedford. 1 child.
 1. William, b. June 3, 1857.
 2. Wilder Dwight, b. Apr. 23, 1833; graduated at Harv. Coll. 1853; studied law; practiced at the Boston Bar; Lieut. Col. Mass. 2d Reg't Infantry; wounded at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, of which he d. two days after.
 3. Daniel Appleton Dwight, b. Jan. 30, 1836; merch. in Boston.
 4. Howard Dwight, b. Oct. 29, 1837; graduated at Harv. Coll. 1858; Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen. U. S. Vols.; killed May 4, 1863, by guerillas, near the Bayou Beuf, La.
 5. Thomas Dwight, b. Oct. 5, 1840; d. Sept. 1, 1841.
 6. Charles Dwight, b. May 6, 1842; graduated at Harv. Coll. 1862; Lieut. U. S. Vols.; served through the war; m. Oct. 18, 1865, Marianne Humphrey Welch, dau. of Francis W. Welch of Boston. 1 child.
 1. Wilder, b. Apr. 20, 1868.
 7. Chapman Dwight, b. Apr. 30, 1844.
3. Mary Wilder White, b. Dec. 12, 1810; m. Oct. 21, 1835, Caleb Foote, editor of "Salem Gazette." She d. Dec. 24, 1857. 6 chil.

¹ Four of this family of boys served in the war for the Union. Brig. Gen. William Dwight, with a West Point education, served from the commencement to the end of the war. He commanded the 1st Division of the 19th Army Corps in all Sheridan's battles in the valley of the Shenandoah. Lieut. Col. Wilder Dwight, at the first echo of the guns pointed at Sumter, left a lucrative profession in which he was rapidly rising, and under the sanction of the Secretary of War, commenced recruiting for the 2d regiment of Massachusetts volunteers; was commissioned Lieut. Col. of that regiment, and left with it for the seat of war, and served the country and cause with an energy, perseverance and devotion rarely exhibited, until his glorious death in the line of duty, while animating his troops at Antietam. A memorial volume of his life and services, with his letters from camp, published in 1868, will link his name inseparably with the contest as a type of the New Englander who left home, friends, the growing honors of professional fame, and the allurements of wealth, for the labors of the camp, and the uncertainties of war, and fell a noble sacrifice on the altar of patriotism. Capt. Howard Dwight served until his death, May 4, 1863. Lieut. Charles Dwight, left Harvard College for the army, and served until the close of the war, acting as captain through several battles on the Peninsula, in 1862.

1. Eliza Dwight Foote, b. July 20, 1836; d. Sept. 3, 1837.
2. Henry Wilder Foote, b. June, 2, 1838; graduated at Harvard Coll. 1838; ordained minister at King's Chapel, Boston, Dec. 22, 1861; m.
3. Wm. Orne White Foote, b. Mar. 31, 1841; d. Sept. 29, 1842.
4. Martha West Foote, b. Mar. 20, 1842; d. May 15, 1842.
5. Mary Wilder Foote, b. Aug. 20, 1843; m.
6. Arthur William Foote, b. Mar. 5, 1853.

2. *Henry Wilder*, b. 1782; d. Nov. 1801.

54. GRIZZELL APTHORP, b. May 2, 1753; m. July 19, 1781, Capt. Benjamin Gould of Lancaster, afterwards of Newburyport. He was a patriot of the Revolution; served at Lexington, where he was wounded, and at Bunker Hill, Stillwater and White Plains; was a member of the "Cincinnati;" d. at Newburyport May 30, 1841. 7 chil.

1. *John Flagg Gould*, b. June 26, 1782; m. two wives, Mary Turner of Levant, Me., and Jane L. Graham, of North Yarmouth, Me.; d. April 21, 1828, leaving descendants.

2. *Grizzell Flagg Gould*, b. Feb. 3, 1784; m. Capt. Casey, of North Carolina.

3. *Esther Gould*, b. Oct. 3, 1785; m. Jan. 1806, Henry W. Fuller of Augusta.—See Fuller.

4. *Benjamin Apthorp Gould*, b. June 15, 1787; m. Dec. 2, 1823, Lucretia D. Goddard, dau. of Nathaniel Goddard of Boston. He was for many years master of the Latin School, Boston, and afterwards an East India merchant of that city. 4 chil.

1. Benjamin A. Gould, b. Sept. 27, 1824; m. Mary Quincy, dau. of Josiah Quincy of Boston.

2. Nathan G. Gould, b. Apr. 4, 1827.

3. Lucretia G. Gould, m. Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D.

4. Louisa G. Gould, m. Horace McMurtrie.

5. *Hannah Flagg Gould*, b. Sept. 3, 1789; d. Sept. 5, 1865; a gifted poetess; wrote the "Snow Flake" and other poems of rare merit.¹

¹ We are tempted to add to the brief genealogical record of Miss Gould's name, the following, one of her latest gems:

A NAME IN THE SAND.

Alone I walked the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand;
I stopped, and wrote upon the sand

My name, the year, the day:
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look I fondly cast;
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth from me;
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place

Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been, to be no more;
Of me—my day—the name I bore,
To leave no track nor trace.

And yet, with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought—
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory or for shame.

6. *Elizabeth Gould*, b. July, 17, 1791; m. Antonio Rapallo of N. Y. 2 chil.
1. Charles A. Rapallo, m. Helen Sumner.
 2. Jane L. Rapallo, m. John R. Henderson.
 7. *Gershom Flagg Gould*, b. 1795; d. 1840, unm.
34. EBENEZER FLAGG, removed from Boston to Newport, R. I., where he was a merchant. He m. Feb. 8, 1741, MARY WARD, dau. of Gov. Richard Ward of Rhode Island. He d. Sept. 13, 1762. She d. May 21, 1781. 9 chil.
- † 55. HENRY COLLINS, b. Aug. 21, 1742; m. Mrs. Rachel Allston.
56. LYDIA, b. Dec. 15, 1743; d. Nov. 19, 1744.
57. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 4, 1745; d. Feb. 4, 1746.
58. EBENEZER, b. Apr. 13, 1747; d. May 14, 1781, unm; major, killed in the Revolution.
59. MARY, b. Mar. 6, 1748; d. Aug. 28, 1749.
60. MARGARET, b. Aug. 6, 1750; d. Nov. 8, 1750.
61. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 19, 1751; unm.
62. RICHARD WARD, b. Feb. 10, 1754; d. Mar. 8, 1772.
63. ARNOLD, b. Sept. 14, 1756; d. Nov. 24, 1763.
51. GERSHOM FLAGG of Lancaster, Mass., and afterwards of Clinton, Me., m. Feb. 10, 1773, Sally Pond of Dedham, Mass. She d. Apr. 27, 1778. 2 chil. He m. Nov. 25, 1779, ABIGAIL BIGELOW, dau. of Jacob Bigelow of Waltham, Mass., and sister of Rev. Jacob Bigelow of Sudbury. He was killed in a mill yard at Clinton, by logs rolling on him. His widow removed to Sherburne with her children in 1807, and m. Nov. 12, 1807, Rev. Elijah Brown of Sherburne, widower of her sister Susanna. She d. Dec. 28, 1837. Gershom Flagg d. May 6, 1802. 6 chil. by second wife..
- † 64. GERSHOM, b. Dec. 13, 1773.
- † 65. JAMES, b. Feb. 14, 1777. [Waltham. 4 chil.
66. SALLY, b. Nov. 26, 1782; m. Apr. 26, 1810, Daniel Brown of
- † 67. GEORGE, b. Aug. 21, 1786.
68. POLLY HURD, b. Dec. 5, 1790; d. at Sherburne, Nov. 13, 1837.
- † 69. JACOB BIGELOW, b. May 2, 1795.
70. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 12, 1797; d. at Sherburne, July 10, 1850.
71. BETSEY, b. July 23, 1800; d. May 30, 1804.
55. HENRY C. FLAGG, was a physician at Charleston, S. C. He was Surveyor General of the southern army in the Revolution; was a member of the Cincinnati. He m. Dec. 5, 1784, MRS. RACHEL ALLSTON, mother of Washington Allston. 3 chil.

72. ELIZA MOORE, b. Dec. 12, 1785; m. 1814, Thomas Wigfall of Charleston, S. C. 2 chil. [child.
 1. *Henry Wigfall*, m. Feb. 24, 1842, Elizabeth M. L. Blamy. 1
 1. Francis M. P. Wigfall. [ton. 4 chil.
 2. *Eliza Wigfall*, m. Nov. 3, 1841, Dr. J. Hume Simons of Charleston.
 1. Constance W. Simons, b. Sept. 7, 1842.
 2. Eliza W. Simons, b. July 29, 1847.
 3. Alice Flagg Simons, b. Apr. 19, 1849.
 4. Thomas Wigfall Simons, b. May 2, 1851.
- † 73. HENRY COLLINS, b. Jan. 6, 1792.
 † 74. EBEN, b. Jan. 14, 1795.
64. GERSHOM FLAGG of Clinton, Me., m. Jan. 7, 1798, SILENCE CUSHING of Durham, Me. She d. May 28, 1816, and he m. Jan. 1, 1819, second wife, widow BETSEY TARBELL of Clinton. She d. July 16, 1869. He d. Dec. 17, 1862. 8 chil. by first wife; 5 by second wife.
- † 75. JOHN, b. Mar. 3, 1799.
 76. HANNAH, b. Apr. 30, 1800; d. Mar. 17, 1852.
 † 77. JAMES, b. Sept. 26, 1801.
 78. AVIS, b. Aug. 27, 1802.
 † 79. REUEL, b. July 4, 1804.
 † 80. PRENTIS, b. Oct. 10, 1806.
 † 81. STILLMAN, b. Dec. 4, 1808. [Winslow. 8 chil.
 82. SARAH POND, b. Mar. 23, 1812; m. Jan. 3, 1833, Ephraim Town of
 83. FRANCES, b. Oct. 7, 1819; m. Mar. 22, 1848, Smith Randlett of Bangor. 3 chil.
 1. *Albert Smith Randlett*, b. July 29, 1848.
 2. *Flora Vesta Randlett*, b. Jan. 23, 1850.
 3. *George Morris Randlett*, b. Nov. 9, 1851
- † 84. GERSHOM, b. Sept. 17, 1821.
 85. CAROLINE, b. Oct. 20, 1823. [Waterville. 1 child.
 86. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 12, 1825; m. Jan. 10, 1850, Offin P. Getchell of
 1. *Fred Getchell*, b. June 6, 1841.
 87. VESTA, b. Apr. 22, 1830; m. June 12, 1852, Rufus F. Hutchinson of Charleston, Vt. He d. Feb. 6, 1861, in Lowell, Mass. 4 chil.
 1. *Arthur Flagg Hutchinson*, b. Dec. 4, 1853.
 2. *Flora A. Hutchinson*, b. Jan. 5, 1856; d. Jan. 25, 1857.
 3. *Isabel V. Hutchinson*, b. Sept. 26, 1858.
 4. *Rufus F. Hutchinson*, b. Dec. 10, 1860.
65. JAMES FLAGG of Clinton, m. Mar. 12, 1801, FANNY GETCHELL, dau. of Dennis Getchell of Vassalboro'. 4 chil. He d. June 23, 1841. She d. Apr. 24, 1851.
88. NEHEMIAH, b. Dec. 31, 1801; m. Jan. 18, 1826, Vesta G. Williams, dau. of Asa Williams of Augusta. (See Williams.) She d. Aug.

- 28, 1849, and he m. Dec. 7, 1865, Sylvia E. A. Flagg, dau. of Jacob Flagg of Sherburne. (See Flagg, 99.) Nehemiah Flagg came to Augusta in 1817, as clerk for Theophilus Ladd. Afterwards for many years he was engaged in trade, and running a line of packets between Augusta and Boston. Removed to California in Feb. 1852. After a residence there of thirteen years, returned and settled in Boston, in Dec. 1865, where he now resides; s. p.
89. BETSEY, b. May 18, 1804; m. Nov. 5, 1829, Martin Hunter of Topsham, afterwards of Clinton. She d. July 24, 1841. 4 chil.
1. *Nehemiah Flagg Hunter*, b. Mar. 1, 1831; d. Apr. 9, 1832.
 2. *Vesta Hunter*, b. Apr. 18, 1833; m. June 20, 1855, Emerson Whitten. She d. Nov. 25, 1854.
 3. *Betsy Hunter*, b. d. in infancy.
 4. *Horace Hunter*, b. ; enlisted in Co. G, 3d Me. Reg't, May 1, 1861; was wounded by a fragment of a shell at Bull Run; was taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, where he d. Aug. 8, 1861, from the effect of his wounds.
- † 90. ELIPHALET POND, b. Mar. 3. 1806.
91. ANN NORTH, b. Sept. 27, 1821; d. Apr. 22, 1839.
67. GEORGE FLAGG of Clinton, m. Aug. 1811, ABIGAIL KIMBALL, dau. of David Kimball of Harmony. He d. Dec. 3, 1846. She d. Oct. 11, 1859. 7 chil.
92. MARY, b. May 31, 1813; m. Dec. 13, 1833, Abner Cole, son of William Cole of Burnham. 7 chil. Two sons, Horace and Richard, were in the service for the Union in the war of the rebellion; each enlisted for three years. [ding. 2 chil.
93. ARNOLD, b. Jan. 6, 1816; m. Apr. 20, 1843, Harriet Spaulding.
94. SILENCE CUSHING, b. Feb. 15, 1818; m. May 16, 1843, John Spaulding. 4 chil.
95. ABIGAIL BIGELOW, b. Sept. 22, 1820; m. Sept. 21, 1842, Samuel N. Spaulding. 6 chil.
96. LYDIA, b. Feb. 19, 1823; m. Sept. 1840, Richard Waldron of Burnham. 5 chil. Richard d. 1854. She m. Jan. 9, 1856, Lithgow Cole. 4. chil. She d. Jan. 13, 1864.
97. GEORGE, b. May 9, 1826; m. Oct. 27, 1853, Paulina, dau. of Abraham BROWN of Benton. 5 chil. Enlisted nine months in Co. G, 24th Me. Reg't, served 11 months; afterwards served in Co. H, 20th Me. Reg't, from Sept. 1864, to end of war; was at surrender of Lee.
98. HENRY BIGELOW, b. June 4, 1830; d. Mar. 20, 1845.
69. JACOB B. FLAGG of Sherburne, Mass., and Augusta, m. Oct. 18, 1818, SYLVIA, dau. of Ebenezer Babcock of Sherburne. They removed to Augusta, Nov. 1819. He built the house on the brow of the hill east of the stone church, now owned by L. M. Leland; removed to Sherburne in April, 1838, where his widow now lives. He d. Dec. 4, 1854. 5 chil.

99. SYLVIA ELMIRA A., b. Mar. 29, 1820; m. Dec. 7, 1865, Nehemiah Flagg.—See Flagg, 88.
100. JACOB BIGELOW, b. July 1, 1823; m. Mar. 17, 1850, Mary Rebecca, dau. of Dexter Perry of Boston. She d. He m. Feb. 6, 1856, Louisa Forbes, dau. of Charles Forbes of Portland. 1 child by 1st wife and 2 by 2d wife.
101. ANN JANETTE, b. Feb. 25, 1826; m. Oct. 12, 1845, Arza H. Hayward of Boston. 10 chil. born in Boston, Woburn and Philadelphia.
102. CHARLES, b. Aug. 2, 1828; d. July 15, 1830.
103. CHARLES EUGENE, b. Oct. 23, 1836; m. Nov. 24, 1859, Eleanor Rebecca, dau. of Albert P. Ware of Sherburne. 4 chil.
73. HENRY C. FLAGG of Charleston, S. C., m. MARTHA WHITNEY of New Haven, Conn. He d. Mar. 8, 1863. 7 chil.
- † 104. HENRY COLLINS, b. Dec. 10, 1811.
105. MARY ALLSTON, b. Feb. 20, 1814; m. Sept. 20, 1836, George Sherman of New Haven, Conn. 5 chil.
1. *Josephine Allston Sherman*, b. Sept. 1838; m. Nov. 19, 1863, James E. Pulsford. 3 chil.
 1. William Sherman Pulsford, b. Dec. 12, 1864.
 2. Henry Allston Pulsford, b. Oct. 15, 1867.
 3. John Arthur Pulsford, b. July 2, 1869.
 2. *Arthur Whitney Sherman*, b. May 30, 1840; m. June 13, 1865, Hannah Bucklyn. 1 child.
 3. *William Ashmun Sherman*, b. Dec. 17, 1842.
 4. *Evan Gwynne Sherman*, b. Dec. 21, 1845.
 5. *Mary Flagg Sherman*, b. June 13, 1848.
- † 106. GEORGE WHITNEY, b. June 26, 1816.
107. WILLIAM JOSEPH, b. Apr. 15, 1818; m. Eliza Longworth of Cincinnati. s. p.
- † 108. JARED BRADLEY, b. June 16, 1820.
109. RACHEL MOORE, b. Apr. 21, 1822; m. Albert Matthews of New York. Children.
- † 110. EDWARD OCTAVIUS, b. Dec. 13, 1824.
74. DR. EBEN FLAGG, a physician at Charleston, S. C., m. July 24, 1817, MARGARET E. BELIN of Cambridge, Mass. He d. 1838. 6 chil.
111. EDWARD SHUBRICK, b. Dec. 3, 1818; d. Aug. 1822.
 112. ALLARD BELIN, b. Apr. 14, 1820; d. Aug. 1822.
 113. EBEN BELIN, b. Jan. 18, 1822; d. Feb. 26, 1856.
- † 114. ALLARD BELIN, b. June 10, 1823.
115. GERTRUDE, b. May 29, 1825; d. June, 1826.
 116. CHARLES EDWARD, b. Jan. 22, 1827; d. July, 1864.
- † 117. ARTHUR BELIN, b. Sept. 1, 1828.
118. WALTER BELIN, b. Oct. 30, 1830; d. Apr. 1831.
 119. ALICE BELIN, b. Nov. 29, 1831; d. Jan. 1849.

75. JOHN FLAGG of Clinton, m. Sept. 23, 1821, MARY, dau. of Charles Stinson of Clinton. He d. Aug. 17, 1828. 4 chil.
120. JAMES CUSHING, b. July 10, 1822; m. Apr. 16, 1849, Lavina, dau. of Abraham Stewart of Clinton. 2 chil.
121. LOUISA CUSHING, b. Nov. 29, 1824; m. May 7, 1850, Francis Ashton Watts of Cambridge, Mass. 6 chil.
122. CAROLINE, b. Aug. 25, 1827; d. May 25, 1850.
123. JOHN SEWALL, b. Aug. 7, 1828; m. Feb. 20, 1851, Mehitable, dau. of Ziba Shaw of Clinton. 5 chil.
77. JAMES FLAGG of Augusta, m. Dec. 30, 1828, MARY ELIZABETH SAWTELLE. She d. and he m. Sept. 12, 1841, MARY JANE KIMBALL. He came from Clinton to Augusta in 1824; lives on Winthrop street, between Water and State streets. 7 chil.
124. HARRIET A., b. Nov. 3, 1830.
125. ANN E., b. Nov. 3, 1833.
126. HENRY HOWARD, b. Apr. 26, 1835.
127. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 20, 1842. [Wentworth.
128. THOMAS C., b. Dec. 16, 1844; m. Oct. 31, 1869, Abby F.
129. GREENWOOD CHILD, b. June 8, 1847. —
130. GEORGE FRANKLIN, b. June 11, 1850.
79. RUEEL FLAGG of Clinton, m. Aug. 14, 1828, LYDIA, dau. of David and Elizabeth Hunter of Clinton. She d. Jan. 2, 1865. He m. May 6, 1869, ELSIE STINCHFIELD. 6 chil.
131. ELIZABETH ANN, b. Sept. 6, 1829; m. Jan. 19, 1852, George H. Hunter of Pittsfield. 2 chil.
1. Charles Henry Hunter, b. Feb. 6, 1853.
2. Everett Wiley Hunter, b. Feb. 2, 1855; d. Dec. 2, 1864.
132. MARTHA HERN, b. May 31, 1851; m. Mar. 19, 1854, Alfred L. Brown of Clinton. 3 chil.
1. Lottie Piper Brown, b. Oct. 28, 1856.
2. Georgie Hunter Brown, b. Aug. 24, 1861.
3. Edward Everett Brown, b. Apr. 14, 1865; d. July 25, 1869.
133. RUEEL STILLMAN, b. Jan. 10, 1834; m. Mar. 16, 1864, Elbert Wardwell, dau. of Jeremiah of Clinton.
134. MARCIA ELLEN, b. Jan. 26, 1836; m. Feb. 16, 1860, John P. Billings of Clinton. 3 chil., George P., Herbert R. and Albert A., twins.
135. ERASTUS WHEELER, b. Feb. 3, 1840; m. 1859, Emily Humphrey of Pittsfield. She d. He m. Dec. 1865, Mary Miller of California, where he removed. 2 chil., Nellie A. and Albert.
136. HELEN CHILD, b. Jan. 14, 1842; m. Oct. 23, 1864, Asa Haines of Clinton. 1 child, Martha G. Haines, b. Feb. 21, 1868.

80. PRENTISS FLAGG of Winslow, m. Nov. 1, 1836, LYDIA C. HAYWOOD of Winslow. 6 chil.
137. SIBYL CLARK, b. Aug. 3, 1837; m. Mar. 17, 1858, John L. Burrill of Skowhegan. 6 chil.
138. WILLIAM HENRY, b. Apr. 21, 1839; m. July 23, 1864, Sarah W. Hodges of Winslow. She d. Feb. 15, 1865. He m. Sept. 11, 1866, Abbie V. Getchell of Dixmont. 2 chil. Enlisted in Co. D, 21st Me. Reg't, Aug. 1862; mustered out Aug. 1863.
139. ALFRED MILTON, b. Dec. 24, 1840.
140. JOHN ROLAND, b. May 23, 1843; m. Dec. 3, 1864, Emma Goodrich of Canaan. Enlisted in 21st Me. Reg't, Co. D, Aug. 1862; mustered out August 25, 1863; enlisted in navy Sept. 1864; mustered out June, 1865.
141. DELIA, b. June 13, 1846; d. Dec. 28, 1854.
142. JUSTIN EDWARDS, b. Jan. 25, 1853; d. Nov. 5, 1867.
81. STILLMAN FLAGG, of Winslow, m. Oct. 1, 1840, SUSAN, dau. of Joel Learned of Burnham. 4 chil.
143. ANN CHILD, b. Nov. 22, 1841. [of Winslow.
144. EMILY, b. Sept. 21, 1844; m. Feb. 13, 1867, Henry L. Garland
145. SUSAN SYLVIA, b. May 31, 1855.
146. ALICE HANNAH, b. Oct. 20, 1858.
84. GERSHOM FLAGG of Benton, m. Dec. 5, 1845, HARRIET FLOOD of Clinton. 6 chil. He enlisted in Co. K, 9th Me. Reg't, Sept. 1864, and served until the close of the war.
147. PHEBE JANE, b. Sept. 11, 1846.
148. MARGARET ANN, b. Apr. 13, 1848.
149. EMMA JOSEPHINE, b. July 6, 1851.
150. LOUISA VESTA, b. Nov. 1, 1854.
151. ALICE AMANDA, b. Dec. 27, 1857.
152. ARTHUR GERSHOM, b. Apr. 26, 1860.
90. ELIPHALET P. FLAGG, of Benton, m. May 13, 1830, ELIZABETH, dau. of Joseph Piper of Clinton. She d. Feb. 28, 1864. 10 chil.
153. MARTHA ANN, b. Dec. 1, 1831; m. Sept. 30, 1863, George Shepard Smiley, son of Thomas Smiley of Winslow. He enlisted in 6th Iowa Infantry, May 6, 1861; was promoted to 1st lieutenant; served under Fremont and Hunter; ascended the Tennessee river with Grant; landed with the first regiment at Pittsburg; was with Grant at Vicksburg, where his health failed; resigned and came home. Recovered his health and accepted 1st lieutenant's commission Jan. 1865; mustered out at Augusta July following.
154. CHARLES HENRY, b. Aug. 31, 1833; came to Augusta at three years of age to live with his uncle Nehemiah Flagg—No. 88,—by whom he was educated in the schools in Augusta; was clerk in his uncle's

store until 1852, when he returned to Benton, and soon after went to Pennsylvania, where, in 1861, he assisted in raising Company K, 142d Regiment P. V., of which he was commissioned a lieutenant, but before he left the State he was promoted captain. At the first Fredericksburg battle, in command of his company, he was in the hottest of the fight. When he was going into battle he said to his men: "Now, boys, we are going into the fight, and we must stand our ground and do our best. If you see me shirk, shoot me, and if I see one of you acting the coward I'll shoot you." For heroic conduct he was promoted on Gen. Rawley's staff, and after passing through the three days' battle of Gettysburg with great credit, was killed near the end of the third day, near headquarters, by the concussion of a shell or solid shot. He was buried in a grove where he fell, and afterwards, by direction of Gen. Rawley, his remains were removed to the cemetery, and subsequently taken up and buried at Pittston, Penn., with honors testifying his worth. He m. Feb. 2, 1858, Minerva D., dau. of Benj. Hinds of Benton. She d. at Pittston, Penn., Oct. 22, 1858. He m. Aug. 14, 1860, Mary Jane, dau. of James Stark of Plainville, Penn. She d. Apr. 1, 1866.

155. SARAH ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 26, 1835; d. June 12, 1859.

156. ELLEN LOUISA, b. Sept. 24, 1837; m. Apr. 26, 1866, Charles N. Smiley, son of Thomas Smiley of Winslow; removed to Missouri.

157. CHARLOTTE, b. Aug. 5, 1839; m. Dec. 26, 1861, Albert D. Hinds, son of Hon. Ashur Hinds of Benton. 2 chil.

1. *Ashur Crosby Hinds*, b. Feb. 6, 1863.

2. *Elizabeth Charlotte Hinds*, b. Mar. 9, 1865.

158. JAMES ALBERT, b. May 2, 1841.

159. VESTA WILLIAMS, b. Mar. 19, 1843.

160. ABBIE JANE, b. Oct. 1, 1844.

161. PHILA GETCHELL, b. May 27, 1846.

162. CATHARINE GARCELON, b. Aug. 23, 1848.

104. COMMANDER HENRY C. FLAGG of U. S. Navy, entered the navy in 1827, and rose to the rank of Commander at the time of his death, which occurred at Jamestown, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862. He m. Dec. 1, 1836, OLIVIA MOSS SHERMAN, dau. of William Sherman, of New Haven, Conn. 5 chil.

163. HENRY COLLINS, b. Oct. 1, 1837; d. Feb. 1845.

164. MARY, b. Mar. 25, 1842.

165. ISABEL MARTHA ALLSTON, b. Jan. 25, 1846; m. April 21, 1868, Benjamin C. Potts of Orange, N. J. 1 child.

1. *Olivia Margaret Potts*, b. April 1, 1869.

166. HENRY COLLINS, b. Aug. 26, 1848.

167. ELIZA LONGWORTH, b. Oct. 11, 1852.

106. GEORGE W. FLAGG, m. Feb. 14, 1849, LOUISA HENRIQUES.
4 chil.

168. GEORGE ALLSTON, b. Nov. 20, 1849.

169. EBEN MOORE, b. Apr. 26, 1851.

170. EMANUEL HENRIQUES, b. Jan. 7, 1853.

171. GEORGIANA LOUISA, b. Dec. 5, 1855.

108. REV. JARED B. FLAGG of New Haven, Conn., m. 1841, SARAH MONTAGUE, of Hartford, Conn. She d. 1843, and in 1846 he m. LOUISA HART, dau. of Dr. Hart of New Britain, Conn. She d. in 1867, and he m. 1869, JOSEPHINE BOND, dau. of Judge Bond of Cincinnati. 7 chil.

172. MONTAGUE, b. 1842.

176. ALLSTON.

173. CHARLES NOEL, b. Dec. 25, 1848.

177. LOUISA.

174. JARED.

178. ROSALIND ALLSTON.

175. ERNEST.

110. REV. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., of New York, m. 1851, ELIZA McNIELLE. She had a son, d. in childhood. She d. in a few years, and he m. MARY FERRIS of Stamford, Conn. 2 chil.

179. ELIZABETH.

180. SARAH.

114. ALLARD B. FLAGG of Charleston, S. C., m. Jan. 16, 1850, PENELOPE BENTLEY WARD, dau. of Joshua S. Ward. She d. June 20, 1859.

181. ALICE, b. Oct. 21, 1850.

182. JOSHUA JOHN, b. Dec. 26, 1853; d. May 28, 1855.

183. JOANNA, b. Dec. 4, 1855; d. Apr. 22, 1858.

184. ALLARD BELIN, b. Feb. 10, 1859.

117. ARTHUR B. FLAGG of Charleston, S. C., m. Nov. 21, 1854, GEORGIANA WARD, dau. of Joshua John Ward. 3 chil.

185. GEORGIANA, b. Apr. 17, 1857.

186. ARTHUR BELIN, b. Sept. 22, 1858.

187. JOSHUA JOHN WARD, b. Oct. 1860.

HON. HENRY WELD FULLER was a grandson of Daniel Fuller, who was graduated at Yale College, 1721, and a son of Rev. Caleb Fuller of Hanover, N. H., who was graduated at Yale in 1758. His mother was Hannah Weld, daughter of Rev. Habijah Weld of Attleborough, Mass. The Weld family is said to be of great antiquity. Without penetrating the misty past, we trace from the first comer, *Rev. Thomas Weld*, first minister of Roxbury. He

was graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., 1613; was minister at Terling, Essex county, thirty-eight miles from London, in 1624; was excommunicated in 1631 by Archbishop Laud, then only Bishop of London, and came over in the "William and Francis," arriving at Boston June 5, 1632, and was settled at Roxbury in July of the same year. He had by wife Margaret, John, bap. June 6, 1625; *Thomas*, b. 1626; Samuel, b. Oct. 8, 1629; and Edmund, b. July 8, 1631, a graduate of Harvard in 1650.

Thomas Weld, son of the Rev. Thomas Weld, who was born 1626, in England, was of Roxbury, where he was admitted freeman 1654. He married, June 4, 1650, Dorothy, daughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting of Lynn; had Samuel, bap. July 20, 1651; died at two years; *Thomas*, b. June 12, 1653; Samuel, b. Aug. 10, 1655; John, b. Oct. 9, 1657, who d. July 25, 1686; Edmund, b. Sept. 29, 1659; Daniel, bap. Mar. 16, 1662; Dorothy, b. Apr. 28, 1664; Joseph, b. May 3, 1666; Margaret, b. Nov. 29, 1669. He was greatly esteemed; represented the town in 1676 and '77, and d. of fever Jan. 17, 1683. Rev. Thomas Weld, b. June 12, 1653, son of the 2d Thomas of Roxbury, was of Dunstable. He preached several years before he was ordained, when the church was founded, Dec. 16, 1685. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. John Wilson of Medfield, Nov. 9, 1681; had Elizabeth, b. Oct. 13, 1682, and Thomas, b. Feb. 7, 1685, a graduate of Harvard in 1701, and died July 21, 1704. His wife died July 19, 1687, and he married Mary, daughter of Habijah Savage of Boston; had Samuel, b. Mar. 4, 1701; d. at 13 years; and *Habijah*, b. Sept. 2, 1702. The father d. June 9, 1702, before the birth of Habijah, and his widow died June 2, 1731.

This brings us to Rev. Habijah Weld, b. Sept. 2, 1702, a graduate of Harvard in 1723; ordained in 1725, and settled at Attleborough, Mass., where he was a noted clergyman for 55 years. He married Mary Fox of Woburn, daughter of Rev. John Fox. They had fifteen children, eleven of whom were daughters. Hannah, one of them, married Rev. Caleb Fuller, and was the mother of Henry Weld Fuller of Augusta, whose christian name was Habijah Weld until it was changed by legislative action. Rev. Habijah Weld was a Plymouth Proprietor, and as such, as well as through his descendants, is connected with the history of Augusta and the Kennebec. He died suddenly of heart disease, May 14, 1782.

1. HENRY WELD FULLER, a native of Middletown, Conn., and son of Rev. Caleb Fuller of that place, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1801; studied law and settled at Augusta in 1803; represented the town with George Crosby in 1812, at the October session of the General Court, also in 1816 with Robert Howard, and again in 1827 in the legislature of Maine. He was appointed County Attorney for Kennebec in 1826, and Judge of Probate in 1828. The latter office he held until his death, by heart disease, Jan. 29, 1841. Judge Fuller m. ESTHER GOULD, dau. of Capt. Benj. Gould of Newburyport, Jan. 7, 1806. She d. July 26, 1866.— See history, page 516. 7 chil.
 - † 2. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, b. Oct. 5, 1806.
 3. LOUISA SOPHIA, b. Mar. 12, 1808; m. Sept. 12, 1832, Hon. Samuel E. Smith.— See Smith.
 - † 4. HENRY WELD, b. Jan. 16, 1810.
 5. MARTHA ELIZABETH, b. June 12, 1812; m. Sept. 12, 1834, Joseph G. Moody, merchant; removed to Boston 1844. 3 chil.
 1. *Joseph H. Moody*, b. and d. 1836.
 2. *Caroline F. Moody*, b. May 7, 1838.
 3. *Martha Louisa Moody*, b. Sept. 2, 1851.
 6. CAROLINE WELD, b. Jan. 3, 1815; m. June 8, 1835, Isaac Farrar of Bangor. He d. 1860, and his widow removed to Cambridge, Mass., 1865. 4 chil.
 1. *John Henry Farrar*, b. May 1, 1836; d. Mar. 3, 1838.
 2. *Henry W. Farrar*, b. Apr. 24, 1840; m. 1867, Laura M. Wilson of Chicago.
 3. *Caroline F. Farrar*, b. Feb. 1, 1843; m. 1868, Charles L. Wilson of Chicago.
 4. *Samuel Franklin Farrar*, b. July 25, 1854.
 - † 7. BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD, b. May 23, 1818.
 8. LUCRETIA GODDARD, b. Aug. 9, 1824; m. Dec. 27, 1849, Joseph K. Clark, son of Hon. Franklin Clark of Wiscasset. 3 chil.
 1. *Franklin Clark*, b. Oct. 6, 1850.
 2. *Joseph Clark*, b. Aug. 1, 1853.
 3. *Benjamin F. Clark*, b. July 6, 1857; d. Jan. 27, 1863.
2. FREDERIC A. FULLER was admitted to the bar in Kennebec county, and practiced in Augusta and Orono. He held various military commissions; was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Penobscot county. He m. May 17, 1830, CATHARINE, dau. of Hon. Nathan Weston; 2d wife, MARGARET C. GODFREY of Orono, 1839. He died Jan. 29, 1849. 7 chil.

- † 9. HENRY W., b. Apr. 7, 1831.
- † 10. MELVILLE WESTON.
11. FREDERIC A., b. Sept. 11, 1840.
12. LOUISA S., b. Mar. 16, 1842; d. July 29, 1842.
13. BENJAMIN A. G., b. Dec. 1, 1843.
14. JAMES T., b. Sept. 23, 1846; d. Oct. 2, 1846.
15. HIRAM E., b. Dec. 8, 1847.
4. HENRY WELD FULLER was graduated at Bowdoin, 1828; studied law in his father's office; went to Tallahassee, Fla.; returned to Augusta in 1832, where he remained practicing law until 1841, when he removed to Boston and formed a copartnership in professional business with E. Haskett Derby; was subsequently appointed clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. He m. 1835, MARY S. GODDARD, dau. of Nathaniel Goddard, a prominent merchant of Boston. 5 chil.
16. NATHANIEL GODDARD, b. Nov. 9, 1837.
17. HENRY WELD, b. Dec. 10, 1840; d. May 3, 1863.
18. MARY S., b. Sept. 23, 1843.
19. HARRIETTA G., b. Sept. 25, 1846.
20. CAROLINE F., b. Sept. 1850.
7. BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER was graduated at Bowdoin in 1839; studied law with his father and at the Law School, Cambridge; was admitted to the bar in 1840. Practiced at Augusta; Judge of Augusta Municipal Court, 1850—'54; represented the city in the legislature with D. C. Stanwood in 1856; edited "The Age," a number of years, and removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1864; m. Apr. 27, 1843, HARRIET S., dau. of Hon. Daniel Williams of Augusta. 5 chil.
21. HORACE W., b. June 15, 1844.
22. MARY S., b. Nov. 9, 1845.
23. LOUISA S., b. June 17, 1849; d. Aug. 24, 1853.
24. ELIZA W., b. July 25, 1851.
25. HELEN C., b. Apr. 15, 1860; d. Apr. 6, 1869.
9. HENRY W. FULLER commenced business as a druggist in Bangor; removed from that place to Chicago in 1857, and is now in that city engaged in the wholesale druggist business. He m. July 31, 1852, SARAH ROCKWOOD LADD, dau. of Joseph Ladd of Augusta. 2 chil. now living.
26. HENRY FREDERIC, b. Mar. 5, 1860.
27. FLORENCE., b. Mar. 5, 1863.

10. MELVILLE W. FULLER was graduated at Bowdoin in 1853; studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1854 while attending Harvard Law School; practiced in Augusta in company with B. A. G. Fuller, with whom he published and edited "The Age." In 1856 was president of the Common Council and City Solicitor; removed the same year to Chicago, and there resides. He was a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for the State of Illinois in 1862, and of the House of Representatives of that State in 1863. He m. June 28, 1858, CALISTA O. REYNOLDS, dau. of Eri Reynolds of Chicago. She d. in 1864. He m. May 30, 1866, MARY ELLEN, dau. of Wm. F. Coolbaugh of Chicago. 4 chil.

28. GRACE WESTON, b. July 31, 1861.

29. MAUD, b. Jan. 7, 1864.

30. MARY COOLBAUGH, b. Mar. 17, 1867.

31. MILDRED LOUISE, b. Jan. 1, 1869.

EBEN FULLER is a son of Francis Fuller of Readfield. After serving his time as an apprentice to the druggist business with Benjamin Wales of Hallowell, he came to Augusta, in 1816, and acted as clerk for Dr. Joel R. Ellis to 1819, when he established himself in the druggist business in the north tenement of the Robinson & Crosby stores, on Water street. From this store he removed to Arch Row in December, 1825, the year that block was built, and continued uninterruptedly in business at the same place until he was burnt out by the great fire of Sept. 17, 1865. He then purchased the lot upon which his store stood, and erected the expensive building now occupied by him and his son Henry L. Fuller. Mr. Fuller has been fifty years uninterruptedly in business in Augusta. He m. ELIZA WILLIAMS, dau. of Capt. Seth Williams, Dec. 21, 1821. 9 chil.

1. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, b. Jan. 1, 1823; d. Feb. 17, 1863, in Sacramento, Cal.

2. LOUISA LITHGOW, b. Jan. 1, 1825; d. Jan. 7, 1829.

3. HENRY L., b. Mar. 20, 1827. [Merrill.

4. LOUISA LITHGOW, b. Dec. 4, 1829; m. Oct. 17, 1853, Oliver R.

5. ELIZA WILLIAMS, b. Mar. 4, 1832; d. 1849.

6. REUEL WILLIAMS, b. Mar. 31, 1834; d. y.

7. HANNAH B., b. Mar. 7, 1835. [rick of Augusta.

8. PAULINA J., b. Mar. 2, 1838; m. 1866, Lieut. John D. My-

9. HELEN M., b. Jan. 15, 1842.

CAPT. JOSHUA GAGE was a master mariner. He came from Cape Cod to Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1795, and formed a copartnership in mercantile business with Capt. John Gage of Readfield, under the name of J. & J. Gage. They built and occupied the store opposite the Kennebec Tavern, so long the place of business of the late Thomas W. Smith. Capt. Joshua built, in 1806, and occupied the house on Grove street known as the "Gage House." It was at the time the handsomest house in the village. He was chairman of the selectmen in 1803, and an associate on the board for six years, from 1811 to 1816; represented the town in 1805, '6 and '7; was senator in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1813, and again represented the town for three years commencing in 1815; was elected to Congress from the Kennebec District in 1817, and served one term; was of the Executive Council of Maine in Gov. Parris' administration, and served Kennebec county twenty-one years as County Treasurer. He possessed the confidence of the people in a large measure; was a man of moderate ability, but a good neighbor and an honest man. He died Jan. 24, 1831, aged 68 years. His wife Abigail died Apr. 16, 1856, aged 90 years. 4 chil.

1. DANIEL, d. in West Indies in 1811; unm.
2. HENRY, d. in New Orleans; unm.
3. CAROLINE, m. Robert Charles Vose.—See Vose.
4. FRANKLIN, b. about 1807; was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827; studied medicine, and commenced practice in Augusta in Sept. 1830; removed to Bangor in Dec. 1834, and from that city he went to Cardenas, Island of Cuba, where he was United States Consul for some years. He was appointed Surgeon to the Panama R. R. Co., and while in their service contracted the fever of the Isthmus, when he returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., where, after an illness of twelve weeks, he d. Apr. 4, 1851, aged 44 years. He m. May, 1832, Lucretia Bond, dau. of Thomas Bond of Hallowell. She d. in Bangor Jan. 14, 1846.

SAMUEL K. GILMAN of Hallowell, son of Samuel and Martha (Kinsman) Gilman of Exeter, N. H., was born at Exeter May 2, 1796; rem. to Hallowell Dec. 15, 1815; published the "American Advocate" from 1818 to '24; relinquished the printing business, and read law with Peleg Sprague at Hallowell; admitted to the bar in 1831. Mr. Gilman was elected to the legislature in 1848 and the three following years; was Judge of the Municipal Court of Hallowell in 1852, and has held the office to the present time.

He m. Apr. 24, 1821, LUCY GORHAM DUMMER, dau. of Gorham Dummer of Hallowell.—Dummer, 4. 8 chil.

1. GORHAM DUMMER, b. May 29, 1822; m. Oct. 5, 1864, Lizzie A. Field. 3 chil.

1. *Lucy Field*, b. Sept. 27, 1865; d. Sept. 30, 1866.

2. *Gorham Abbott Field*, b. Mar. 14, 1868.

3. *Annie Horton Field*, b. Oct. 12, 1869.

2. SARAH MARIA, b. d. 1827.

3. LUCY DUMMER, b. Aug. 2, 1828; d. July 10, 1838.

4. ELLEN LOUISA DUMMER, b. May 21, 1831; m. Nov. 2, 1854, Austin Abbott of New York. 2 chil.

1. *Lucy Gilman Abbott*, b. Sept. 7, 1858.

2. *Willard Abbott*, b. Sept. 30, 1860; d. Sept. 20, 1865.

5. SARAH FRANCES, b. Jan. 15, 1835.

6. JOHN ABBOTT, b. June 24, 1837; m. Oct. 22, 1861, Louisa Sprague. 3 chil.

1. *William Sprague Gilman*, b. Mar. 10, 1865.

2. *Alice Dummer Gilman*, b. May 2, 1867.

3. *Carrie Louisa Gilman*, b. July 27, 1869.

7. SOPHIA BOND, b. July 8, 1840.

8. SAMUEL KINSMAN, b. Aug. 8, 1842; m. Sept. 5, 1865, Belle J. Wright.

HAMLEN is found variously spelled in England, from whence the family came. It is probably of French origin. The name is found on the "Roll of Battle Abbey." Burke, in his Ency. of Heraldry, gives three names *Hamlin*, with three different coats of arms, and four names *Hamlyn*, with four different coats of arms. The first emigrant of the name to this country was James of Barnstable, whose name Savage and other genealogists write *Hamblen*, which was doubtless the way James spelled it, although his descendants write it both Hamlen and Hamlin. James Hamblen came from London and settled in Barnstable in 1639; by wife Ann had seven children. His son James m. Nov. 20, 1662, Mary, dau. of John Dunham; had 13 chil., of whom was Eleazer, born Apr. 12, 1668. Eleazer m. a Lewis, and settled in Lebanon, Conn. His son Lewis removed to Barnstable and m. Experience Jenkins, then returned to Lebanon, where Nathaniel Hamlen, his eldest son, was born. Nathaniel went to Massachusetts, and finally to Augusta, and settled, and was the father of the Augusta Hamlens.

NATHANIEL HAMLEN came from Wellfleet, Mass., in 1784, to Augusta (then Hallowell,) at the age of 43 years. He worked at his trade in Hallowell for two or three years, then returned to

Massachusetts, from whence he again came to Hallowell with his family and settled in 1795. All his children were born in Massachusetts, and his eldest at the time of removal was nearly thirty years of age. Mr. Hamlen was a house carpenter. He made wooden clocks and spinning-wheels; was handy with tools, and used them on most kinds of wood work required in the settlement. He purchased a large two-story house, built by Isaac Carter, at the corner of Winthrop and State streets, on the lot upon which the court house stands, in which he lived many years. On the gable of this house was a large clock dial attached to a clock, which he kept in operation, serving as a sign of his business. It was a figure almost as noticeable, at that early day, as Joseph Burton's full length portrait of an Indian, which he used as a tobacconist sign, and which excited the curiosity and wonder of a youthful generation. The lot was purchased by the county and the house removed to Court street, opposite the rear of the Mansion House, when the court house was built in 1829. He married SARAH BAKER of Wellfleet, Mass., Dec. 5, 1763. He was born Nov. 29, 1741, and died Jan. 19, 1834, at the advanced age of 92 years. He was a worthy man, and left numerous descendants, who have been long identified with the history of Augusta. His wife was born Feb. 27, 1743 and died July 4, 1830, aged 78 years. 8 chil.

- † 1. THEOPHILUS, b. Dec. 6, 1765.
- 2. MARY, b. Apr. 10, 1768; m. Jan. 15, 1789, James Burton.
- 3. OLIVE, b. Nov. 2, 1770; m. Nov. 28, 1793, Elias Craig.
- † 4. LEWIS, b. Mar. 24, 1773; m. Sept. 4, 1797, Eleanor Craig.
- 5. SARAH, b. Aug. 19, 1775; m. May 15, 1796, Isaac Carter.
- † 6. PEREZ, b. Oct. 1, 1777; m. Jan. 7, 1797, Ann Prescott.
- 7. NATHANIEL, b. June 23, 1780; d. Nov. 23, 1780.
- † 8. LOT, b. May 3, 1782; m. Oct. 9, 1706, Sarah Craig.

1. THEOPHILUS HAMLLEN engaged in trade at Augusta, at an early day, in a store which he built at the corner of Dickman place and Winthrop street, near the first court house which was erected in Market square. He erected a large house on Dickman place, which was consumed in the great fire of 1865, also a three-story store opposite, long known as the Hamlen or "Green Store," from its color. He was absent at the south for a number of years engaged in business at New Orleans, and became extensively known, in the region of the Kennebec, as the keeper of the Kennebec Hotel, for



Theo. Van Lennep

many years the principal hotel of the place. He m. SARAH ROCKWOOD of Oxford, Mass., June 30, 1788. She d. Dec. 6, 1826; he m. 2d wife, MRS. JANE CARTER of Portland, in 1830. He d. Apr. 1842. 10 chil.

9. SARAH, b. Mar. 31, 1789; m. June 30, 1811, Joseph Ladd.
- † 10. JOHN, b. Jan. 13, 1792.
11. HANNAH, b. Dec. 19, 1793; m. Nov. 15, 1812, Lory Bacon.
12. GEORGE, b. Nov. 15, 1795; d. at Key West, Mar. 6, 1834.
13. MARY, b. July 29, 1797; d. Feb. 18, 1816.
- † 14. NATHANIEL, b. May 5, 1799.
15. ANN, b. May 31, 1801; m. Oct. 12, 1827, Luther Severance.
16. THEOPHILUS, b. May 28, 1803; d. Aug. 1, 1824, in Mississippi.
17. WELD, b. Apr. 4, 1805; d. Feb. 17, 1829, in Florida.
18. MALVINA, b. Sept. 27, 1807; m. Sept. 12, 1827, Wm. L. Wheeler of Augusta.—Sée Wheeler, 1.
4. LEWIS HAMLIN was a farmer. He was frequently employed in town business, and must have possessed largely the confidence of the town, for he was a selectman for twelve years, seven years consecutively, from 1806 to '12, and five consecutive years he was chairman of the board, from 1818 to '22. He m. Sept. 4, 1797, ELEANOR CRAIG of Wrentham, Mass., a sister of Elias Craig. He d. Apr. 20, 1824, aged 52 years. She d. Sept. 29, 1863, aged 91 years. 8 chil.
19. MARY CRAIG, b. June 14, 1798; m. Dec. 16, 1824, Levi Page, Jr.
- † 20. LEWIS BAKER, b. June 30, 1800.
21. MARGARET, b. June 12, 1802. [son.—Nason, 11.
22. JULIA ANN, b. Aug. 31, 1806; m. June 5, 1838, Edward A. Na-
23. HENRY, b. June 5, 1804; d. July 1, 1809.
24. ELEANOR, b. Aug. 19, 1808.
- † 25. CHARLES HENRY, b. May 27, 1810.
26. MARTHA, b. Mar. 17, 1813; d. Dec. 5, 1817.
6. PEREZ HAMLIN was a house carpenter. He came to Augusta in 1794, and worked at his trade; afterwards moved on to a farm in Sidney, where he resided many years. He m. ANN PRESCOTT of Readfield, June 7, 1797. She d. June 8, 1807. He m. 2d wife, BETSEY CROMETT of Sidney, July 7, 1808. She d. Nov. 7, 1809. He m. 3d wife, SARAH KENDALL, July, 1810. She d. May 4, 1844. He d. Sept. 6, 1860, aged 83 years. 10 chil.
- † 27. CHARLES, b. Dec. 9, 1799; m. Dec. 25, 1823, Elizabeth Williams.
- † 28. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 8, 1801; m. Feb. 1824, Paulina Bacon.
29. OLIVE, b. Oct. 25, 1803; m. Elijah Faught.

30. REUEL, b. Oct. 30, 1805; m. Phebe Worth.
31. ANNA. b. Apr. 20, 1807; m. John Hurd.
32. ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 27, 1809; m. Dec. 1837, Edwin Craig.
33. FANNY. b. Sept. 20, 1810; m. Abiel Bacon.
34. SARAH N., b. Sept. 20, 1810; m. Wm. N. Bacon.
35. ALMIRA, b. July 23, 1814; m. Marcus V. Reynolds.
36. MARY ANN, b. July 3, 1816; d. Oct. 1, 1817.
8. LOT HAMLLEN came to Hallowell in 1795, and was clerk in Capt. Weston's store that year. Weston at that time traded at the foot of Court street, and sold his goods to Isaac Carter, and Hamlen became his clerk. He afterwards was a painter and glazier, and for many years was a surveyor of lumber. He was noted for his honesty and integrity. He m. SARAH CRAIG of Wrentham, Mass., Oct. 9, 1806. He d. Feb. 24, 1869. 5 chil.
- † 37. MOSES EDWARD, b. July 26, 1807.
- † 38. HENRY CRAIG, b. July 21, 1809. [d. Mar. 25, 1839.
39. HANNAH CRAIG, b. Aug. 5, 1815; m. Dec. 4, 1838, John C. Anthony;
- † 40. JOSEPH SUMNER, b. Mar. 8, 1812.
41. JAMES ELLIOT, b. Dec. 3, 1821; m. July 10, 1847, Phebe Fisk.
10. JOHN HAMLLEN traded in Augusta in company with his brother George for a few years; about 1816, he, in company with his father and two brothers, George and Nathaniel, loaded a vessel with an assorted cargo of goods adapted to the New Orleans market, and proceeded thither in the vessel in pursuit of business. They located at Liberty, Mississippi. The father returned in 1820; the boys remained, and when lands were open to purchase in Florida, after it came under the jurisdiction of the United States, they purchased a tract of land in that State and started the town of Magnolia,¹ where he resided until his death. John Hamlen, m. MATILDA ROBINSON of Liberty, Miss., Dec. 1828. He d. July 29, 1849. 5 chil.
42. WELD, b. May 12, 1830.
43. MARY, b. Oct. 17, 1832.
44. JOHN, b. Mar. 23, 1837.
45. GEORGE, b. Apr. 6, 1839.
46. MATILDA ROBINSON, b. Mar. 8, 1841; d. July, 1846.

¹ Magnolia, see ante page 500.

14. NATHANIEL HAMLLEN went south with his father and brothers in 1816; resided in Liberty, Miss., until Florida came under the jurisdiction of the United States, when, in company with his brothers John and George, he purchased land on the St. Mark's river and built the town of Magnolia, Fla. He m. Jan. 1830, AMANDA ROBINSON of Liberty, Miss. He d. while on a visit to Augusta in 1868. 2 chil.
47. AMANDA MALVINA, b. June 29, 1838; m. Nov. 30, 1861, Seth E. Beech of Farmington.
48. NATHANIEL ROBINSON, b. Aug. 17, 1840, at Magnolia, Fla.; d. July, 1846, at Augusta.
20. LEWIS B. HAMLLEN cultivated a farm for some years, and finally engaged in trade at Augusta. Has been occasionally employed in town and city business. He m. June 18, 1826, SUSAN WILLIAMS, dau. of Asa Williams. She d. June 1, 1857. He m. MRS. SARAH A. ROBINSON, 1858. 4 chil.
49. LUCY W., b. June 26, 1827; m. June, 1867, Eben Sawyer.
50. GEORGE LEWIS, b. Mar. 18, 1830; m. Oct. 17, 1864, Eliza Partridge.
51. FREDERIC, b. July 8, 1835; m. Apr. 24, 1864, Olivia L. Wheeler.—See Wheeler, 11.
52. ELEANOR, b. Oct. 8, 1837.
25. CHARLES H. HAMLLEN, a merchant at Augusta, engaged in the dry goods business for many years at the corner of Water and Bridge streets, as a member of the firm of Nason & Hamlen. He m. CAROLINE CHASE of Portland, May, 1839. She d. Oct. 3, 1848. He m. 2d wife, SARAH PALMER of Berwick, in 1851. 5 chil.
53. AUGUSTUS, b. July, 1840; d. Sept. 9, 1848.
54. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 1842; d. June 19, 1848.
55. CHARLES N., b. about 1852. 1848
56. FRANK P., b. about 1853. d. Jan. 3, 1862, aged 9 years.
57. HENRY, b. about 1856; d. Dec. 22, 1861, aged 5 years.
27. CHARLES HAMLLEN engaged in trade at Augusta. He frequently held office under the town and city; was a selectman and assessor of the town; a member of the Common Council from Ward 1 in 1851-2, and an alderman from the same ward in 1853, and has been a number of years one of the city assessors. He m. Dec. 25, 1823, ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, dau. of Asa Williams. She d. Sept. 3, 1859, aged 60. He m. second wife, Mrs. ——— MAYO. 5 chil.
- † 58. CHAS. EDWARD, b. Feb. 4, 1825; m. Aug. 17, 1853, Elizabeth A. Smith.
59. JOHN PRESCOTT, b. July 16, 1827; m. Susan Overlock of Boston.

60. FRANKLIN LEWIS, b. Mar. 14, 1830; m. Eunice Mitchell of China.
61. ASA WILLIAMS, b. June 4, 1834; d. May 19, 1849.
62. HORACE HEDGE, b. Oct. 10, 1836.
28. WILLIAM HAMLEN was a farmer in Sidney, where he m. Feb. 1824, PAULINA BACON, and removed, at an early day, with his family, to the Western States. 12 chil.
- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 63. WELLINGTON. | 67. AUGUSTUS. | 71. HENRY. |
| 64. ALBION. | 68. MARY P., | 72. JOHN. |
| 65. CAROLINE. | 69. MELVINA. | 73. EDWARD. |
| 66. ELIZABETH, | 70. ALFRED. | 74. GEORGE. |
37. MOSES E. HAMLEN engaged in his father's employment of a painter and glazier, which he still pursues at Augusta. He was an alderman of the city in 1851, and City Treasurer in 1854. He m. Sept. 6, 1832, LUCINDA, dau. of John Hartwell. 3 chil.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 75. EMILY, | b. Sept. 11, 1833; d. June 29, 1839. |
| 76. SARAH FRANCES, | b. July 24, 1835. |
| 77. EDWARD, | b. May 16, 1838; m. |
38. HENRY C. HAMLEN was an enterprising carpenter. After a few years' operations at Augusta he removed to Massachusetts. He m. Dec. 16, 1840, ABBY L. HOBART. 2 chil.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 78. THOMAS HOBART, | b. Aug. 6, 1842; d. Sept. 1846. |
| 79. HANNAH CRAIG, | b. July 2, 1844. |
40. JOSEPH S. HAMLEN was educated for the dry goods business; purchased Alfred Redington's stock of dry goods, and continued the business, when Redington retired. He removed to Portland and engaged in business; from thence he removed to some other State. He m. Oct. 23, 1838, ELIZA R. BROWN. 2 chil.
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 80. CAROLINE M., | b. Dec. 4, 1839. | 81. JOSEPH S., | b. Dec. 26, 1843. |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
58. PROF. CHARLES E. HAMLEN¹ of Waterville, was graduated at Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1847; taught in "Conn. Lit. Institution" at Suffield, from 1849 to 1853; Prof. of Chem. and Nat. Hist. in Colby University from 1853 to the present time; m. Aug. 17, 1853, ELIZABETH ANN SMITH of Conway, Me.; s. p.

¹ Prof. Hamlin writes his name *Hamlin*, and says there is reason to believe that James of Barnstable, of 1639, so spelled his name, and that from him all of the name in this country, so far as known, trace their descent, and that other spellings are recent corruptions.

JOHN H. HARTWELL of Augusta, was a son of Capt. John Hartwell of Lincoln, Mass., an officer in the Revolutionary war. His mother was Hepsibah Brooks, sister of William Brooks. He came from Lincoln to Augusta and served as clerk in his uncle William's store and married his daughter Eliza. Afterwards he was in business with Dea. John Eveleth, under the name of Eveleth & Hartwell; was an auctioneer for some years, indeed the first who pursued that business at Augusta for any considerable length of time. He was an agent in erecting the Insane Hospital in 1837. Lived upon the William Brooks farm, and devoted himself to its cultivation during the last years of his life. He m. May 13, 1810, ELIZA BROOKS, only child of William Brooks. He d. Mar. 6, 1859, aged 70 years. She d. Apr. 23, 1864, aged 74 years. 8 chil.

1. SARAH ELIZA, b. Oct. 19, 1811; m. Feb. 27, 1829, Lieut. John Pope, U. S. Navy, afterwards commander. 5 chil.
 1. *Sarah Pierce Pope*, m. Dr. Delaney, Surg. U. S. Army; second husband, Dr. Dox, of Geneva, N. Y.
 2. *Mary Eliza Pope*, m. Maj. Wyse of Maryland.
 3. *Augusta H. Pope*, m. David B. Maccomb, Chief Eng. U. S. Navy.
 4. *Percival Pope*, Captain of Marines, m. Sarah Parker of Portsmouth, N. H.
 5. *Addie Whelan Pope*, m. Capt. N. H. Farquhar.

- † 2. WILLIAM BROOKS, b. Nov. 13, 1814.
3. JOHN NEWTON, b. May 16, 1817; merchant at Augusta.
4. SUSAN AUGUSTA, b. Aug 14, 1819; d.
5. LYDIA CAROLINE, b. Nov. 20, 1822.
6. HARRIET BASS, b. Feb. 23, 1824; d.
7. MARY LOUISA, b. Jan, 24, 1827.
8. ELLEN MARIA, b. ——— ———; d.

2. WILLIAM B. HARTWELL of Augusta, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834; Secretary of State for Maine in 1845; purser in the navy, and died at sea two days sail out of Rio Janeiro, July 12, 1849. He m. Oct. 30, 1837, ELIZABETH H. JOHNSON, dau. of Wm. B. Johnson. Her mother was Hannah Hartwell, dau. of Capt. John and Hepsibah Hartwell. 4 chil.

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|---------------------|------------------------|
| 9. HENRY WESTON, d. | 11. HARRIET ELIZA, d. |
| 10. HELEN MARIA, d. | 12. HORACE HERBERT, d. |

1. WILLIAM HEWINS came from Sharon, Mass., to the Fort settlement in Hallowell at an early period; we find him on the tax list in 1783; he was here at an earlier date; was probably in the army; the town allowed him £200 in 1780 for two months' service at Fort Halifax. He settled on a farm, and m. MATILDA, dau. of Jeremiah Ingraham.—Ingraham, 5. He d. June 4, 1801. She d. Mar. 12, 1805. 6 chil.
- † 2. AMASA, b. Oct. 19, 1789.
 3. JAMES, b. Sept. 29, 1791; d. Nov. 27, 1791.
 4. EZRA, b. Aug. 28, 1793; d. Apr. 11, 1803.
 5. REBECCA, b. July 29, 1795; m. Jan. 7, 1818, Samuel Church, Jr. See Church, 4.
 6. OLIVE, b. Dec. 30, 1798; d. 1847.
 † 7. DANIEL, b. Aug. 11, 1800.
2. AMASA HEWINS, m. June 20, 1813, PHILENA, dau. of Samuel Church of Augusta. 6 chil.
8. WILLIAM.
 9. RUTH, m. Feb. 26, 1837, Jarvis W. Lawson.
 10. ELIZA.
 † 11. FRANKLIN A.
 12. MATILDA.
 13. EMELINE, m. Daniel Church of Farmington.
7. DANIEL HEWINS of Augusta, a farmer on "Church Hill road," m. May 6, 1826, ZERUAH, dau. of David Wall of Augusta. He was alderman for Ward 7 in 1850, '51 and '52. 6 chil.
14. GEORGE, b. Oct. 1827. 17. ELIZABETH,
 15. AVIS, b. Oct. 1829; m. John H. Church. 18. WILLIAM.
 16. REBECCA. 19. HARRIET.
11. FRANKLIN A. HEWINS, m. Apr. 25, 1844, HARRIET A., dau. of Dr. Joel R. Ellis. She d. Nov. 3, 1845, aged 22 years. He m. 2d wife, ELIZA RIGGS. He was a member of the Common Council from Ward 7 in 1856 and '57. The latter year he died. This was the first death of a member of the city government. 4 chil.

JAMES HOWARD was born in 1702. Came from Ireland; settled at St. Georges river in 1736; came to Augusta (then Cushnoc) at the erection of Fort Weston in 1754; was in command of the fort during the French war, which ended in the fall of Quebec; was the first settler at Cushnoc. Married twice; had four children by his first wife Mary, who d. Aug. 22, 1778, and two by the second.

His second wife, SUSANNA CONY, widow of Lieut. Samuel Cony, he m. Jan. 1, 1781. He d. May 14, 1787, aged 85. His wife, Susanna, survived him and married William Brooks, Esq.—See history, page 86. 6 chil.

1. JOHN, b. 1733; d. July 30, 1804, aged 71.—See hist. p. 88.
 - † 2. SAMUEL, b. 1735.
 3. MARGARET, b. Oct. 25, 1738; m. Feb. 8, 1763, Capt. James Patterson. See Patterson, 4, and history, page 90.
 - † 4. WILLIAM, b. 1740.
 5. ISABELLA, b. Dec. 2, 1781; d. June 1, 1788.
 - † 6. JAMES, b. June 9, 1783.
2. CAPT. SAMUEL HOWARD was a master mariner; sailed the first vessel in the trade between Fort Western settlement and Boston; was in company with his brother William in trade at the Fort; m. May 4, 1766, SARAH LITHGOW, dau. of Col. William Lithgow. He d. Mar. 29, 1799. 3 chil.—See history, page 89.
7. WILLIAM, master mariner, d. Nov. 30, 1824.
 8. ROBERT, d. Mar. 26, 1832, aged 49, unm.
 9. SARAH, m. Nov. 3, 1799, Thomas Bowman.—See Bowman, 42.
4. COL. WILLIAM HOWARD traded a long time at the Fort, where he lived and died; m. MARTHA HOWARD, his cousin, dau. of Lieut. Samuel Howard. He d. Apr. 7, 1810. His wife d. Oct. 28, 1785. 5 chil.—See history, page 89.
- † 10. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 21, 1770.
 11. JAMES, b. Mar. 11, 1772; d. y.
 12. MARY, b. July 20, 1774; m. Rev. Dr. John S. J. Gardiner, for twenty-five years Rector of Trinity Church, Boston; a celebrated divine. 3 chil.
 1. *William Howard Gardiner*, a prominent lawyer of Boston, m. Caroline Perkins. 3 chil.
 1. George Gardiner.
 2. Margaret Gardiner, m. Rev. Thomas Fales.
 3. Mary Ann, m. — Elder; res. at Richmond.
 2. *Elizabeth Gardiner*, d. unm.
 3. *Louisa Gardiner*, m. John P. Cushing of Watertown, Mass.
 13. MARGARET, b. April 4, 1776; d. Nov. 4, 1785.
 14. JOHN, b. July 2, 1778; d. y.
6. JAMES HOWARD m. NANCY COFFIN of Farmington Nov., 1800. He d. at sea, in the fall of 1807, aged 24. 2 chil.
15. ISABELLA, b. Aug. 7, 1801; m. Charles S. West. She d. 1853, leaving chil.
 16. ADELINA, b. June 7, 1805; m. Capt. Springer; d. 1846, leaving chil.

10. COL. SAMUEL HOWARD commenced business at the Fort in company with Maj. James Davidson of Bath, in 1791; was sheriff of Kennebec in 1812; commanded a regiment under Maj. Gen. Sewall in the militia of Maine; m. June 8, 1801, ELIZABETH PRINCE of Boston. He d. Mar. 20, 1827. His widow d. Mar., 1855, aged 74. 5 chil.
17. MARTHA, b. Mar. 1, 1802; m. Mar. 1, 1827, Rufus K. Page of Hallowell.
- † 18. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, b. Aug. 9, 1804.
19. ELIZABETH PRINCE, b. Feb. 16, 1807; m. Dec. 25, 1827, Thomas Little, merchant at Augusta. He was selectman in 1841, and the two following years; served in the Common Council and Board of Aldermen; was City Treasurer seven years, from 1862 to 1869. She d. Mar. 24, 1843. 5 chil.¹
1. *Martha Page Little*, m. Wm. A. Pidgin of Lewiston.
 2. *Thomas H. Little*, m. Sarah F. Cowles of Oberlin. O.
 3. *Elizabeth Prince Little*.
 4. *Mary A. Little*.
 5. *Helen Augusta Little*.
20. MARY GARDINER, b. Oct. 9, 1809; m. July 30, 1831, Thomas G. Jewett of Gardiner.—See Jewett, 70. [den.]
21. SARAH COLBURN, b. Dec. 15, 1812; m. Dec. 5, 1833, Samuel A. Gor-
18. ALEXANDER H. HOWARD engaged in mercantile pursuits; removed to Hallowell; was cashier of the American Bank of that place; m. Oct. 1, 1832, SARAH JANE KIDDER. She d. Feb. 13, 1850, aged 41 years. He m. Nov. 14, 1850, EUNICE CLARK. 9 chil.
22. RUFUS HAMILTON, b. June 5, 1833.
23. SAMUEL KIDDER, b. Sept. 4, 1835; d. July 9, 1841.
24. SARAH BARTOL, b. Aug. 14, 1837; d. July 6, 1841.
25. GEORGE EDWARD, b. Nov. 9, 1838; d. Nov. 5, 1841.
26. CHARLES DANE, b. July 9, 1842.
27. WILLIAM WOODBURY, b. Aug. 5, 1844.
28. ELIZABETH PRINCE, b. Oct. 23, 1846.
29. NATHANIEL KIMBALL, b. Nov. 30, 1848
30. SARAH JANE, b. June 23, 1852; d. Oct. 27, 1852.

LIEUT. SAMUEL HOWARD, a brother of James Howard, settled with him at St. George's in 1736; removed to the Kennebec when the Forts were built; was lieutenant at Fort Halifax, under Capt.

¹ Mr. Little m. Nov. 5, 1845, Elizabeth J. Springer. 4 chil.

1. James S. Little.
2. R. Estelle Little.
3. Charles O. Little.
4. Frank A. Little.

William Lithgow, in the French war. He married Lithgow's sister Margaret, and settled at Cushnoc, after the war, on lot No. 1, west side. He d. Apr. 22, 1784, aged 84. His wife d. Oct. 24, 1799, aged 93. 4 chil.—See history, page 90.

1. MARTHA, m. Col. William Howard.—Howard, 4.
2. BETSEY, d. unmarried at advanced age.
3. SALLY, m. Mar. 31, 1784, John Lee.
4. JANE, b. 1741; m. Ebenezer Farwell of Vassalborough. She d. Dec. 13, 1806, aged 65.

JEREMIAH INGRAHAM, b. May 31, 1733, was a farmer; married ABIGAIL HARTWELL of Stoughton, Mass., b. July 22, 1733; removed to Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1780. Their children were all born in Massachusetts. Mrs. Ingraham was a sister to the wife of the celebrated Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and to the mother of Benj. Bussey of Roxbury. She d. July 29, 1827, aged 94. 8 chil.

- † 1. BERAH, b. Mar. 8, 1736.
2. ZILPHA, b. Apr. 16, 1761; m. Jan. 1, 1781, Capt. Seth. Williams. See Williams, 28.
3. EZRA, b. Dec. 3, 1763.
4. TILLEY, b. Mar. 19, 1766; m. — Perkins.
5. MATILDA, b. Mar. 21, 1768; m. William Hewins of Augusta.—See Hewins, 1.
6. MOSES, b. Feb. 19, 1770.
7. CYNTHIA, b. June 4, 1773; m. Apr. 14, 1796, David Wall.
8. MILLISSA, b. June 7, 1775; m. May 12, 1793, Suitliff Lawson of Augusta.

1. BERAH INGRAHAM came from Stoughton, Mass., to the Fort settlement in 1778. He was a very respectable man, frequently employed in town business; was a selectman for thirteen consecutive years with but one year's interruption, from 1796 to 1810, both inclusive. He m. SARAH FISHER of Stoughton; published Sept. 5, 1780; d. Mar. 6, 1814, aged 58. She d. Aug. 18, 1818, aged 59. 6 chil.

9. ELIJAH, b. Mar. 18, 1782; d. y.
10. ABIGAIL, b. Mar. 9, 1784; d. y.
11. SUSANNA, b. May 29, 1786; m. 1810, Jonathan Matthews of Sidney.
12. LUTHER, b. Sept. 5, 1788; m. Mar. 7, 1816, Ruth Fisher of Augusta.
13. TILLEY, b. July 30, 1791; m. Gideon Springer.
14. ABIGAIL, b. Mar. 9, 1798.

REV. JOHN H. INGRAHAM was a son of Joseph H. Ingraham of Falmouth, (now Portland.) Joseph was a silversmith in early life, and was distinguished among the early settlers of that place for his liberality and public spirit. He built the first house erected in Falmouth after the conflagration in the Revolution. He married Abigail Milk, daughter of Dea. John Milk of Falmouth, for his first wife; after her death he married Lydia Stone; upon her death he married Ann Tate, daughter of Capt. Samuel Tate, who commanded a ship which sailed between Falmouth and London before the Revolution. Samuel was a son of George Tate who came to Falmouth, previous to 1756, as naval agent in the English service, and brother of George Tate the Russian admiral. John H. Ingraham was born of the third wife, Ann Tate, June 11, 1793. His mother went to England when she was seven years of age, and remained thirteen years, receiving an education; and having resided some time in the family of Lord Henniker, who was a remote kinsman, she named her son John Henniker for him. He was educated at Exeter Academy, and studied divinity with Dr. Payson; was ordained at Thomaston in 1817, and continued pastor of the First Congregational Church in that town for twelve years, laboring zealously and successfully until 1830, when he removed to Augusta. In 1834 he joined the Baptists, and was settled pastor of the Baptist church at East Winthrop, in 1836, but withdrew from his pastoral labors in 1839, and returned to Augusta, where he resided until his death. The last ten years of his life he was chaplain at the Insane Hospital, and for seven consecutive years officiated as the only chaplain for the Maine Senate. His prayers before that body were practical. On one occasion, at the inauguration of a governor who had been charged in the canvass preceding his election with want of qualifications for the office, he prayed earnestly and with artless sincerity for the governor, for "that wisdom of which Thou knowest, O Lord, he stands so much in need."

Mr. Ingraham was tall and erect, of a mild, pleasant countenance, kind in feeling, cheerful in temper, zealous and deeply religious. When Gen. Butler was here, on a flying visit, during the rebellion, Mr. Ingraham met him at the depot waiting for the cars, and had some conversation with him relating to the war; upon bidding him adieu he invoked, in a solemn manner, in his peculiarly earnest way, a blessing upon him and his efforts. His



John H. Ingraham.

venerable form and white hairs, ardent, ejaculatory intercession, and sympathetic nature overcame the stout heart of the general, who was melted to tears. He believed the hand of Providence was in the great struggle, and saw with the eye of faith the successful and triumphant issue. The day Mr. Ingraham was taken with his last sickness he had a presentiment of his end, and passed through the wards of the hospital, where he had long officiated as chaplain, giving a word of encouragement, counsel and cheer to the patients, and bade them adieu. Returning home, he took his bed and died in six days, on the 13th of Apr., 1864, at the age of nearly 71 years. Mr. Ingraham m. Jan. 29, 1818, ABIGAIL G. CONY, youngest dau. of Judge Daniel Cony. 7 chil.

1. MARCIA PAULINA CONY, b. Aug. 27, 1819; m. Oct. 9, 1843, George W. Ladd of Bangor.—Ladd, 6.

2. GEORGE TATE, b. July 16, 1821; d. Aug. 17, 1822.

† 3. EDWARD TYNG, b. June 15, 1823.

† 4. JOSEPH SPRAGUE, b. Oct. 20, 1825.

5. JOHN HENNIKER, b. June 7, 1728; d. Oct. 11, 1832.

† 6. DANIEL CONY, b. July 14, 1830.

7. JULIA CORNELIA TATE, b. Oct. 18, 1832; m. Aug. 28, 1855, William C. Leverett, of Boston. 3 chil.

1. *Mary Parker Leverett*, b. July 23, 1859.

2. *William Leverett*, b. Mar. 3, 1863.

3. *Anna Tate Leverett*, b. Mar. 19, 1868.

3. EDWARD T. INGRAHAM was graduated at Columbian College, D. C., in 1844; studied law; was a member of the Common Council of Augusta in 1854, from Ward 6, and President of the Board until October of that year, when he resigned and rem. to Hannibal, Mo., and settled. In 1864 he went to New Orleans as an assistant in a government agency to purchase cotton. He m. Jan. 19, 1861, HELEN MARY JILLSON of Hannibal, and d. at New Orleans July, 1865. 1 child.

8. EDWARD DOUGLASS, b. Dec. 8, 1861.

4. JOSEPH S. INGRAHAM, went to Bangor in 1844 and entered a druggist store; commenced business for himself, in that line, in 1847, and is now in that business at Bangor. He m. Nov. 10, 1852, ISABELLA CUMMINGS of Sumner. 2 chil.

9. PAULINA, b. Jan. 31, 1861.

10. MARY PRENTISS, b. Jan. 20, 1868.

6. DANIEL C. INGRAHAM was graduated at Bowdoin Coll. in 1850; soon after went to North Carolina and taught school for two years; returned to Augusta and taught in the Cony Female Academy in company with his brother Edward. Subsequently he pursued a course of theological studies under the direction of the late Bishop Burgess, and in 1858 was ordained deacon in Christ Church, Gardiner. He officiated under the direction of Bishop Burgess, at Saco, and also at Lewiston. But failing health compelled him to relinquish preaching. He d. at Augusta, Nov. 23, 1860; unm.

The Jewetts on the Kennebec are descended from an ancient English family. Joseph Jewett and Maximilian Jewett, brothers, came from Bradford in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., to America in 1638, and settled at Rowley, Mass.

1. MAXIMILIAN JEWETT, the youngest brother, was deacon of the church; adm. freeman 1640; rep. in 1641 and '57. By wife Sarah had one son, Ezekiel, and six daughters.
2. EZEKIEL JEWETT of Rowley, son of Maximilian, was adm. freeman May, 1669; was deacon; representative for Rowley in 1690, '92 and '99. He d. Sept. 2, 1723, aged 80 years. He m. FAITH PARROT, and had six sons and three daughters.

3. FRANCIS, b. 1665.	6. MAXIMILIAN, b. 1672.
4. THOMAS, b. 1666.	7. NATHANIEL, b. 1681.
5. EZEKIEL, b. 1669.	† 8. STEPHEN, b. 1683.
8. STEPHEN JEWETT of Rowley, m. July 12, 1708, PRISCILLA JEWETT. She d. Dec. 28, 1722, and he m. Nov. 23, 1725, LYDIA ROGERS. 8 chil.
 9. PHEBE, b. Nov. 2, 1709.
 10. ELIPHALET, b. Jan. 22, 1711.
 11. DAVID, b. June 10, 1714; was graduated at Harv. Coll. 1736; minister of New London, Conn. This family changed the orthography of the name to *Jewitt*.
 12. DANIEL, b. June 10, 1714, (twin with David.)
 13. SOLOMON, b. Sept. 2, 1716.
 14. REBECCA, b. Feb. 1, 1718.
 15. ELIZABETH, b. June 17, 1721.
 16. PRISCILLA, b. June 30, 1827.

1. JOSEPH JEWETT of Rowley, the eldest of the immigrating brothers, settled at Dorchester in 1638, but soon removed to Rowley. He was the ancestor of the Jewetts on the Kennebec; was admitted freeman May 22, 1639; representative in 1651 and the three following years, and in 1660. By wife Mary, married in England, he had four daughters, who died young, and two sons, Jeremiah and Nehemiah, both of Ipswich, Mass. Joseph's wife Mary died, and he m. May 23, 1653, ANN ALLEN, widow of Bozoan Allen of Boston, by whom he had two chil., Joseph and Ann.

† 2. JEREMIAH, b. 1637.

† 4. JOSEPH, b. 1656.

† 3. NEHEMIAH, b. 1643.

5. ANN, b. —

2. JEREMIAH JEWETT of Ipswich, to which place he had removed, and where three of his children were born by his first wife, removed to Rowley, where by his second wife, Sarah, his three last children were born. He d. May 20, 1714.

6. JEREMIAH, b. Dec. 30, 1662.

9. MARY, b. Jan. 27, 1675.

7. JOSEPH, b. Apr. 17, 1665.

10. EPHRAIM, b. Feb. 2, 1680.

8. THOMAS, b. Jan. 29, 1668.

11. CALEB, b. 1681.

3. NEHEMIAH JEWETT of Ipswich, to which place he had removed from Rowley, m. Oct. 19, 1668, EXPERIENCE PIERCE of Lynn, where he then lived; was adm. freeman in 1668; represented Ipswich in 1689-'94, and the last year was speaker of the Assembly. He d. in 1720; his widow d. Nov. 13, 1731. 6 chil.

12. MARY, b. Aug. 9, 1673.

13. NEHEMIAH, b. Aug. 8, 1675.

14. JOANNA, b. May 8, 1677.

15. NATHAN, b. Oct. 25, 1679.

16. MERCY, b. Feb. 11, 1681; d. Aug. 1681.

17. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 14, 1685.

4. JOSEPH JEWETT of Rowley, son of Joseph the immigrant ancestor, m. REBECCA LAW. 4 chil.

† 18. JONATHAN, b. 1679.

20. PAUL.

19. AQUILLA, b. 1681.

21. A daughter.

18. JONATHAN JEWETT of Hopkinton, N. H., to which place he removed from Rowley, m. and had 9 chil.

22. JOSEPH, b. 1700.

23. JACOB, b. 1702.

24. BENJAMIN, b. 1704.

25. JEDEDIAH, b. 1707; minister at Rowley, and died there.

26. MEHITABLE, b. 1710; m. ——— Thurston, great-grandfather of Rev. David Thurston, late of Winthrop, deceased.
- † 27. MARK, b. 1713.
- † 28. MOSES, b. 1715.
29. JAMES, b. 1717.
30. SARAH, b. 1719; m. ——— Hoyt.
27. MARK JEWETT of Rowley and Exeter, m. about 1737, MARY CHUTE, and lived in Rowley until about 1758, when he removed to Exeter, N. H., and finally to Hopkinton, where some of his children had preceded him. He had two sons and a number of daughters.
31. MARY, b. 1738; m. Theophilus Sanborn. 3 sons.
32. KATHARINE, b. 1740; m. John Jewett (No. 36), her cousin.
- † 33. MOSES, b. 1742.
34. JAMES, d. unm.
28. MOSES JEWETT of Exeter, N. H., went to that place when a young man, and was employed by Gen. Connor, who had command of the soldiers employed to protect the settlement against the Indians, and was engaged in preparing timber for shipment at Portsmouth. He m. Nov., 1738, MARTHA HALE of Exeter. He d. 1765. His widow was twice married; d. 1810. 10 chil.
35. JACOB, b. 1739.
- † 36. JOHN, b. 1740.
37. MARY, b. about 1742; m. Jonathan Connor, son of Gen. Connor. 5 sons and 2 dau.
38. MOSES, b. about 1744; d. 1793, unm.
39. SAMUEL, b. about 1746; m. Abigail Folsom of Epping, N. H. 1 son, William.
- † 40. JEDEDIAH, b. Jan. 3, 1749.
41. DAVID, b. m. Mary Shepard, dau. of Rev. Dr. Shepard, minister of Brentwood, N. H. They removed, late in life, to Palmyra, Me. 5 dau. and 2 sons.
42. MARTHA, b. 1759; m. Joseph Osborn, of Exeter. 4 sons and 3 dau.
1. *Sophia Osborn*, m. Wm. Pearsons of Exeter; removed to Waterville.
2. *Joseph Osborn*, d. at 20 years of age.
3. *Henry Osborn*, d. unm.
4. *Martha Hale Osborn*, m. James Odlin of Exeter.
5. *George Osborn*, m. his cousin Nathaniel Connor's dau.
6. *Oliver Osborn*, m.; lives in Somersworth, Mass.
7. *Sarah D. Osborn*, unm.; lives in Exeter.
43. EUNICE, b. d. aged 21 years; unm.
44. JONATHAN, b. 1761.

33. MOSES JEWETT of Rowley, m. MARY MEADE. They lived on the old homestead in Rowley. 8 chil.
45. MARK, b. 1763; m. and had 10 sons who reached manhood.
46. MEADE, d. in Enfield, unm.
47. MOSES, d. in Enfield, unm.
48. MEHITABLE, m. ——— Corliss; lived in North Yarmouth, Me. 5 or 6
- † 49. JESSE, b. Apr. 5, 1780. [chil.]
50. JAMES, b. 1782; d. y.
51. HANNAH, b. Dec. 1776; d. unm., aged 92 years.
52. BETSEY, b. Dec. 1776; m. Capt. Wm. Springer. 4 chil.
36. JOHN JEWETT of Hopkinton, N. H., to which place he removed in 1766 from Exeter, m. in 1762, KATHARINE JEWETT.—No. 32. He d. in Hopkinton in 1810. 7 chil.
- † 53. STEPHEN, b. Aug. 13, 1763.
- † 54. DANIEL, b. 1765. [of Hop.]
- † 55. TIMOTHY, b. Oct. 1767; m. Ruth Clement, dau. of Dr. Clement
- † 56. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 4, 1772.
57. CALEB, b. Aug. 1, 1779.
58. MARTHA, d. at 7 years of age.
59. JOHN, d. at 4 years of age.
40. JEDEDIAH JEWETT of Pittston, removed from Exeter, N. H., to Pittston in 1787, at the age of 38. He was a magistrate; was frequently employed in town business in Pittston; was town clerk in 1788; moderator of town meetings for twelve years, for the period from 1791 to 1810; selectman for nine years, for the period from 1790 to 1809; representative for five years, for the period from 1792 to 1806. He settled on a lot of land fronting on the river opposite Bowman's point, where he built a large brick house, in which he resided until his death. He m. Dec. 14, 1773, NAAMAH BRIDGES of Billerica, Mass. She d. Feb. 26, 1805. He m. Dec. 25, 1808, ELIZABETH BREED of Billerica. He d. Jan. 23, 1823. 9 chil.
60. MARY MATILDA, b. Oct. 9, 1774; m. Oct. 13, 1795, Daniel Tilton, of Exeter, who was for some years a judge of a State court in Pennsylvania. She d. Nov. 1, 1847. 5 chil.
1. *Elizabeth Wood Tilton*, b. July 14, 1796; m. April 5, 1819, Dr. James Legare Freer of Hertford, N. C. He d. Nov. 1847. She d. June 28, 1863. 3 chil. [ner. 5 chil.]
1. Mary A. Freer, m. Dec. 1853, Capt. John T. Moore of Gardi-
2. George H. Freer, m. Elizabeth Scott of Hertford. Second wife, Caroline Harvey of Galesville, N. C.
3. Virginie H. Freer, b. Mar. 29, 1836; m. Dr. James W. North, Jr.—North, 44.

2. *William Parker Tilton*, b. Jan. 22, 1798; m. *Virginie Hay*. He was engaged in the fur trade for many years on the Missouri river; afterwards was sutler in the U. S. Army operating against the Indians, and d. in Arkansas; s. p.
3. *Mary Augusta Tilton*, b. Aug. 31, 1800; d. about 1825.
4. *Arthur Tilton*, b. May 29, 1805; m.; d. s. p. at Bangor.
5. *Charles Henry Tilton*, b. Aug. 13, 1807; d. y.
61. *ENOCH*, b. Nov. 24, 1776; m. Oct. 13, 1822, *Lucretia Newhall* of New Haven, Conn. He was a successful ship master; d. at Pittston s. p.
62. *SARAH*, b. Oct. 12, 1778; m. Jan. 25, 1799, *Joseph Farley* of Waldo-borough, for some years Collector of Customs at that port. She d. June 25, 1804. 2 chil.
 1. *Sally Jewett Farley*, b. Dec. 16, 1799; m. June 3, 1824, *Dr. James McKeen* of Brunswick, She d. s. p.
 2. *William Jewett Farley*, b. Apr. 12, 1802; was grad. at Bowdoin College in 1820; studied law and settled in Thomaston in 1825, where he acquired a large professional business, and was distinguished as an advocate and orator. He m. *Sarah McKeen* of Brunswick, sister of *Dr. James McKeen*. She d. and he m. *Sarah Foster*, who survived him. He d. in 1839, leaving a dau. *Sarah*, by his second wife.
63. *WILLIAM*, b. Sept. 10, 1780; d. Mar. 4, 1799.
64. *MOODY BRIDGES*, b. Feb. 1, 1783; d. Oct. 28, 1811.
65. *MARTHA*, b. Feb. 12, 1785; m. Aug. 2, 1807, *James North*, son of *Hon. Joseph North* of Augusta.—North 8.
66. *CHARLES*, b. Mar. 7, 1787; d. July 1, 1809.
67. *HARRIET*, b. Sept. 1, 1791; d. Mar. 5, 1812.
68. *JAMES TYLER*, b. Dec. 1, 1810.
49. *JESSE JEWETT* of *Hallowell*, came from *Hopkinton, N. H.*, to *Hallowell* and settled in 1803. He lived many years at *Bowman's point*; was deputy sheriff; m. *REBECCA H. GREEN* of *North Yarmouth*, dau. of *Thomas* and *Salome Green*. 3 chil.
 69. *MARY GREEN*, b. May 21, 1807; m. *Henry B. Hoskins* of *Gardiner*, long engaged in manufacturing paper at *Gardiner*; member of *City Council*; *Representative* and *Mayor* of the city. 3 chil.
 1. *Catharine Hoskins*. 2. *Thomas Hoskins*. 3. *Ellen Hoskins*.
 - † 70. *THOMAS GREEN*, b. Sept. 24, 1808.
 71. *CATHARINE*, b. May. 23, 1810; m. — *Francis* of *Boston*.
53. *STEPHEN JEWETT* of *Pittston*, came from *Hopkinton, N. H.*, to *Pittston* (now *Gardiner*) and settled in 1784; was employed in town business; was moderator for twelve consecutive years from 1807; selectman and assessor for six years. He m. in 1797, *SARAH KENNEDY*. She d. 1802. He m. 1804, *ELIZABETH HASKELL*. He d. May, 1829. 3 chil.

72. WILLIAM HENRY, b. Sept. 24, 1805; physician at Bangor, unm.
73. ELIZABETH HASKELL, b. Sept. 24, 1807; d. Nov. 1856, unm.
74. SARAH B., b. Dec. 30, 1809; m. Charles Tarbell. 3 chil.
1. *Ellen Tarbell*. 2. *Henrietta Tarbell*. 3. *Charles Tarbell*.
54. DANIEL JEWETT of Pittston, came from Hopkinton, N. H., to Pittston, in 1787; m. Apr. 2, 1791, BETSEY TARBOX of Saco. He d. July, 1833. She d. Oct. 4, 1834. 7 chil.
75. MARTHA, b. Dec. 28, 1791; m. Mar. 19, 1820, George Williamson of Brooklyn, Conn., who removed to Pittston, where he d. Feb. 1, 1860, aged 73 years. 4 chil.
1. *Martha Williamson*, d. Mar. 26, 1835.
2. *Helen Williamson*.
3. *Emily Williamson*, m. Ephraim Forsyth, merchant of Gardiner.
4. *Mary Williamson*.
76. BETSEY, b. July 22, 1793; m. Dec. 1822, Stephen Young, merchant of Pittston, now of Gardiner. 1 child.
1. *Stephen Jewett Young*, b. Nov. 7, 1839; was grad. at Bowdoin 1859, where he is now Professor of Modern languages.
77. GEORGE, b. July 17, 1795; m. Anne Eaton. She d. Jan. 10, 1830. He m. Hannah Emery. 3 chil.
1. *Anne Virginie Jewett*. 2. *George F. Jewett*. 3. *James E. Jewett*.
78. JOHN, b. Apr. 1, 1798; m. Dec. 1822, Hannah Clark. 3 chil.
1. *Isabella Jewett*. 2. *Sophronia Jewett*. 3. *John Jewett*.
79. JAMES, b. Mar. 10, 1800; d. 1823.
80. ALBERT G., b. Nov. 27, 1802; was grad. at Waterville College 1825; a lawyer at Belfast, where he now resides; has represented the government as Chargè to Lima; m. Hannah Wilson, dau. of Hon. John Wilson of Belfast. 1 child, Isabella, m. Charles M. Harris of Georgia.
81. DANIEL T., b. Sept. 14, 1807; was grad. at Columbia College, Va.; studied law, and after practicing some years at Bangor, removed to St. Louis; m. Sarah, dau. of Hon. J. Wilson of Belfast. 2 chil.
1. *Elliot Jewett*. 2. *Mary Wilson Jewett*.
55. TIMOTHY JEWETT, m. RUTH, dau. of Dr. Clement of Hopkinton, N. H. He d. 1833. She d. 1864, aged 91. 10 chil.
82. STEPHEN, b. Dec. 1793; m. Lucinda Turner. 2 chil., d. in infancy.
84. MARY, b. 1796; m. — Chamberlain; lives in west. N. Y.
85. CLEMENT, b. 1798; m. Amanda Osgood of Fitchburg.
86. SARAH, b. 1802; m.
87. CARLOSTUN b. 1805; m. Betsey Boynton of Wiscasset. 2 chil.
1. *Capt. Edwin Jewett*, a ship master in the India trade.
2. *Ann Jewett*, resides at Bangor.
88. ELIZABETH, m. Mr. Gilbert of western New York.
89. CAROLINE, m. Joseph Kimball.
90. SAMUEL C., m. Lydia Drew.
91. RUTH.

56. SAMUEL JEWETT of Gardiner, removed from Hopkinton, N. H., at an early day. He represented Gardiner for five years, from 1807 to 1811; m. in 1811 SARAH KIMBALL of Harvard, Mass. 9 chil.
99. GEORGE KIMBALL, b. Aug. 1812. He is a successful lumber dealer at Bangor; member of the firm of Jewett Brothers, St. John, N. B.; is President of the E. and N. A. Railroad; m. Maria Louisa March, dau. of Leonard March of Portsmouth, N. H. 5 chil.
1. *Nathaniel March Jewett*, m. Carrie Dunn.
 2. *Edward Jewett*, m. Bethiah Binsley of St John.
 3. *Charles Jewett*.
 4. *Louisa Jewett*.
 5. *Mabel Jewett*. [chil.]
93. KATHARINE, b. May, 1814; m. Sanford Stevens of Pittston. 5
94. SAMUEL ALBERT, b. Mar. 1816; m. Dora Runlett of Exeter, N. H. 7 chil.
95. ANN WILDER, b. Jan. 1818; m. Joseph Johnson of Farmington; resides in Minneapolis, Minn.
96. ABBY P., b. May, 1820; m. Jeremiah Fenno of Bangor, Collector of Internal Revenue. 2 chil.
1. *Kimball Fenno*.
 2. *Anna Fenno*. [sides.]
97. EDWARD, b. July, 1822; m. Bethiah Booth of St. John, where he re-
98. SARAH, m. Charles Johnson; resides at Presque Isle.
99. MARY FRANCES, d. y.
100. WALTER, d. y.
57. CALEB JEWETT came to the Kennebec in 1803 or '4, and traded several years in Anson, and finally settled at Norridgewock. He m. CAROLINE ROGERS, dau. of Judge Rogers of Exeter, N. H. 2 chil.
101. HELEN, m. ——— Hill, and resides in Massachusetts.
102. CHARLES CALEB JEWETT died at Norridgewock about 1836.
70. CAPT. THOMAS G. JEWETT of Gardiner, a well known commander of steamboats on the coast of New England, m. July 30, 1831, MARY GARDINER HOWARD, dau. of Col. Samuel Howard of Augusta.—Howard, 20. 6 chil.
103. DELIA G. JEWETT, m. Edmund C. Perkins.
 104. CHARLES JEWETT, m. Hattie Keith.
 105. JESSE JEWETT, m. Mary Wood.
 106. LOUISA JEWETT.
 107. FANNIE C. JEWETT, m. Charles Pratt.
 108. WILLIAM JEWETT.

THOMAS JOHNSON was born in North Carolina; was in early life a sailor and a soldier of the Revolution; settled in Martha's Vineyard, where he was a tanner and shoemaker. In 1793 he removed to Sandy River and built a log cabin near Farmington Falls; soon removed to Industry, where he engaged in farming. In May, 1809, he purchased and removed to the "Joseph Titcomb farm" in Farmington, where he died in 1819. He m. THANKFUL SMITH, daughter of Timothy Smith of Martha's Vineyard. 9 chil.

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| 1. JAMES, b. 1775. | 6. SALLY, b. 1785. |
| 2. TIMOTHY, b. 1777. | † 7. WILLIAM, b. 1787. |
| 3. THOMAS, b. 1779. | † 8. HENRY, b. 1789. |
| 4. ABRAHAM, b. 1781. | 9. BETSEY, b. 1793. |
| 5. JOSEPH, b. 1783. | |

7. WILLIAM JOHNSON of Farmington, purchased of his father, in 1811, one-half of the homestead in Farmington; in 1819 removed to Madison and engaged in operating saw and grist mills; in 1822 went south and became a trader in New Orleans, where he died in 1823. He m. Sept. 2, 1813, MARY TREBY, dau. of Isaac Treby of New London, Conn. She d. in Augusta, June 20, 1850. 3 chil.

† 10. WILLIAM TREBY, b. Mar. 9, 1815.

11. ADELINE TREBY, b. Aug. 3, 1817; m. May 4, 1835, Thomas C. Noble of Augusta. 5 chil.

1. *Hannah Noble*, b. Aug. 9, 1836.

2. *Joseph Noble*, b. Oct. 7, 1838; entered the army in 1861, as 2d Lieutenant, and returned at the end of the war as Lieut. Colonel.

3. *William C. Noble*, b. Sept. 29, 1840; d. Aug. 19, 1842.

4. *Thomas C. Noble, Jr.*, b. Nov. 28, 1847.

5. *Frank Treby Noble*, b. May 10, 1851.

12. ANDREW JACKSON, b. May 15, 1820; d. May 21, 1823.

8. HENRY JOHNSON of Farmington and Augusta, traded in Farmington, where he was deputy sheriff and postmaster; went to New Orleans in company with Joseph P. Dillingham, where they engaged in trade; came to Augusta in 1836 in speculation time; kept the Cushnoc House; succeeded Thomas Nickerson as jailor; returned to Farmington in 1849; kept a hotel, and was postmaster there during President Buchanan's administration. He m. MIRINDA BLAKE of Fayette. She d. and he m. MILLIA SANFORD of Manchester. He d. 1861. 6 chil. by 1st wife.

13. ELIZABETH, b. 1815; m. 1834, Lewis D. Moore. 8 chil.
 14. MARTHA, b. 1817.
 15. JULIA, b. 1819; m. John E. Han. She d. 1850.
 16. HIRAM, b. 1824.
 17. ROBERT B., b. 1829; a printer in Augusta.
 18. DELIA, b. 1833; m. 1866, A. S. Flanders of Lawrence, Mass.
10. WILLIAM T. JOHNSON of Augusta, served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the "Kennebec Journal" and "Eastern Argus" offices. In 1836 was, for a short time, printer of the "Eastern Baptist" in Brunswick. In 1838 he published the "Bangor Democrat." In 1844 engaged with Richard D. Rice in publishing "The Age," and continued the publication after Mr. Rice relinquished his interest upon being appointed to the Bench. Mr. Johnson sold, in 1856, "The Age" establishment to Fuller & Fuller. In 1859 he was connected with the editorial department of the "Maine Farmer." He was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1842 and the two following years; represented Augusta in 1857 and '58 with James A. Bicknell and in 1859 with James G. Blaine; was Speaker of the House in the latter year; and was elected representative with John W. Chase in 1870. He was mayor of Augusta in 1863. Mr. Johnson was elected cashier of the Granite Bank in 1860, and has continued to hold that office in that bank and the Granite National Bank to the present time. He m. 1837, MARTHA TAPPAN CHASE, dau. of John W. Chase of Portland. She d. Mar. 1855, and he m. 1857, ABBY BAKER CHASE, sister of 1st wife. 8 chil.
19. ADELINE NOBLE, b. Oct. 26, 1838; m. Aug. 12, 1861, Isaac J. Belcher, a lawyer of Marysville, Cal. 2 chil.
 1. *Martha Augusta Belcher*, b. Aug. 24, 1862.
 2. *Richard Belcher*, b. Jan. 17, 1868.
 20. WILLIAM TREBY, b. Oct. 29, 1840; d. June 6, 1845.
 21. ABBY CHASE, b. Jan. 6, 1843.
 22. JOSEPH P. D., b. Mar. 31, 1845; d. June 3, 1845.
 23. MARY CHASE, b. S pt. 8, 1846.
 24. TREBY, b. Jan. 18, 1850; now in Harvard College.
 25. BENJAMIN, b. Mar. 28, 1853; d. Apr. 1, 1853.
 26. ELIZABETH DILLINGHAM, b. Aug. 12, 1855.

REV. SYLVESTER JUDD of Augusta, was a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Dea. Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1633 or '34, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. His line of descent was through William, the eldest son of Dea. Thomas, b. 1633 to '36.¹ Thomas, b. 1683; William, b. May 7, 1689; Rev. Jonathan, b. Oct. 4, 1719; Sylvester, his grandfather, b. Dec. 1, 1752; Sylvester, his father, b. Apr. 23, 1789. His father, Sylvester Judd of Northampton, Mass., m. Jan. 16, 1811, Apphia Hall, dau. of Aaron Hall, Esq., of Norwich, Mass. He had 8 chil., the second of whom, Sylvester, was b. July 23, 1813; fitted for college at Hadley Academy; was graduated at Yale College in 1836; graduated at the Divinity School, Cambridge; ordained at Augusta, Oct. 1, 1840, and became pastor of the Unitarian society. He m. Aug. 31, 1841, JANE ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, dau. of Hon. Reuel Williams. Mr. Judd d. Jan 26, 1853. He published three volumes, entitled Margaret, Philo and Richard Edney, and his friends published after his death, in 1854, a volume of his sermons, and his "Life and Character," in one volume of 531 pages, was published the same year by Miss Arethusa Hall.—See history, page 462. 3 chil.

1. JANE ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 26, 1844; m. Sept. 25, 1867, Henry T. Hall of Boston; d. Dec. 5, 1868. 1 child.
2. FRANCES HALL, b. June 28, 1847; m. Nov. 17, 1869, Rev. S. C. Beach, in Boston, Mass.; res. in Minnesota.
3. APPHIA WILLIAMS, b. Mar. 16, 1853.

1. JOSEPH LADD was born in Deerfield, N. H., where his father resided, and from which place he removed to Mt. Vernon. Joseph came from Mt. Vernon to Augusta about 1808, and engaged in trade. In 1812 he removed from the village to Coomb's mills, which then became known as Ladd's mills; here he resided until 1829, when he went to Magnolia, Fla., where he died in 1835. He m. June 30, 1811, SARAH HAMLEN, dau. of Theophilus Hamlen of Augusta. 10 chil.

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| † 2. JOSEPH EDWIN, | b. Apr. 20, 1812. |
| 3. THEOPHILUS HAMLEN, | b. Nov. 30, 1813; d. in N. Y. Sept. 21, 1834. |
| † 4. FRANKLIN BACON, | b. Sept. 10, 1815. |
| † 5. DANIEL, | b. Mar. 21, 1817. |
| † 6. GEORGE WASHINGTON, | b. Sept. 28, 1818. |

¹ For a full account of Mr. Judd's ancestry, see the genealogy of Thomas Judd and his descendants, by Sylvester Judd, his father, of Northampton, Mass.; 112 pages, published in 1856.

7. JAMES MADISON, b. Feb. 23, 1820; entered the navy as midshipman in 1837; was in the "Spitfire" at the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1847, where he was wounded. He was in the last war, and d. at the Hospital at Norfolk. His remains were brought to Augusta and buried.
 8. MARY HAMLEN, b. Sept. 5, 1821.
 9. ALFRED, b. Sept. 5, 1823; commission merchant in New York; m. June 1, 1848, Fannie W. Walker of Boston. 1 child.
 10. HANNAH, b. Aug. 3, 1825; d. Oct. 22, 1838.
 11. SARAH ROCKWOOD, b. Aug. 3, 1828; m. July 31, 1852, H. W. Fuller, of Bangor.—See Fuller.
2. JOSEPH E. LADD was a druggist for many years at Augusta. He m. Dec. 13, 1836, SARAH EVELETH POTTER, dau. of John Potter of Augusta. He d. at Newport, Fla., Aug. 21, 1853. 7 chil.
12. CAROLINE ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 11, 1837.
 13. ANNA MARIA, b. Aug. 20, 1839; d. in infancy.
 14. EDWIN, b. Apr. 3, 1841.
 15. ANNA POTTER. b.
 16. THEOPHILUS HAMLEN, b. Jan. 26, 1848.
 17. CHARLES POTTER, b. Feb. 19, 1849.
 18. ARTHUR, b. Aug. 18, 1850.
4. FRANKLIN B. LADD, artist, removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. He drew a view of Augusta in 1853, which was lithographed. He m. Nov. 25, 1850, SARAH ANN VAN NORDEN. 2 chil.
19. JENNIE FRANCES, b. Dec. 5, 1851.
 20. JULIA BUTLER, b. Dec. 30, 1855.
5. DANIEL LADD removed to Newport, Fla., where he is a merchant. He m. ELIZABETH OVERSTREET. 3 chil.
21. GEORGE, b. Jan. 17, 1851.
 22. ELLA, b. Feb. 25, 1855; d. 1856.
 23. JOSEPH MILTON, b. Apr. 3, 1857.
6. GEORGE W. LADD commenced business as a druggist in 1839 at Bangor, where he now resides. He m. Oct. 9, 1843, MARCIA P. C. INGRAHAM, dau. of Rev. J. H. Ingraham of Augusta. 3 chil.
24. ABBY CONY, b. Sept. 16, 1847.
 25. SARAH JOSEPHINE, b. Oct. 14, 1852; d. Mar. 13, 1853.
 26. WILLIAM HAMILTON, b. Aug. 12, 1855; d. Jan. 28, 1856.

Way Marriage London Has Local Interesting History

ouncement that the 78-year-old Lord Conway and Mrs. Iva, 32, formerly of Texas, are wed in London, recalls to interesting history of Augusta that would not be apparent to a casual observer. William Conway, the first Baron of Allington, was married to Katrina Lambard of Augusta. They had one daughter.

Conway was born in London, the daughter of Charles A. Conway. The father was in business for a few years, removed to Augusta and was connected with the Augusta Railroad enterprise, in which he made a fortune. He married Emily Johnson of Belton. She died and he married for the second time Abby Williams, daughter of Hon. Daniel Williams of Augusta. There were two children, the late baroness, born Kate, and another daughter, Frances Al-

lambard, a picturesque figure in Augusta history. She was the baroness's paternal aunt, Allen Lambard, about whom there enters much interesting local history. He was born in Augusta and worked with his father, a cooper, until he was of age.

Then he went to Charleston, S. C. where he was employed for three years in a mercantile house for three years. Afterwards he went into the commission business in Augusta in 1825, nine years afterwards he had accumulated \$12,000, a large sum for that day. He made his fortune by enterprise and

in 1835 he returned to Augusta and engaged in the distillery business in a stone building which he built on the east side of the river. His business became disreputable from the progress of the temperance reform he changed the name to "Deacon Giles' Distillery" an iron foundry. He continued his business until 1852 when he went to California with a building apparatus to establish there

"No, I threw it away."
"You?"
"You still have the card."
"Not that I know of."
"I was trying to think of a look, "I do, why?"
"Lon gave her a quick, look."
"him?"
"Hamlin's giving you that last evening we"

have to risk his displeasure.

She did, and found she had minimized it.

Lon came in from work, his creased with a worried frown, looked at the shrubs with apathy, interest, barely touched his hat, then went out to stand on the porch and look down on the subdivi-



"Quit McSwain"

had started so bravely before.

Marian finished her work and joined him.

"Looks like a cemetery," she moodily, "those stakes are many headstones."

"I'm sorry, Lon," she touched his sleeve with her hand. "I don't understand how you feel."

He patted her hand and continued staring down hill, where an autumn wind was whirling leaves into yellow piles.

Marian watched him until his termination to do something to change this queer route she had taken awakened anew, she said, "do you remember

1. BARNABAS LAMBARD was a son of Luke and Rachel Lambard of Braintree, Mass., where Barnabas was born Sept. 1, 1772; he came from Roxbury, Mass.; probably was here in 1794; his name first appears on the tax list in 1795; this was previous to the division of the town of Hallowell. At the organization of the town of Harrington (now Augusta) in 1797, he was chosen to town office. He was a house joiner. He m. May 14, 1795. DOROTHY BALLARD, dau. of Ephraim Ballard, an early settler at Augusta. He d. Oct. 10, 1860, aged 89. She d. Mar. 14, 1861, aged 88. 11 chil.
 - † 2. ALLEN, b. July 22, 1796.
 3. DOROTHY, b. Nov. 11, 1797; d. unm.
 4. THOMAS, b. Aug. 10, 1799; d. Oct. 12, 1804.
 5. BARNABAS, b. Apr. 17, 1801; d. Sept. 25, 1815.
 6. LUCY, b. Jan. 31, 1803; m. Aug. 4, 1822, Asaph R. Nichols of Augusta.—Nichols, 3. [1839; unm.
 7. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 21, 1804; merchant at Augusta; d. Feb. 15.
 8. HENRY AUGUSTUS, b. Dec. 26, 1806; d. Mar. 27, 1821.
 9. SARAH FARWELL, b. June 25, 1809; unm.
 10. MARTHA TOWN, b. Apr. 1, 1811; d. Aug. 1823.
 - † 11. THOMAS, b. June 29, 1813.
 12. HANNAH P., b. Mar. 29, 1816; m. Sept. 20, 1842, Rev. John A. Henry. He d. and she m. Dec. 19, 1850, Edward Walcott of Natick, Mass.
2. ALLEN LAMBARD worked with his father at his trade until he was of age, in 1816, when he went to Charleston, S. C., where he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house for two or three years; afterwards he engaged in the commission business at that place, and in 1825, had, by enterprise and industry, accumulated \$12,000, a large sum for that day. He closed his business at Charleston the latter year and returned to Augusta. Here he engaged in the distillery business, in a stone building which he erected on the east side of the river. When this business became disagreeable from the progress of the temperance reform, he changed the works, before "Dea. Giles' distillery" ceased to operate, into an iron foundry. The foundry business he prosecuted until 1852, when he went to California with a building and apparatus to establish an iron foundry. This he commenced erecting at the city of Sacramento, on a large lot of land, and had it nearly finished, at an expense of \$30,000, when fire in the fall of that year laid the

city in ashes. However, he prosecuted his enterprise to completion, and foreseeing with far-reaching discernment the capacity of California for cereal productions, he built an expensive flour mill at Sacramento. These proved fortunate investments, and after a three years' residence, he sold his flour mill to Gen. Redington, retained his foundry, which is now managed by his son Orville, and returned home with an ample fortune. Mr. Lambard, now in the evening of his days, with much of the enterprise and vigor of his more youthful years, is engaged in agricultural improvements and pursuits from a love of the employment. A restless activity and untiring energy have characterized the prosecution of all his enterprises, which have been so fortunate as to make him the largest individual tax-payer in Augusta. Mr. Lambard purchased the Dr. Snell estate, at the corner of Winthrop and Pleasant streets in Augusta, at an expense, with the repairs, of \$7,000, and has just given it (Oct., 1870) to trustees for the benefit of aged and indigent females. The charity is called "St. Mark's Home for Aged and Indigent Women." Mr. Lambard m. SIBYL ANGIER FARNHAM of Massachusetts. 8 chil.

13. EMERSON JARVIS, b. Mar. 1826; d. Sept. 26, 1835, aged 9 years.
- † 14. CHARLES ALLEN, b. about 1828.
15. JULIA, b. about 1830; m. Ralph Johnson of Belfast, now of Milwaukee, Wis. *Born Sept 16 1828 died Oct 25 1892 m*
16. JOHN FARNHAM, b. July, 1833; d. Jan. 12, 1841, aged 7 years.
17. FRANK RICHMOND, b. Sept. 1835; d. Dec. 27, 1855, aged 4 mos.
18. ORVILLE DEWEY, b. about 1837; removed to California, where he *died Oct 25 1897 at* now resides. *Calif*
19. CHARLOTTE LOUISA, b. about 1839; m. Rev. Wm. E. Armitage of Augusta, now of Detroit, Mich., and bishop of the diocese of Michigan. 1 child now living, Julia Armitage.
20. SIBYL AUGUSTA, b. about 1841; m. Nov. 1866, Henry T. Baldwin of Detroit, Mich.; now governor of Michigan. 2 chil.
1. *Sibyl Baldwin.* 2. *Kate Baldwin.*
11. THOMAS LAMBARD of Augusta, engaged in the foundry business when his brother Allen relinquished it, and is now in that business; is president of Augusta Savings Bank. He m. Oct. 14, 1841, ELIZA TAYLOR of Crediton, Eng. 3 chil.
21. FREDERIC ROBINSON, b. 1844; d. 1856.
22. FRANCES TODD, b. 1846; d. same year.
23. MARY ELIZA, b. 1852.

14. CHARLES A. LAMBARD was in business at Augusta a few years; removed to Boston; was connected with the Pacific Railroad enterprise, in which he made a fortune; m. FRANCES EMILY JOHNSON of Belfast. She d. May 8, 1854 aged 25 years, and he m. ABBY WILLIAMS, dau. of Hon. Daniel Williams of Augusta. 2 chil.
24. FRANCES ALLEN. 25. KATE.
-
1. COL. WILLIAM LITHGOW, the commander of Fort Halifax during the French and Indian war, was a son of Robert Lithgow of Boston. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the organization of Lincoln county, in 1760, also a judge of the same court in 1775, under the revolutionary government. He m. SARAH NOBLE, dau. of Col. James Noble, who was killed in the old French war, at Cape Breton; by her he had 10 chil.—See history, page 223. He d. Dec. 20, 1798, aged 86. She d. Nov. 11, 1807, aged 82.
2. SARAH, m. Capt. Samuel Howard of Augusta.—See Howard, 2.
 3. SUSANNA, m. Rev. John Murray of Boothbay.
 4. MARY, m. Maj. James Davidson of Bath.
 5. JANE, d. y.
 6. CHARLOTTE, d. at Augusta, Nov. 15, 1823, aged 61, and was buried in the Old Fort burying-ground. Her remains were removed to Riverside cemetery in 1861.
 7. ROBERT, d. at sea.
 † 8. JAMES NOBLE.
 9. WILLIAM, d. Feb. 16, 1796.—See history, page 224.
 † 10. ARTHUR.
 11. CHARLES, d. y.
8. JAMES N. LITHGOW, m. ANN GARDINER, dau. of John Gardiner of Dresden, the celebrated lawyer, and son of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner. 3 chil.
12. ALFRED.
 13. LLEWELLYN W. m. May 30, 1825, Mary Bowman, dau. of Thomas Bowman of Augusta. She died, and he m. 1869, Paulina P. Child, dau. of Elisha Child of Augusta.
 14. LOUISA, m. Edward Williams of Augusta.—Williams, 58.
10. ARTHUR LITHGOW, the first sheriff of Kennebec county, m. MARTHA BRIDGE, daughter of Edmund Bridge of Pownalborough.—See history, page 225. 6 chil.
15. ARTHUR, b. Dec. 25, 1789.
 16. WILLIAM, b. July 1, 1792; d. Nov. 19, 1826.

17. JANE CAROLINE, b. July 16, 1795; m. Oct. 12, 1815, Richard Devens of Charlestown, Mass. [Boston.]
 18. MARY, b. m. Apr. 13, 1819, Charles Devens of
 19. FRANCES, b. Dec. 1, 1800; m. John L. Payson.
 20. FREDERIC, b. 1807; d. 1821.

DEA. JOHN MEANS, came to Augusta from Saco in Nov. 1811. He purchased the bake house on Water street, at the foot of Court street, of John Couch, and commenced the baking business. This was a fortunate move for him, for the war of the following year carried prices up, and created a brisk demand for bread for the army and navy, so that he made money during its continuance. Dea. Means afterwards engaged in trade, in company with William A. Brooks, which he subsequently continued alone until the infirmities of age caused him to retire. He is a member of the South Parish church, and was a deacon for many years. He m. Nov. 1815, SARAH MOODY of Saco. She d. July 12, 1865, aged 78 years. 6 chil.

1. ELIZABETH MOODY, b. Nov. 12, 1816; d. Dec. 25, 1828.
2. SARAH MOODY, b. Nov. 6, 1818.
3. WILLIAM PEPPERELL, b. Aug. 31, 1820; m. Sarah Snell, dau. of Dr. Issachar Snell of Augusta.
4. JOHN OLIVER, b. Aug. 1, 1822; grad. at Bowdoin Coll. 1843.
5. HANNAH, b. June 26, 1824; d. Feb. 1869.
6. GEORGE JARVIS, b. Mar. 29, 1827; grad. at Bowdoin Coll. 1847.

The Nasons of Augusta are descended from BARTHOLOMEW NASON, who was born in Berwick, Me, June 8, 1756. He m. Oct. 17, 1776, ELIZABETH HOOTON of Boston, who was b. Jan. 10, 1757. He resided in Boston from 1776 to 1799, when he removed to Berwick, and died Feb. 19, 1822. His wife died Sept. 13, 1821. 10 chil.

1. THOMAS HOOTON, b. Dec. 24, 1777; d. Feb. 3, 1829, in Augusta, unm.
2. NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 28, 1780; d. May 18, 1805.
3. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 24, 1782; d. Dec. 18, 1853, in Augusta, unm.
- † 4. BARTHOLOMEW, b. July 13, 1784.
5. JOHN, b. Sept. 1, 1786; d. Oct. 1867, in Augusta.
6. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 7, 1788; res. at South Berwick; is now, (1869,) alive.
7. SAMUEL RUSSELL, b. Mar. 1, 1791; m. Dec. 1820, Charlotte Palmer. He traded in Augusta; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1868.

8. MARK, b. May 3, 1793; m. June 25, 1822, Olive Craig. He traded in Augusta; rem. to Fayette; wife d. Nov. 26, 1845. 5 chil.
1. *George H.*, b. Apr. 29, 1823.
 2. *Caroline O.*, b. Dec. 31, 1824.
 3. *Eliza Wheelock*, b. July 1, 1831.
 4. *Emily B.*, b. Sept. 15, 1833.
 5. *Delia B.*, b. Apr. 6, 1836; m. June 26, 1868, Lorenzo M. Christy of New York.
9. DANIEL, b. Feb. 7, 1795; d. Oct. 25, 1795.
10. DANIEL, b. July 7, 1796.
4. BARTHOLOMEW NASON was born in Boston, but went from South Berwick, Me., where his father resided, in about 1804, when he was twenty-one years of age, on a voyage to Canton, and returning home came, in 1806, to Augusta and commenced business in the fall of that year, with a stock of English and West India goods, in the "Elems store," which stood on the site of Ricker's stable on the south side of Market square. His brother Benjamin at the time was at Hallowell as clerk with John H. Dearborn, and he came on horseback to see him, and concluded to locate at Augusta. He removed from the Elems store to the west tenement of the Hamlen store, and finally to the middle tenement of the Whitwell block, on the north side of Market square, where he was extensively engaged in the goods selling and lumber business until he purchased the Davis farm in 1826, on which he resided and devoted himself to agriculture until 1837, when during the speculations of that year he sold the farm at a large price and removed to Hallowell, where he resided until his death, which took place suddenly in a morning prayer meeting, at Hallowell, Mar. 23, 1858, at the age of 70 years. He m. Jan. 17, 1809, HANNAH CRAIG, dau. of Elias Craig of Augusta. She died Oct. 16, 1832.—Craig, 1. He m. Apr. 16, 1833, MRS. ELIZABETH GOODALE, who had lost two husbands. She d. Sept. 17, 1841. He m. July 24, 1842, LYDIA WOOD, widow of Abiel Wood of Wiscasset. 10 chil. by 1st wife.
- † 11. EDWARD AUGUSTUS, b. Oct. 22, 1809.
12. ELIZABETH HOOTON, b. Oct. 28, 1811; m. Sept. 26, 1832, Capt. John Collins of New York. Capt. Collins was for some years a ship-master and ship owner; b. in Truro, Mass., June 6, 1794; d. in New York, Nov. 21, 1857. 2 chil.

1. *Nason B. Collins*, b. Feb. 5, 1834; m. Feb. 22, 1855, Sarah L. Scofield of New York.
 2. *Delia E. Collins*, b. Oct. 12, 1836; m. Nov. 24, 1868, Louis Rutt-
kay of New York, a Hungarian, and nephew of Kossuth.
 - † 13. WILLIAM, b. May 30, 1814.
 14. ELIAS CRAIG, b. May 8, 1816; d. Oct. 5, 1827.
 - † 15. HENRY, b. June 11, 1818.
 16. MARGARET, b. June 1, 1820; d. Mar. 7, 1840.
 17. HANNAH McKECHNIE, b. Aug. 12, 1822; m. Nov. 11, 1841, John Nor-
ton, Jr., a shipbroker of New York, who res. in Brooklyn. 7 chil.
 1. *Emma C. Norton*, b. May 25, 1843; m. Nov. 7, 1866, L. L. Zu-
lavaky, a Hungarian.
 2. *Edward N Norton*, b. Aug. 16, 1845; m. Oct. 24, 1867, Mary A.
Sanfay of Brooklyn.
 3. *Ellery Channing Norton*, b. June 19, 1849; d. Mar. 9, 1868.
 4. *Augustus Norton*, b. May 29, 1852.
 5. *Frankie Norton*, b. May 13, 1854; d. Apr. 23, 1865.
 6. *Louisa Scofield Norton*, b. Sept. 26, 1856.
 7. *Gertrude Denslow Norton*, b. Dec. 27, 1858.
 18. MARTHA PRAY, b. Oct. 22, 1824; m. June 9, 1845, Oliver S. Sanford
of Hallowell, who rem. to and res. in Massachusetts. 3 chil.
 1. *Oliver Nason Sanford*, b. Sept. 25, 1847.
 2. *Martha Druse Sanford*, b. Apr. 14, 1851.
 3. *Albert Edward Sanford*, b. Sept. 8, 1863.
 - † 19. ELIAS CRAIG, b. Dec. 14, 1827.
 - † 20. FREDERICK BARTHOLOMEW, b. Dec. 9, 1830.
11. EDWARD A. NASON commenced business in Augusta in 1830,
in company with Elias Craig, under the name of E. Craig
& Co., in the dry goods and grocery business. This firm
continued two years, when he entered into co-partnership
with Joseph G. Moody, under the name of Moody & Na-
son, which continued about the same length of time. Since
1835 he has been a well known merchant of Augusta, in
the dry goods business, and member of the successive firms
of Nason & Hamlen, E. A. Nason & Co., and Nason, Ham-
len & Co., which last firm is now (1869) in business at the old
stand, corner of Water & Bridge streets. Mr. Nason has
been for many years a deacon in the South Parish Church.
He m. June 5, 1838, JULIA ANN HAMLEN, dau of Louis Ham-
len. Hamlen 22.—3 chil.
21. MARGARET, b. Aug. 30, 1840.
 22. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 13, 1843.
 23. JULIA, b. May 12, 1845; d. Dec. 25, 1863.

13. WILLIAM NASON removed to Hallowell with his father in 1837, and engaged in the dry goods and grocery business. From there he removed to Boston, in 1845, and engaged at first in the lumber business, and then in the wholesale flour and grain business. Removed to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1857, and to Chicago in 1860; engaged in the same business in each place, and finally, in 1868, removed to Bloomfield, N. J., where he now is in the lumber business. He m. Sept. 12, 1837, MARY A. WINGATE of Hallowell, dau. of the second wife of his father by a former husband. 5 chil.
25. WILLIAM ABBOTT, b. June 21, 1841; a physician in Illinois.
26. EDWARD WINGATE, b. Mar. 31, 1844; in business in Chicago, Ill.
27. ELIZABETH CRAIG, b. Nov. 29, 1846.
28. CARRIE THEOBALD, b. May 14, 1849; d. June 11, 1853.
29. MARY GOODALE, b. Sept. 14, 1851.
15. HENRY NASON first engaged in business at Farmington, in company with John H. Eveleth, who went from Augusta. He removed to New York, where he was largely in the flour and grain business, a part of the time as senior member of the firm of Nason and Collins. From New York he went to Montclair, N. J., and was in the business of buying and selling real estate, and is now in partnership with his brother William in the lumber business. He m. May 26, 1840, SARAH WILDE WINGATE of Hallowell. She d. Oct. 23, 1848, and he m. April 22, 1852, ANNA B. GATES of Brooklyn, N. Y. 10 chil.
30. HENRY WILDE, b. Aug. 11, 1841; m. Apr. 6, 1864, Emilie Woodruff. He is in business in New York.
31. JOSEPH WINGATE, b. June 9, 1844. He was a lieutenant of a company in a New Jersey regiment; was in many hard fought battles of the rebellion, and was killed before Petersburg while leading skirmishers, Apr. 2, 1865. He was a "brave and patriotic christian soldier."
32. SARAH WINGATE, b. May 25, 1848.
33. HORATIO GATES, b. July 7, 1856.
34. FREDERIC THEOBALD, b. Dec. 5, 1857.
35. ISABEL PRATT, b. Jan. 6, 1860.
36. MALCOLM CRAIG, b. Mar. 23, 1862.
37. ANNA GATES, b. Sept. 12, 1865.
38. CHARLES WILMER, b. Sept. 3, 1867; d. May 1, 1868.

19. ELIAS C. NASON was in the flour and grain trade at Augusta, a part of the time in company with L. B. Hamlen. He removed to Springfield, Mass., and from thence to Fall River, where he engaged in the manufacture of flour, in company with a Mr. Chase. Afterwards they took an additional member to the firm, which is now Chase, Nason & Durfee. He m. Feb. 21, 1850, MARIA W. BALCH of Boston. 6 chil.
39. FANNY MARIA, b. July 6, 1851.
 40. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, b. Aug. 22, 1853; d. Oct. 1854.
 41. CORNELIA PERRIN, b. Oct. 21, 1854.
 42. CHARLES BALCH, b. Dec. 1, 1857; d. May, 1859.
 43. LIZZIE THEOBALD, b. Mar. 17, 1859.
 44. ANNIE BALCH, b. May 12, 1862.
20. FREDERIC B. NASON, a merchant, commenced business in Hallowell; removed to Minnesota, where he resided for a time, but finally returned to Hallowell and engaged in the flour and grain business, and d. July 18, 1866. He m. Feb. 14, 1852, ANNIE DWIGHT of Hallowell. 2 chil.
45. ALICE, b. Dec. 3, 1853. 46. DWIGHT, b. Mar. 23, 1857.

NICHOLS. The principal family of Nichols^s at Augusta are probably descended from Richard Nichols, who was at Ipswich in 1648. He removed to Reading, where he lived, and died Nov. 22, 1674. He had by wife Ann three sons, John, Thomas and James, and two daughters, Mary and Hannah. John was of Reading, and by wife Abigail, probably Abigail Kendall, dau. of Thomas Kendall of Lynn, and afterwards of Reading, where Abigail was born Nov. 30, 1655; had twelve children; the first, John, born 1677; the sixth, Kendall, b. 1686; the twelfth, Joseph, b. 1702. A son of John, who m. Abigail Kendall, might well be the grandfather of Kendall Nichols, who was b. in Reading in 1768, and was in trade at Augusta in 1803.

1. KENDALL NICHOLS of Augusta, was b. in Reading, Mass., in 1768; came to Augusta from Gardner, Mass., as early as 1803, which year he was in trade with John Partridge, in a building which is now the Cushnoc House.¹ He m. DEBORAH PARTRIDGE, dau. of Reuben and Mary Partridge of Sherburne, Mass., and sister of John and Amos Partridge. He d. Jan. 16, 1829, aged 61 years. 6 chil., all sons.

¹ Ante, page 327.

2. AMOS; was in trade at Augusta in company with John Davis in 1815,¹ afterwards removed to Portland; was Secretary of State from 1822 to 1829; m. Anne Hill of Sherburne, Mass. She d. and he m. Augusta Mellen, dau. of Judge Prentiss Mellen of Portland. 5 or 6 chil. all sons.
- † 3. ASAPH R., b. 1800.
4. CHARLES, d. y.
5. JOSEPH, d. y.
6. WILLIAM, m. — Norcross of Augusta; he was drowned at Cape Elizabeth.
7. ISAAC, drowned at Cape Elizabeth, with his brother William, by the upsetting of a sail boat.
3. ASAPH R. NICHOLS was engaged in trade at Augusta early in life; was an auctioneer for many years; was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1833-4; was Secretary of State for five years commencing with 1835; appointed Postmaster at Augusta in 1844; Town Clerk for three years; City Clerk one year. He was an accomplished clerical officer, and accurate accountant; m. Aug. 4, 1822, LUCY LAMBARD, dau. of Barnabas Lambard of Augusta.—Lambard, 4. He d. May 10, 1863, aged 63 years. 9 chil.
8. HENRY LAMBARD, b. Sept. 11, 1823; physician, graduated at Bowdoin Medical School, 1845; practiced in Augusta; removed to California, where he was Mayor of the city of Sacramento, and is now Secretary of State of California; m. Sept. 7, 1847, Sarah Evans Cole, dau. of Samuel Cole, then of Augusta.
9. ANNE AUGUSTA, b. July 11, 1825; m. Apr. 6, 1846, George Shepard Hall.
10. SARAH CAROLINE, b. Mar. 20, 1827; m. May 20, 1850, Enoch A. Hobart, merchant of Boston.
11. LUCY LAMBARD, b. June 14, 1829; m. Oct. 1, 1856, Daniel W. Fessenden, son of Gen. Samuel Fessenden of Portland, a lawyer, and now clerk of the courts at Portland.
12. MARTHA LAMBARD, b. June 27, 1831; m. Sept. 1, 1859, Arthur W. Hobart, insurance agent at Boston.
13. CHARLES KENDALL, b. June 13, 1834; m. Aug. 10, 1855, Julia F. Melchert of New Orleans. He now resides in Chicago.
14. ANDREW JACKSON, b. Dec. 30, 1836; m. May 22, 1867, Mary Elizabeth Walcott of Natick, Mass.
15. HANNAH ALICIA, b. May 22, 1839; d. Jan. 24, 1842.
16. JOHN HENRY, b. Sept. 12, 1847; d. Sept. 8, 1848.

¹ Ante, page 421.



THE NORTH FAMILY.

Compiled from Records in Herald's College, Dublin; Wills, Deeds and Family Records.

By HARRIET A. BAINBRIDGE, London, England.



Annoetide

JOHN NORTH=
had lands in West Meath and
Kings Co. (See note 1.)

Roger North=
of Newcastle, Clonfad, Co. West
Meath. Will p. at Trim 1701.

John North=Hannah Watson of Castle
of Clooneen, Kings Jordan, Co. West Meath.
Co., m. 1679.

Joseph North=Mary, d. of Rich.
of Newcastle, Clonfad. W. Ernor, gent.
p. 1739.

Roger=Mary d. of
of Kilbride Castle, Wade.
W. p. 1766.

Caleb=Jane, d. of Eckerly,
Lord Lt. of Ireland. Elizabeth=Cooper.
(See note 2.)

Roger North=Mary, d. of
of Newcastle. W. P. Ulick Brown.
1756.

Rich.

Philip=Eleanor Ernor.
of Co. Dublin. Connor.
W. p. 1772.

Joseph North=
of Braeklyn. Had land
in Clooneen, Kings Co.

William=
Michael. John=Anne.
of Castle of Tyrrell's
Pass. W. p. 1757.

daus.

Ulysses=Anne
of Newcastle, High
Shf. Co. W. Meath. Parleat.

Charles North=Ann Pilkington, of Tore,
Co. W. Meath. Rich=. . . d. of
Rev. Gouldsbury.

of Clonfad and
Kilduff, Kings Co.

Roger=Barbara Conran.

Thomas. John.

daus.

A dau.=. . . Bagot.
Captain in
50th Rifles

Roger=Charlotte
of Swayne.

Charles=T. Blood.
50th Reg't.

Joseph.
of Clonfad and
Kilduff.

Peter=
of Clonfad and
Kilduff.

William=
Major of 88th
Reg't. Roger=
of Kilduff. daus.

Charles Napier,=Eliz'th Jones
Col. in 60th Rifles. John,
dan of Morgan, d. y. Charles F., Gen.
in Royal Engineers. Henry,
d. y.

Francis. Rev. Roger
of Dublin.

Barbara=Rev. James son of
Sir James Crofton
of Longford.

Rev. Joseph of
Bourne, Eng.
(See note 3.)

Rev. Joseph of
Bourne, Eng.
(See note 3.)

NOTES TO TABULAR LINEAGE.

NOTE 1. Robert North of Walkeringham, county Nottingham, Eng., in 1421, was the first North of whom we have any knowledge. He had a son Thomas, who had a son Roger, and Roger had a son Roger of Walkeringham, whose descendants, through his two sons, Thomas and Robert, divided into two branches, the Nottingham and Guilford branches. His son Thomas of Walkeringham was ancestor of the Nottingham branch; His son Roger of London, merchant—haberdasher, or “haberasher” as he is called in the Harleian MSS.—was the ancestor of the Guilford branch. Roger’s grandson Edward was knighted in 1542; elevated to the peerage in 1554. His descendant, Francis North, became Baron Guilford Sept. 27, 1683. His son Francis, born 1704, was made Earl of Guilford April 8, 1752. The lineage of the two branches has been traced from original sources to 1650, without establishing a connection of the Irish with the Guilford branch, from which it is supposed to have descended. But clues are now being followed up which may definitely determine the connection. We present the lineage of the Irish family from John North, who went to Ireland in the days of Cromwell and settled; perhaps he went with the army, in 1650; such is the tradition. His lands were in West Meath and Kings counties. John North is supposed, for various reasons, to have descended from the Guilford branch. There is a tradition in the Guilford branch that some member of their family settled in Ireland, of whom, however, they have no definite knowledge.¹ The descendants of Charles North of Guilford House, county of West Meath, claim descent from Roger North, in the Guilford line, of the 16th century, and are received by and on intimate terms with the Earl of Guilford’s family.—See note 4.

The Irish family, of an early day, are all descended from John North of West Meath and Kings counties, and bore, and to this day bear, the arms of Sir Edward North. “This,” says a writer on heraldry, “is a strong armorial proof of a Guilford North descent,” particularly as there are four or five different North arms in England, one of which is borne by the Nottingham branch. John North of Clooneen, when he came to America, in 1730, probably brought the arms with him. He had them in his possession emblazoned on canvas, and his son, Capt. John North, in 1756, had them engraved on a tankard, as mentioned on page 175, and passed them to Joseph North of Augusta, his oldest son, who retained them in his possession until his death, in 1825. A copy of the arms is presented with the tabular lineage.² The first part of the lineage is found recorded at Herald’s College, Dublin, compiled by the college from lawsuits and wills. Sir Barnard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, says “further pedigrees of the Norths in Ireland are almost impossible from the great destruction of registers” during the civil wars.³ To this may be added the difficulty of overcoming the suspicion, at some private sources of information, that property which has been in litigation for many years in chancery, is the object of investigation.

¹ MS. letter of Charles A. North, Esq., of the Guilford family, Feb. 15, 1870.

² *Arms*: az. a lion passant or. between three fleurs-de-lis arg. *Crest*: a dragon’s head, erased, sa. *Motto*: *Animo et fide*.

³ MS. letter, Bryant Atkins, Dublin, to Miss Bainbridge.

NOTE 2. The Cooper who married Elizabeth North, dau. of Roger of Newcastle, of 1701, was probably Francis Cooper, who came over to Portsmouth, N. H., about the time John North came to that place. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and their son, Boice Cooper, married Lydia North, dau. of John North. Mr. Eaton, in his *Annals of Warren*, says, "Boice Cooper went to Ireland and obtained an inheritance, and returned with young Lawrence Parsons."

NOTE 3. Rev. Joseph North of Bourn, Burrington, near Bristol, England, writes that his "father used to say that the first North who came to Ireland was of the Guilford North family. He came as a volunteer with King William III., and got a grant of land from him in the county of West Meath, which I now hold." Rev. Joseph North, who bears the arms of Sir Edward North, is in the sixth generation from John of West Meath and Kings Co., and the fifth from Roger of Newcastle, both too early for King William's time. The Cromwellian army must have been intended by this tradition. In that came Norths. Joseph North, styled "Gent," and "a Cromwellian soldier," Dec. 1653, gave to a comrade, by a nuncupative will, probated Nov. 12, 1663, as is expressed in the will, "my horse, and armlets, together with my debenture land, which doth belong, and may be allotted to me for my arrears in the service of Ireland, together with whatsoever I have in any share of debentures due to any person in Ireland." William North, in Aug. 1655, "late a soldier in John Warren's Regiment," by nuncupative will, gave his debentures to Griffin Roberts, adm. granted 1660. It also appears from Cromwell's order book, under date of Dublin, Feb. 17, 1654-5, that Dudley North, merchant of Waterford, Ireland, was permitted, on his petition, to export two tons of old brass, upon paying the usual duties, and giving security that he would import the value thereof in new brass within twelve months. Other Norths, from which the Irish family descended, came, according to tradition, at about the same time. "Roger of Newcastle, of 1701, had no lands granted him in fee after the wars of 1641 or 1688. He probably held by lease," and leaseholds were not recorded until 1708. Joseph of Bracklyn, the grandson of Roger of Newcastle, and great-grandfather of Joseph of Bourne, in his will, dated 1781, and probated March, 1786, mentions his leases of Kilduff, Clooneen, Conagh and Bracklyn, showing that his lands were leasehold.

NOTE 4. The late Col. Charles Napier North, of the 60th Rifles, claimed descent from Roger North, in the Guilford line, of the sixteenth century, but was unable to satisfactorily trace his lineage to that branch; yet he was, and other descendants of his grandfather, Charles North of Guilford House, Co. West Meath, are, on such terms of intimacy and social intercourse with the Guilford family as are only accorded to relations.¹

NOTE 5. Capt. A. T. Pilkington, of Kilbride Castle, who married Mary North, only child and heir of Roger North of Kilbride Castle, West Meath, says that his wife, now deceased, informed him that the Norths came to Ireland with Cromwell, and after the breaking up of his army, settled at

¹ Letters, Mrs. Charles N. North and J. A. Symonds, Clifton, Bristol, Eng.

Kilbride Castle, and that all the Norths of Ireland sprung from that place. The same tradition, in relation to the Norths' coming to Ireland, exists in the family of John Roger North of Dublin, Secretary of the Royal Bank of Ireland. The Norths were found to have resided in West Meath and Kings counties, which adjoin. They were buried at Newtown, two miles from the Tyrrell's Pass Castle. In the graveyard at Newtown the North tomb has the following quaint inscription :

"Here in the church, by order of their God,
The families of the Norths, of Newcastle and Clonfad,
Remain together, as most just,
By special order to return to dust;
Until the day the Trumpet sounds on high,
To raise the dust out of the ground, they lie,
To Exalt and glorify, with joy unmixed,
The Sorrow and Sufferings of our Saviour Christ;
And may the Almighty God, who knows all things,
Have mercy and forgiveness to the Author's sins."

The Kilduff Norths, also, are buried here, and some tombstones are so worn as to be illegible.

Tyrrell's Pass, Co. West Meath, is centrally situated with reference to other places where the Norths resided. Within a circuit of three miles from that place is Guilford House, Newcastle House, Tyrrell's Pass Castle and Newtown, all in West Meath; and within a circuit of five miles are Bracklyn and Kilduff, in Kings Co., and Kilbride Castle and Whitewell House in West Meath. Clooneen, in Kings County, is twenty-five miles to the southwest; Clonfad ten miles to the northeast, and Ballintubber ten miles to the northwest, both in West Meath. Seven miles to the southwest of Tyrrell's Pass is Durrow Park, belonging to Toler, Earl of Norbury. Parsonstown, belonging to the Lawrence Parsons family, is five miles to the south of Clooneen.

JOHN NORTH, the immigrant ancestor of the Norths at Augusta, was born in the county of West Meath, Ireland, and came to America from Clooneen, Kings county, in 1730, with his wife Lydia and a number of children. He settled in Harrington, at Pemaquid, Me., where he died in 1740. His wife d. about 1762, at Stoneham, Mass., in the family of her daughter, Rebecca Toler. See history, page 174. 8 chil.

1. JOHN, settled at Pemaquid.
2. JAMES, d. on the passage from Ireland.
3. ELIZABETH, m. John Whirling, and lived at Pemaquid.
4. MARY, m. Mr. Kennedy.
5. REBECCA, m. Feb. 4, 1742, Capt. William Toler, an Irish gentleman, supposed to have been a son of Daniel Toler of Beechwood, Co. Tipperary, and uncle to John Toler of Kings Co., first Earl of Norbury. He d. in 1797, aged 94 years, at Stoneham, Mass., where he resided many years. His son, Daniel Toler, had 2 chil.; Elizabeth, b. Apr. 20, 1772; William, b. Mar. 7, 1774.

6. LYDIA, m. about 1750, Boice Cooper, son of Francis Cooper, Esq., of Broad Bay, Me., and d. about 1790, at Warren.
7. SARAH, m. Mr. Hewson.
8. ANN, m. Mr. Hardy, and remained in Ireland.

CAPT. JOHN NORTH of Pemaquid, a son of the immigrant ancestor, came over from Ireland with his father in 1730; settled at Pemaquid; removed to St. George's river; was captain of Fort Frederic and Fort St. George's during the French and Indian war; was a surveyor of lands; and was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the organization of Lincoln county, in 1760. He m. ELIZABETH LEWIS. She d. and he m. July 31, 1746, ELIZABETH PITSON, dau. of James Pitson of Boston. He d. Mar. 26, 1763. She d. June 24, 1789. 3 chil.—See history, page 175.

† 1. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 8, 1739.

2. MARY, b. 1742; m. Jan. 1, 1760, Dr. John McKecknie, a Scotch physician, who sailed from Greenock, Scotland, July 6, 1755, in the "Crawford Bridge," Capt. Cury, bound for Boston, where he arrived Sept. 12th, and was landed at Long wharf. He probably located soon after at Pemaquid, where he was a teacher in the family of his wife's father. When John North was appointed to the command of Fort St. George's, in 1757, McKecknie was appointed his lieutenant. After his marriage he probably left the Fort, as that connection was not to the "good liking" of Capt. North, probably on account of the disparity in their ages, although, as a magistrate, he united them in marriage. Their first two children were born at Townsend, and in 1764 he was at Bowdoinham, where he resided until 1771, when he removed to Winslow, where he resided until his death, April 14, 1782. He surveyed land for the Plymouth Company, and practiced his profession at Winslow. When Arnold ascended the river on his way to Quebec, McKecknie had some of his soldiers under his care, and we have seen a record which he left, containing an account of the diseases and accidents for which they were treated, and the particular mode of treatment. His wife survived him, and married David Pattee. She died July 21, 1816, aged 74. 13 chil.

1. *Elizabeth McKecknie*, b. Oct. 29, 1760; m. Samuel McFarland of Waterville. 6 chil.

1. Thomas McFarland, m. Mrs. Hatch of Robbinstown. 4 chil.
2. Samuel McFarland, m. Olive Pullen of Winthrop; s. p.
3. William McFarland, m. Lydia Pullen of Winthrop. He d. in Skowhegan, 1869. 10 chil.
 1. Samuel McFarland, d. y.
 2. Mary Elizabeth McFarland, m. Henry B. Pearson of Boston.
 3. Louise McFarland, lives in Boston; unm.

4. William North McFarland, m. Louisa Morrill of Sebec; res. in Skowhegan. [d. in California.
 5. Oren McFarland, m. Elizabeth Hazeltine of New York;
 6. Sarah McFarland, m. Fred. A. Sumner of Boston.
 7. Olive McFarland, m. Erastus Fowler; both d.
 8. Thomas McFarland, lives in California; unm.
 9. David McFarland, m. Octavia Graves of Palmer, Mass.
 10. Frances P. McFarland, m. L. T. Tufts of Medford, Mass. 3 chil. d.
 4. David McFarland, m. Louisa Stevens of Waterville.
 5. Mary McFarland, d. unm.
 6. Lydia McFarland, d. unm.
 2. *Thomas McKecknie*, b. Sept. 1, 1762; m. Olive Parker. 5 sons and 4 dau.
 3. *Rebecca McKecknie*, b. May 27, 1764; m. Simeon Tozier. 11 chil.
 4. *Hannah McKecknie*, b. Apr. 28, 1766; m. Dec. 31, 1788, Elias Craig of Augusta.—See Craig.
 5. *Sarah McKecknie*, b. Feb. 1, 1768; m. Abraham Stewart. Chil.
 6. *John McKecknie*, b. Jan. 13, 1770; m. Anne Hume. 2 dau.
 7. *Mary McKecknie*, b. Nov. 3, 1771; m. James Stackpole of Waterville. His immigrant ancestor was James Stackpole of Sligo, Ireland, who came over in 1680. James Stackpole was a well known citizen of Waterville. He lived to the advanced age of 83, and d. Sept. 18, 1852. His wife d. Sept. 5, 1814. 4 chil.
 1. Julia Stackpole, b. Oct. 1, 1794; d. Sept. 1823, unm.
 2. Harriet Stackpole, b. June 6, 1796; m. Oct. 2, 1820, Capt. Arthur Berry of Gardiner. 2 chil. [New York.
 1. Julia S. Berry. b. June 18, 1824; m. Josiah G. Many of
 2. Arthur C. Berry, b. Mar. 4, 1826; m and has chil.
 3. James Stackpole, b. Nov. 19, 1798; was grad. at Waterville Col. 1819; studied law; admitted to the bar 1822; m. Oct. 31, 1825, Hannah Chase; s. p.
 4. Mary North Stackpole, b. Mar. 31, 1802; m. Jan. 1825, George Stickney. She d. Mar. 23, 1829. He d. Oct. 2, 1830. 2 chil.
 1. George W. Stickney, b. Mar. 20, 1826; grad. at Wat. Col. 1844; studied at Newton Theological Seminary; ordained minister at Camden; d. Oct. 1850.
 2. Harriet S. Stickney, b. Aug. 4, 1828; m. May, 1852, Edward A. Jenks of Concord, N. H. 3 chil.
 8. *Agnes McKecknie*, b. May 1. 1773; d. Oct. 1773.
 9. *Jean McKecknie*, b. Aug. 23, 1774; m. Capt. Wm. Haywood. 4 sons, 3 dau.
 10. *Joseph McKecknie*, b. Sept. 8, 1775; m. Electa Bement. Chil.
 11. *Lydia McKecknie*, b. Jan. 12. 1777; m. Joseph North of Clinton. North, 6. [5 dau.
 12. *Alexander McKecknie*, b. Aug. 22, 1778; m. Betsey Roberts. 5 sons
 13. *William McKecknie*, b. Apr. 20, 1781; d. unm.
- † 3. WILLIAM, b. 1755; m. Mary Duane.

1. HON. JOSEPH NORTH of Augusta, m. Aug. 28, 1764, HANNAH FLAGG, dau. of Gershom Flagg of Boston.—See Flagg, 50. He was b. at St. George's river; removed to Massachusetts after marriage, and in 1771 came to Gardinerstown and settled on a five acre lot he obtained of James Flagg, and lived in the old building at the head of Gay's wharf, which is now standing. He came to Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1780, and built a house on lot No. 8, west side, which he acquired in right of his wife. He represented the plantation of Gardinerstown in the Provincial Congress in 1774 and '75; was commissioned colonel, by the Council, Feb. 14, 1776; appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Lincoln county in 1788, and for Kennebec county in 1799, which office he held until 1811. He d. Apr. 17, 1825. His wife d. Feb. 10, 1819, aged 78. 5 chil.—See hist., p. 178.

† 4. JOHN, b. Nov. 1, 1767.

† 5. GERSHOM, b. Dec. 12, 1769.

† 6. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 9, 1771.

7. HANNAH, b. June 29, 1774; m. July 4, 1797, Hon. James Bridge of Augusta.—Bridge, 31.

† 8. JAMES, b. Sept. 13, 1777.

3. GEN. WILLIAM NORTH of Duaneburg, N. Y., m. Oct. 14, 1787, MARY DUANE, dau. of Hon. James Duane of New York, and granddaughter of Robert Livingston. He was in the Revolutionary army; was aid to Baron Steuben, who at his death devised to him half his estate. He was several times member of the legislature of New York, and was Speaker of the Assembly, and for a short time one of the senators for New York in Congress. He d. Jan. 3, 1836, aged 81 years. His wife d. May 11, 1813. 6 chil.—See history, page 180.

9. FREDERIC WILLIAM STEUBEN, b. July 14, 1788; d. 1789.

10. MARIE, b. Aug. 12, 1789; d. June 8, 1812.

11. JAMES DUANE, b. Jan. 28, 1791; d. May, 1792.

12. ELIZABETH, b. 1792; d. June 8, 1845, unm.

† 13. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS STEUBEN, b. Feb. 1, 1793; m. Margaret Bridge. Bridge, 41.

14. ADELIA, b. May 14, 1797; m. Maj. Henry Saunders, U. S. Army, of Leesburg, Va. He served in the war of 1812. 3 chil.

1. *Eliza Saunders*, b. Mar. 31, 1831; d. 1842.

2. *Henry Saunders*, d. y.

3. *Adelia Saunders*, d. y.

4. JOHN NORTH m. MEHITABLE TROTT of Bath. 2d wife, m. 1825, widow ELIZABETH B. LINNELL of Mercer. He was a deputy sheriff and coroner, and in the last years of his life cultivated a farm in Mercer, on which he died at an advanced age. He d. 1842, aged 72. 4 chil. by 1st wife, and 1 by 2d wife.
15. GEORGE FLAGG, b. 1792; was a master mariner; d. at Baltimore, Md., in 1817, aged 25; unm.
16. JOSEPH, b. 1794. He was a ship master, d. at Savannah in 1819, aged 25; unm.
17. CAROLINE, b. about 1797; m. Sept. 9, 1823, Benj. Davis of Augusta. Davis, page 845.
18. HANNAH FLAGG, b. Nov. 15, 1799; m. Feb. 23, 1820, Joshua Bowman, merchant of Bath. He descended from Nathaniel of Wat. in 1630, through his grandson Samuel. (Bowman, 15.) Samuel's third son and tenth child, Noah, had 5 chil; his first son and second child, Joshua, was graduated at Harvard 1776; was "Captain of Dragoons in the Continental army, and d., shot from his horse, at Charleston, S. C., Mar. 30, 1780." His only child, Nathaniel, b. Mar. 18, 1768, was grad. at Harvard in 1786; studied medicine and settled at Gorham; had 3 chil., of whom Joshua of Bath was the youngest. He d. Sept. 2, 1823, and his widow m. Jan. 1, 1825, Andrew Gardiner Winslow, son of Gen. John Winslow of Boston. She d. Oct. 1, 1826. 2 chil.
1. *George Augustus Bowman*, b. Dec. 3, 1820; was graduated at Bowdoin 1843; studied three years at Princeton Theo. Sem., and one year at Bangor Theo. Sem.; ordained Aug. 9, 1848, in South Cong. Church at Kennebunk; has resided at Manchester, N. H., and South Windsor, Conn.; m. May 31, 1855, Ernestine Lord of Portland. 5 chil.
1. Caroline North Bowman, b. Feb. 29, 1856.
2. George Ernest Bowman, b. Jan. 5, 1860.
3. Austin Lord Bowman, b. Nov. 14, 1861.
4. Ernestine Libby Bowman, b. Oct. 30, 1863; d. Aug. 5, 1864.
5. Bernard Davis Bowman, b. July 5, 1868.
2. *Caroline North Bowman*, b. Mar. 19, 1822; d. Nov. 28, 1826.
- † 19. GEORGE FLAGG, b. 1826; m. 1852, Martha B. Hill of Exeter.
5. GERSHOM NORTH, was in trade at Augusta, and afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits. He built the "Edes House," the first three-story house erected in town; also the "Franklin House." He m. ANN RAMSON. She d. Jan. 24, 1832, s. p., and he m. June 20, 1834, MRS. MARY CURRIER. He d. Mar. 4, 1849. 1 child.

20. HANNAH BRIDGE, b. Mar. 7, 1837; m. Sept. 3, 1853, Richard Turner, of Rome. 3 chil.
 1. *Isabella F. Turner*, b. Jan. 14, 1855.
 2. *Evelyn Turner*, b. Mar. 26, 1863.
 3. *Albert G. Turner*, b. Oct. 12, 1869.
6. JOSEPH NORTH, was engaged in trade at Clinton in connection with his youngest brother, James. By the death of his partner the copartnership was dissolved in 1812, and he removed in a few years after to Augusta, where he d. Sept. 1832. He m. Feb. 3, 1806, LYDIA McKECKNIE, dau. of Dr. John McKecknie.—North, 2. She d. Dec. 1841. 5 chil.
21. MARY JANE, b. Nov. 7, 1809; m. Aug. 1832, Charles Lancaster, merchant at Augusta. He removed to Philadelphia, where his wife d. Nov. 1842, and he m. again. 2 chil.
 1. *Marie Louise Lancaster*, b. 1833; m. Frank D. Morrill, San Francisco, Cal.
 2. *Charles Edward Lancaster*, b. 1835; dentist, San Francisco, Cal.
- † 22. JOSEPH HENRY, b. Aug. 25, 1812.
23. JAMES, b. July 25, 1813; was grad. at Bowdoin Med. School 1841; practiced in Maine until about 1850, when he went abroad, and practiced dental surgery one year at Berlin, Prussia, and seventeen years at Vienna, Austria; returned Oct. 1869, and resides in Philadelphia.
24. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 8, 1815; d. unm.
25. MARGARET BRIDGE, b. June 18, 1818; m. May 2, 1842, Dr. George Gourlay, a graduate of Univ. of Glasgow, Scotland, but then of Philadelphia, afterwards of Hoboken, N. Y. 6 chil.
 1. *Walter Gourlay*, b. Feb. 19, 1843; grad. Union Col. 1864.
 2. *Mary Gourlay*, b. Jan. 11, 1845.
 3. *George Everett Gourlay*, b. Aug. 3, 1847; d. Sept. 30, 1848.
 4. *Frederic Gourlay*, b. Mar. 7, 1849.
 5. *Emily Haywood Gourlay*, b. Oct. 18, 1851; d. July 29, 1852.
 6. *Charles Burrill Gourlay*, b. Feb. 13, 1857.
8. JAMES NORTH was engaged in trade, with his brother Joseph, at Clinton, where he suddenly died, Feb. 10, 1812, aged 34 years. He m. Aug. 2, 1807, MARTHA JEWETT, dau. of Jedediah Jewett, Esq., of Pittston.—Jewett, 65. She d. Feb. 25, 1812. 1 child.
- † 26. JAMES WILLIAM, b. Feb. 12, 1810.
13. WILLIAM A. S. NORTH, of Duanesburg, N. Y., was educated at Union College, where he was graduated in 1812; studied law in the city of New York, where he was admitted to practice, and for a few years was employed in the business

of his profession. Preferring the more congenial pursuits of agriculture, he retired to and occupied a large patrimonial estate at Duanesburg, which he managed and improved by a judicious system of husbandry. He introduced valuable blood stock into the State; wrote for the agricultural journals, and by active influence promoted the general cause of agricultural improvement in that section of country. He m. MARGARET BRIDGE, dau. of Judge Bridge of Augusta.—Bridge, 41. He d. Nov. 7, 1845. 3 chil.

27. MARY CATHARINE, m. Rev. D. C. Weston.—Weston, 30.

28. HANNAH ELIZABETH.

29. ADELIA, d. y.

19. GEORGE FLAGG NORTH of Bangor, m. 1852, MARTHA B. HILL of Exeter, Me. 7 chil.

30. HATTIE BELL, b. Nov. 12, 1853.

31. GERSHOM FLAGG, b. Oct. 6, 1856.

32. HANNAH G., b. Nov. 1, 1858.

33. CHARLES L., b. Mar. 6, 1861.

34. CLARA E., b. June 1, 1863.

35. MARTHA H., b. Apr. 10, 1866.

36. JENNIE, b. Dec. 12, 1869.

22. DR. JOSEPH H. NORTH was grad. at the Maine Medical School in 1835; settled at West Waterville, where he practiced many years; removed to Hammonton, N. J.; m. Apr. 6, 1840, ELIZA H. UNDERWOOD, dau. of Joseph H. Underwood, Esq., of Fayette. 7 chil.

37. EDWARD, b. July 29, 1841, was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Penn., 1868; in practice at Hammonton, N. J.

38. JOSEPH HENRY, b. Oct. 9, 1843; was graduated at Jefferson Medical College 1869; was in a regiment of N. J. Cavalry during the war.

39. MARY JANE, b. Nov. 17, 1845; m. R. S. Morse, and resides at Atlantic City, N. J.

40. HANNAH FLAGG, b. July 17, 1848.

41. ELIZA UNDERWOOD, b. June 6, 1850.

42. JAMES, b. Sept. 2, 1855.

43. WILLIAM McKECKNIE, b. Feb. 18, 1858.

26. JAMES W. NORTH of Augusta, pursued a course of studies at Gardiner Lyceum; studied law with Frederic Allen of Gardiner; admitted to practice in 1831; opened an office in Augusta in the fall of that year; removed to Clinton (now Benton) in the spring following; returned to Augusta in



James W North

June, 1845; represented the town in 1849, and the city with George W. Morton in 1853; was mayor in 1857 and the three following years. He m. Sept. 23, 1834, PHEBE UPTON, dau. of David Upton, Esq., of Danvers, Mass.; her mother was Jane H. Flint, dau. of William Flint of North Reading, Mass., and sister of Rev. Timothy Flint, a graduate of Harvard in 1801, and author of "Ten Years in the Valley of the Mississippi" and other works. 4 chil.

† 44. JAMES WILLIAM, b. Mar. 24, 1838.

† 45. GEORGE FLINT, b. Mar. 18, 1840.

46. JEWETT, b. Apr. 28, 1842; d. Sept. 3, 1863.

47. HORACE, b. July 3, 1847.

44. DR. JAMES W. NORTH, JR., was graduated at Bowdoin in 1860; studied medicine at the Portland Medical School; was graduated at Bowdoin Medical College in 1863; commenced practice in Gardiner in Jan. 1864; was mustered into the United States service for three years as assistant surgeon of the 107th Reg. of Colored Infantry, and was discharged under general order at the close of the war; commenced practice in Augusta in 1866; was city physician in 1867; removed to Jefferson in 1868. He m. July 17, 1865, VIRGINIE H. FREER, dau. of the late Dr. James Freer of Hertford, N. C. 2 chil.

48. MARTHA JEWETT, b. Sept. 15, 1866.

49. CAROLINA, b. Nov. 9, 1868.

45. GEORGE FLINT NORTH of Augusta, studied law; commenced practice in Augusta; m. Apr. 24, 1865, ELLEN ROBINSON, dau. of the late Ivory J. Robinson of Augusta. 1 child.

50. WILLIAM, b. July 20, 1866.

EZEKIEL PAGE came with his father, Ezekiel, to Cushnoc, from Haverhill, Mass, in 1762. The father settled on lot No. 21, east side, and the son on No. 19. The father removed to Belgrade at an early day, where he was followed by his sons Amos and Abraham. After residing some years on his farm, Ezekiel erected a house on Water street, just below the site of the old Kennebec Tavern, and in 1819 removed to his son Daniel's, with whom he lived, on his farm, on the river road to Sidney, about four miles from Kennebec Bridge, there he died May 10, 1830, aged 84 years.

He m. July, 1772, BETSEY ROBBY of Londonderry, N. H. She d. Nov. 9, 1818. 6 chil. Several other chil. died young.

1. SAMUEL, drowned at Moosehead Lake, aged 57.
2. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 14, 1777; d. y. [lowell.
3. BETSEY, b. Apr. 5, 1781; m. Feb. 7, 1799, John Wheeler of Hal-
4. HANNAH, b. Apr. 10, 1784; m. Jan. 12, 1806, Frederic Wingate, of Augusta.
5. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 21, 1789; m. Jan. 1810, Thomas W. Smith of Augusta.
6. DANIEL, b. Mar. 22, 1794; m. Edith Springer; 2d m. Mrs. Mary Briggs. He d. July 5, 1845.

DEA. DAVID PATTERSON was the ancestor of the Pattersons at Augusta. He went to St. George's river, in 1735, with the Howards and John North, and settled on lot No. 35, on Gen. Waldo's land. He lived to a great age, and was "universally esteemed." In 1784, when he was advanced in years, he was deprived of his property by his son-in-law, Reuben Hall, whose notes he had taken for his real estate as security for his maintenance. Hall, availing himself of a depreciated currency, paid the deacon the notes, which left him without property. Mr. Eaton, in his *Annals of Warren*, says the deacon, "in the helplessness of age, was mortified to find himself possessed of nothing but a dwelling-house, which he had reserved. His feelings would not suffer him to apply for assistance, and, as winter came on, he was in danger of perishing with the cold."¹ A town meeting was called to consider the case. Great sympathy was expressed for the deacon, and it was voted that the town be divided into six classes, and that each class should cut and haul five cords of wood for Mr. Patterson. This gave him an abundant supply. 5 chil.

- † 1. CAPT. DAVID.
2. ANDREW, m. and removed to Hampden.
3. CAPT. JOHN, m. and removed to Massachusetts; perished at Mosquito Harbor in 1769.
- † 4. JAMES, m. Feb. 8, 1763, Margaret Howard.
5. MARGARET, m. Reuben Hall.

1. CAPT. DAVID PATTERSON, m. Jan. 29, 1768, ANNA JAMES. He was lost at sea in 1770. 1 child.

- † 6. DAVID, b. Mar. 1770.

¹ Eaton's *Annals*, 203.

4. CAPT. JAMES PATTERSON removed to Pownalborough (now Dresden); m. Feb. 8, 1763, MARGARET HOWARD, dau. of James Howard of Cushnoc.—Howard, 3. She d. Mar. 21, 1806. 3 chil.
- † 7. JAMES H., b. Jan. 30, 1764.
8. DAVID, b. Oct. 28, 1765; d. Sept. 10, 1778.
† 9. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 5, 1767.
6. CAPT. DAVID PATTERSON, m. MARGARET LERMOND. She d. and he m. Apr. 29, 1810, ELIZABETH LERMOND. 9 chil.
10. JOSHUA L., bap. Aug. 22, 1802; m. Feb. 10, 1831, Mary Wyllie. 6 chil.
1. *Edwin*. 3. *Maria*. 5. *Emily*.
2. *John A.*, 4. *Oliver*. 6. *Horace*.
11. ELIZA PERRY, b. 1804; m. 1829, Bartlett Oliver, of Thomaston.
12. NANCY JAMES, b. 1804; m. Eben'r V. Lermond. She d. Nov. 12, 1833.
13. CYRUS E., bap. Aug. 11, 1808.
14. DAVID, b. 1811; m. July 4, 1834, Anna Thomas. 2 chil.
1. *Rositha*. 2. *Malvina*.
15. MARGARET, m. Aug. 6, 1835, Capt. Oliver Robinson of Thomaston.
16. GEORGE, bap. Sept. 1, 1815; m. and removed to New Orleans.
17. JOHN, bap. July 30, 1819; m. Sept. 22, 1844, Lucinda Hill of Cushing. 2 chil.
1. *Sarah E.* 2. *Catharine M.*
18. CATHARINE R., m. 1848, Moses W. Merrill of South Reading, Mass.
7. JAMES H. PATTERSON of Dresden, m. ELIZABETH FARWELL of Vassalborough. He d. June 13, 1839, aged 75. She d. Jan. 15, 1859, aged 83. 5 chil.
19. JAMES F. E., b. Dec. 13, 1798.
20. ROBERT A., b. June 11, 1801.
21. MARGARET JANE, b. Jan. 14, 1804.
22. ELIZABETH HOWARD, b. Jan. 9, 1806.
23. SARAH R., b. May 27, 1815.
9. CAPT. SAMUEL PATTERSON of Augusta was a ship master. At an early day he ran a coasting vessel to and from the Kennebec, in the employment of the Howards. He subsequently was employed in foreign voyages, sailing between Wiscasset and London and other foreign ports. He m. Sept. 4, 1808, MARY TINKHAM, dau. of Seth Tinkham of Wiscasset. He d. Jan. 4, 1849, aged 82 years. 11 chil.
- † 24. JOSEPH W., b. July 2, 1809.
25. MARY, b. Jan. 27, 1811; d. July 9, 1814.
26. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 4, 1814; m. Oct. 3, 1838, Sophronia Gorden. 1 child.

27. MARY E., b. June 8, 1816; m. May 19, 1835, Joseph E. Gannett of Augusta. 14 chil.
28. JAMES HOWARD, b. Nov. 2, 1818; m. Aug. 6, 1862, Helen Neal of Skowhegan. His name was changed by dropping Patterson.
29. CATHERINE W., b. May 5, 1820; m. Aug. 14, 1839, Samuel B. Morse. 6 chil.
30. MARGARET, b. June 8, 1822; m. May 2, 1842, George F. Cooke. 5 chil.
31. SARAH B., b. Aug. 19, 1824; d. Oct. 4, 1841.
32. OCTAVIA B., b. Mar. 21, 1826. [chil.
33. HARRIET N., b. June 25, 1828; m. Sept. 2, 1861, Otis Taylor. 6
34. WILLIAM H., b. Aug. 6, 1832; m. Dec. 15, 1858, Anna Castle.
24. JOSEPH W. PATTERSON of Augusta, was engaged in trade at Augusta; has been frequently employed in town business; was a selectman in 1837, and the three following years; was Mayor of the city in 1855, and City Treasurer in 1857, and the four following years; was again Mayor in 1865 and '67; a member of the Board of Aldermen a number of years, and frequently an Assessor of taxes and Street Engineer. He m. Oct. 30, 1834, MARY J. SAWYER, dau. of Isaac Sawyer of Hallowell. 6 chil.
35. GEORGE, b. Aug. 20, 1835; m. Jan. 1, 1861, Emily A. Chadwick of Skowhegan. 3 chil.
36. JOSEPH TINKHAM, b. Mar. 25, 1837; m. Mar. 1, 1864, Adelaide Gannett of Augusta.
37. CHARLES, b. Mar. 14, 1839; d. Apr. 5, 1864, at San Pedro, California.
38. EDWIN, b. July 23, 1841; d. Sept. 25, 1842.
39. EDWARD E., b. Aug. 7, 1846; bookseller at Augusta.
40. HANNAH S., b. Nov. 6, 1848.

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL came from Easton, Mass., to the Fort settlement in Hallowell, in 1779, at the age of 59 years, and settled on lot No. 29, east side, at Pettingill's Corner. He was a magistrate; chairman of committee, in 1780, to report the services rendered the county by the citizens of the town during the Revolution, in order that the same might be equalized; selectman in 1782, and moderator of town meeting in 1783. He was a professor of religion, and during the troubles with Rev. Isaac Foster and other ministers tinctured with Arminianism, he united with Gen. Sewall in holding meetings alternately at his own and Sewall's house.

He m. MARY KINGMAN of Easton. She d. and he m. MRS. JUDITH (CASTLE) ATHERTON. 2 chil. by 1st w., 7 by 2d w.

1. MARY, m. Phineas Allen.
- † 2. BENJAMIN, m. Mary Allen.
3. ANNA, m. Jeremiah Babcock.
4. AMY, m. Brian Fletcher.
5. RUBY, m. Samuel Church.
6. RHODA, m. Caleb Palmer.
7. RACHEL, m. Benjamin Wade.
8. PHILENA, m. David Foster.
- † 9. ZIBA, m. Sally Rumbol.

2. BENJAMIN PETTINGILL m. MARY ALLEN, dau. of Phineas Allen. 5 chil.

10. POLLY, m. Ebenezer Town of Topsfield, Mass.
11. VESTA, m. Joseph Stackpole of Augusta.
- † 12. HOWARD.
13. ANSELL.
14. SUSAN L., m. William Hastings of Waterville.

9. ZIBA PETTINGILL m. SALLY RUMBOL. 9 chil.

15. SALLY.
16. BETSEY.
17. THANKFUL.
- † 18. JOHN A.
- † 19. LUTHER C.
20. WILLIAM.
- † 21. HENRY.
22. BENJAMIN, m. Sarah Stickney of Eastport.
23. CHARLOTTE, m. Josiah Mitchell of Bangor.

11. HOWARD PETTINGILL m. Feb. 28, 1805, AMY, dau. of Brian Fletcher of Augusta. 5 chil.

24. AMY L.
25. BENJAMIN, m. Mrs. Mary Hall of Augusta.
26. FOXWELL F., m. Lois Ann Fletcher of Searsmont.
- † 27. HOWARD.
28. MARY ANN, m. Noah B. Kent.

18. JOHN A. PETTINGILL was a carpenter by trade; selectman of Augusta for six years; City Treasurer two years; Mayor of the city in 1852 and '53; High Sheriff for Kennebec county one year under Gov. Wells' administration. He m. MARY REED, dau. of John Reed of Augusta. She d. and he m. ELIZABETH, dau. of Jacob Stevens of Vassalboro'; s. p.

19. LUTHER C. PETTINGILL m. SUSAN, dau. of William Branch of Augusta. 2 chil.

29. GEORGE.
30. CHARLES.

21. HENRY PETTINGILL m. LAVINA STICKNEY of Eastport. 2 chil.
 31. LAVINA. 32. ELLEN.
27. HOWARD PETTINGILL, was a member of the Common Council in 1857 and '58, and an Alderman in 1861, '65 and '66; City Assessor one year. He m. Nov. 8, 1848, CAROLINE A. HOMANS, dau. of Capt. Samuel Homans of Augusta. 6 chil.
33. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 26, 1849.
 34. ANGIE YOUNG, b. Sept. 29, 1851.
 35. IDA FRANCIS, b. Aug. 21, 1853.
 36. EDWIN HOWARD, b. June 22, 1855.
 37. CARRIE HOMANS, b. Mar. 16, 1860; d. Sept. 5, 1860.
 38. NOAH BROOKS, b. Dec. 23, 1862.

DANIEL PIKE of Augusta, was born in Somersworth, N. H., in 1802. He came to Augusta when a young man, and served as clerk in Thomas W. Smith's store, and after a few years engaged in mercantile pursuits, in company with Daniel Waldron, and afterwards with Eben Caldwell. He was early elected Treasurer of the county of Kennebec, and held the office until his death. He was thirty-six years cashier of the Freeman's and Freeman's National Bank; was Town Clerk for eighteen years, from 1832 to the organization of the city government, and was Alderman in 1850. Mr. Pike was modest and unassuming, of strict integrity, and possessed the confidence of the entire community in which he lived. He was a christian gentleman, a steadfast friend, and was respected and honored in all the social relations of life. He d. Sat. July, 1868, aged 66 years. Mr. Pike, m. Nov. 1, 1827, MARY ELIZABETH WHEELER, dau. of John Wheeler of Hallowell. 4 chil.

1. WILLIAM WHEELER, b. Mar. 20, 1829; d. Nov. 7, 1829.
 2. HELEN LOUISA, b. Feb. 23, 1831; m. Wallace Stevens; resides in Portland. 2 chil.
 3. ELIZABETH WHEELER, b. Mar. 3, 1834; m. Feb. 16, 1858, Capt. Edward Graves of Newburyport.
 4. MARY CAROLINE, b. Dec. 20, 1838; d. Apr. 1870.

JOHN POTTER was a son of Rev. Isaiah Potter of Lebanon, N. H., a Congregational clergyman, and first settled minister of that town. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1806; studied law in the office of his brother, Barrett Potter of Portland. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1810, he came to Augusta, and com-

menced practice; was a partner of Benjamin Whitwell in professional business. Was frequently in town offices; was selectman seven years, six of which he was chairman of the board; succeeded William Dewey as Town Treasurer for two years; represented the town in the Legislature, with Richard H. Vose, in 1835, and with Loring Cushing in 1836. Mr. Potter was a worthy citizen and upright man, conscientious in his dealings, firm in his purposes, of undeviating rectitude, and was much respected. He d. May 11, 1865, at the ripe age of 78. His own death was the first in his family of eleven, during a period of over half a century. Mr. Potter m. June, 1812, CAROLINE FOX, dau. of John Fox of Portland. She was a descendant of Edward Tyng, one of the four original proprietors of the Kennebec Patent, and of George Cleeves, the first settler of Portland, and of John Fox, who wrote the "Book of Martyrs." 9 chil.

1. CAROLINE FOX, b. Apr. 12, 1813; m. June, 1840, Stephen Deering.
2. SARAH ELIZABETH, b. May 28, 1815; m. Nov. 1836, Joseph E. Ladd.
3. JOHN FOX, b. May 11, 1817; removed to Wisconsin in about 1840; was elected representative in Congress in 1852, and again in '58 and '60. In the latter year he was challenged by Roger A. Pryor, which Potter accepted, and selected Bowie knives as the weapons of combat. The resolute Col. Landers was Potter's second. Pryor not liking so determined and muscular an adversary as Potter, with such formidable weapons, retired from the contest. Potter was appointed Consul General at Montreal in June, 1864, which office he resigned under President Johnson, and has not since been in public life. He m. Frances E. L. Fox, dau. of George Fox of Portland. She d. at Washington from fatigue in organizing attendance upon and care of the sick and wounded soldiers during the war.
4. BARRETT EDWARDS, b. Feb. 24; 1819; was grad. at Bowd. Col. 1841; res. in Augusta.
5. DANIEL FOX, b. Feb. 24, 1819; was grad. at Bowd. Col. 1841; studied divinity; ordained; a clergyman of the Congregational denomination; m. Albina A. Cram; res. at Topsham.
6. CHARLES FOX, b. Jan. 25, 1821: druggist at Augusta; Pension Agent for a number of years. He was the first subscriber in Augusta to the first seven-thirty loan of the government. He m. 1867, Huldah McArthur, and d. Mar. 23, 1867.
7. GEORGE FOX, b. Feb. 14, 1823; m. July 29, 1852, E. T. Robinson of Augusta. He was a dry goods merchant at Augusta; now a broker.
8. MARY BARRETT, b. Aug. 27, 1825.
9. ANNA AUGUSTA, b. Nov. 8, 1827.

DEA. EDMUND RICE, was ancestor of the Rices of Augusta and Hallowell. He came from Barkhamstead, in Hertfordshire county, England, where he was born about 1594. He was one of the first settlers in Sudbury, Mass., where he was appointed in 1639 to lay out the plantation, and was a deacon and selectman, and representative in Oct. 1640 and '43. By wife THOMAZINE he had 9 chil., 7 born in England and 2 in this country. She d. June 13, 1654, and he m. Mar. 1, 1655, MERCY, widow of Thomas Brigham of Cambridge, by whom he had 2 chil. He removed to Marlborough, where he d. May 3, 1663, and his widow m. William Hunt of Marlborough. 11 chil.

- † 1. HENRY, b. 1617; m. Feb. 1, 1644, Elizabeth Moore.
- 2. EDWARD, b. 1619; m. Agnes, dau. of John Bent. 2d w. Ann —.
- 3. THOMAS, b. about 1621; m. Mary —.
- 4. MATTHEW, b. about 1628; m. Nov. 2, 1654, Martha Lamson.
- 5. SAMUEL, b. 1634; m. Nov. 8, 1655, Elizabeth King. 2d w., 1688, Mary, widow of Abraham Brown.
- 6. JOSEPH, m. 1658, Mercy King of Watertown; other wives.
- 7. LYDIA, m. Hugh Drury of Sudbury.
- 8. EDMUND, m. [Sudbury.]
- 9. BENJAMIN, b. May 31, 1640; m. 1662, Mary, dau. of Wm. Brown of
- 10. RUTH, b. Sept. 29, 1659; m. Samuel Wells. [bury.]
- 11. ANN, b. Nov. 19, 1661; m. Nov. 12, 1685, Nath'l Gerry of Rox-

1. HENRY RICE of Sudbury, Mass., m. Feb. 1, 1644, ELIZABETH MOORE. He was an early proprietor of Marlborough, Mass. Removed to Framingham, Mass., where his wife d. Aug. 3, 1705, and he d. Feb. 10, 1710. 10 chil.

- 12. MARY, b. Sept. 19, 1646; m. Thomas Brigham.
- 13. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 4, 1648; m. John Brewer.
- 14. HANNAH, b. m. Aug. 5, 1675, Eleazer Ward; 2d h. Oct. 17, 1677, Richard Taylor.

- † 15. JONATHAN, b. July 3, 1654; m. Mar. 23, 1675, Martha Eames.
- 16. ABIGAIL, b. June 17, 1657; m. Thomas Smith of Sudbury.
- 17. DAVID, b. Dec. 27, 1659; m. Apr. 7, 1687, Hannah Walker.
- 18. TAMASIN, b. Feb. 2, 1661; m. 1680, Benjamin Parmenter.
- 19. RACHEL, b. May 10, 1664; m. Dec. 1687, Thomas Drury.
- 20. LYDIA, b. June 4, 1668; m. 1692, Samuel Wheelock.
- 21. MERCY, b. Jan. 1, 1670; m. Elnathan Allen.

15. JONATHAN RICE of Sudbury, Mass., m. Mar. 23, 1675, MARTHA EAMES. She d. Feb. 2, 1676, and he m. Nov. 1, 1677, REBECCA WATSON of Cambridge, Mass. She d. Dec. 22, 1689, and he m. Feb. 12, 1691, ELIZABETH WHEELER, and removed

to Framingham, Mass., where he was selectman, and representative in 1711 and 1720. He d. Apr. 12, 1725. 14 chil.

22. MARTHA, b. Jan. 27, 1676; d. y.
 23. JONATHAN, b. Sept. 17, 1678; m. Nov. 18, 1714, Lydia Pratt.
 24. DAVID, b. Mar. 4, 1680; m. Nov. 7, 1707, Elizabeth Cutler of Sudbury.
 25. ANN, b. Aug. 6, 1683; m. William Cutler.
 26. HENRY, b. Dec. 6, 1685; m. Dec. 27, 1716, Elizabeth Moore of Sudbury.
 27. MARTHA, b. m. Feb. 2, 1715, James Whitney.
 28. HEZEKIAH, b. 1694; m. Apr. 13, 1719, Henry Haynes of Sudbury.
 29. ABRAHAM, b. 1697; m. Feb. 1, 1722, Patience Eames of Framingham.
- † 30. EZEKIEL, b. Oct. 14, 1700; m. Jan. 23, 1723, Hannah Whitney.
 31. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 28, 1703; m. May 23, 1723, Daniel Pratt.
 32. PHINEAS, b. June 24, 1705; m. July 27, 1727, Margaret Eames.
 33. SARAH, b. Sept. 24, 1707; d. y.
 34. RICHARD, b. Jan. 1, 1710; m. 1734, Hannah Bent.
 35. ABIGAIL, b. Mar. 23, 1713; m. July 27, 1731, Gershom Pratt.
30. EZEKIEL RICE of Framingham, m. Jan. 23, 1723, HANNAH WHITNEY. She d. and he m. May 10, 1753, PRUDENCE (PRATT) BIGELOW, widow of Daniel Bigelow. She d. and he m. Nov. 1769, MARGARET BOND, widow of Isaac Bond. She d. and he m. Jan. 8, 1772, RUTH CHAPIN of Sherburne. 9 chil.
36. EZEKIEL, b. Oct. 29, 1723; m. Sept. 19, 1751, Hannah Edmands of Marlboro'.
37. JOHN, b. Apr. 9, 1725. [ton.
 38. JAMES, b. July 13, 1726; m. Feb. 13, 1766, Mary Stearns of Wes-
 39. HANNAH, b. Oct. 15, 1727; m. Mar. 27, 1751, Thomas Kendall, 2d, of Framingham.
 40. DANIEL, b. Aug. 10, 1729; d. unm.
- † 41. RICHARD, b. Oct. 20, 1730; m. Jan. 16, 1755, Sarah Drury.
 42. MARTHA, b. Aug. 8, 1732.
 43. URIAH, m. Rachel —.
 44. MOSES, m. 1776, Mary Sparhawk of Natick.
41. RICHARD RICE of Framingham, m. Jan. 16, 1755, SARAH DRURY. He d. at Natick, Jan. 24, 1793. His widow rem. with her son James, to Union, Me., where she was a member of the church, and d. Mar. 28, 1821, aged 86. 2 chil.
45. MARTHA, b. May 7, 1750; m. Sept. 1773, Ebenezer Swift of Framingham; 2d h. Samuel Gamage of Cambridge.
 † 46. JAMES, b. June 24, 1758; m. June 1, 1780, Sarah Perry.

46. JAMES RICE of Natick, Mass., m. June 1, 1780, SARAH PERRY of Natick, and removed to Union, Me., where he settled in about 1806. He was a member of the church, and in 1808 elected to a town office. He d. Apr. 3, 1829. His wife d. Sept. 23, 1823, aged 63. 2 chil.
47. SARAH, b. Apr. 17, 1781; m. Oct. 1801, Calvin Gleason, son of Col. John of Sudbury, Calvin removed to Union, where he was selectman, representative and magistrate. 6 chil.
- † 48. NATHAN DRURY, b. Aug. 29, 1784; m. Feb. 10, 1806, Deborah Bannister.
48. NATHAN D. RICE of Union, m. Feb. 10, 1806, DEBORAH BANNISTER, dau. of Maj. Barzillai Bannister of Framingham, Mass. She d. Nov. 1, 1843, and he m. May 5, 1851, ABBY M. EMERY, widow of Joseph D. Emery of Augusta. Mr. Rice removed with his father to Union, where he settled on a farm and reared a large family of children. 11 chil.
49. HARRIET, b. Nov. 19, 1806; m. Nov. 10, 1836, Amos Barrett of Union.
50. ALBERT PERRY, b. June 14, 1808; d. Mar. 27, 1834, at Bangor, unm.
- † 51. RICHARD DRURY, b. Apr. 11, 1810; m. Apr. 12, 1836, Anne R. Smith; 2d w., Nov. 18, 1840, Almira E. Robinson.
52. NATHAN FOSTER, b. Mar. 25, 1812; m. Dec. 6, 1849, Rhoda S. Mackintosh of Marietta, O., and resides in New Orleans, La. 2 chil.
1. *Gardiner Bannister*, b. Sept. 3, 1851; d. May 3, 1852.
2. *Howard*, b. Mar. 9, 1853.
53. JAMES BANNISTER, b. June 14, 1814; d. Sept. 15, 1835.
54. SARAH, b. June 25, 1816; m. Nov. 24, 1846, James Hodges of Washington, Me. 1 child.
1. *Sarah Hodges*, b. Dec. 2, 1849.
- † 55. CYRUS CUSHMAN, b. June 14, 1818; m. Nov. 24, 1846, Emily S. Wade.
56. ELISHA ESTY, b. May 7, 1820; m. June 2, 1842, Almira W. Sampson. [Eng.
57. LYMAN LYON, b. July 21, 1822; d. Feb. 23, 1842, at Liverpool,
58. EVELINE, b. July 3, 1824; m. Nov. 24, 1846, Simeon Savage of Hallowell. 1 child.
1. *Ellen M. Savage*, b. Aug. 23, 1848.
59. ANN MARIA, b. Apr. 6, 1828; m. Oct. 26, 1847, James C. French of Auburn. 3 chil.
1. *Ellen M. French*, b. Oct. 1, 1848.
2. *Richard Drury French*, b. Jan. 10, 1851.
3. *Herbert French*, b. Oct. 6, 1854.



R. S. Rice

51. HON. RICHARD D. RICE of Augusta, started in life as a printer.

After having served an apprenticeship at the printing business in Thomaston and other places, and worked at his trade several years, he pursued a course of classical studies at China Academy, and soon after, at Hallowell, became proprietor and editor of the "Maine Free Press," an anti-Masonic paper published for several years at that place. He removed to Augusta and kept a bookstore in Whitwell Block, on Market square, in 1836. This he sold to D. C. Stanwood in 1839; studied law with James W. Bradbury, was admitted to practice in 1840, and formed a copartnership in professional business with him. From 1844 to 1848 he was editor of "The Age." Upon the resignation of Judge Redington, in 1848, he was appointed by Gov. Dana to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas for the Middle District, which office he held until May 11, 1852, when he was elevated, as Associate Justice, to the Supreme Bench, which office he retained for eleven years, until his resignation, Dec. 1, 1863, to engage as President of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company in managing the affairs of that company. This office he now holds. This is one of the instances, in our day, in which the judicial ermine has been laid aside, not, as sometimes, for the inviting garb of commerce, but for the comfortable cloak of transit and travel, owing to the brief tenure of judicial office, and the inadequate pay accorded to legal ability. Judge Rice m. Apr. 12, 1836, ANNE R. SMITH of Hallowell. She d. June 15, 1838, and he m. Nov. 18, 1840, ALMIRA E. ROBINSON, dau. of Joseph R. Emery and widow of George Robinson of Augusta. 2 chil.

† 60. ALBERT SMITH, b. Apr. 4, 1837; m. May 30, 1861, Frances W. Baker.

61. ABBY EMERY, b. May 18, 1842; m. Sept. 17, 1863, Capt. Sam'l Dana, U. S. Army, who served in the Union army during the great rebellion, and at its close was stationed in California, where his wife d. Feb. 12, 1868, and he d. Sept. 27, 1870. Her remains were brought to Augusta, and interred in Forest Grove Cemetery. 2 chil.

1. *Elise Winchester Dana*, b. July 5, 1864.

2. *George Murray Dana*, b. Nov. 10, 1867.

55. CYRUS C. RICE of Union, m. Oct. 17, 1839, EMILY S. WADE of Union; rem. to Olean, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. 5 chil.
62. ABBY CUSHMAN, b. Aug. 13, 1840.
63. DEBORAH CUSHMAN, b. Sept. 9, 1843.
64. EMMA EMERY, b. Dec. 26, 1846; d. Dec. 28, 1854.
65. LYMAN CUSHMAN, b. Jan. 15, 1850.
66. DANIEL W. B., b. Oct. 9, 1853; d. May 11, 1854.
56. COL. ELISHA E. RICE of Hallowell, commenced the practice of law at Union, in 1843; removed to Hallowell in 1845, and engaged in manufactures; removed to Roxbury, Mass., and was appointed American Consul to Hakodadi, Japan, by President Pierce. He returned during the rebellion and raised in Massachusetts a regiment of infantry for the war, but was sent back to Japan, where he now resides. He m. June 2, 1842, ALMIRA W. SAMPSON of Winthrop. 3 chil.
67. GEORGE E., b. Aug. 26, 1843.
68. NATHAN E., b. Apr. 17, 1847.
69. ANNIE, b. July 4, 1852.
60. ALBERT S. RICE of Rockland, studied law; was admitted to practice; settled at Union; removed to Rockland; was elected Register of Probate for Knox county, which office he held for four years; afterwards, in 1868, was elected County Attorney for the same county, which office he now holds. He m. May 30, 1861, FRANCES W. BAKER, dau. of Judge H. K. Baker of Hallowell. 3 chil.
70. RICHARD HENRY, b. Jan. 9, 1863.
71. MARGARET, b. Apr. 9, 1865; d. Oct. 9, 1865.
72. MEROYN AP, b. Nov. 8, 1867.

GEORGE ROBINSON of Augusta, was a son of Elihu Robinson, a well-known citizen of Augusta, who was a native of Attleborough, Mass., but came from Wrentham, Mass., previous to 1807. He represented the town with Reuel Williams in 1832. George was educated at Bowdoin, where he was graduated in 1831; studied law with Reuel Williams; edited the "Augusta Courier," afterwards "The Age;" was Register of Probate for Kennebec, and died of consumption in 1840, aged 27 years. He was a ready writer, and a young man of much promise. He m. Sept. 1833, ALMIRA EMERY, dau. of Joseph R. Emery of Augusta. She survived him, and m. Richard D. Rice.—Rice, 51. 3 chil.

1. GEORGE ROBINSON, b. Aug. 6, 1834; was graduated at Bowdoin Coll. in 1856; went south the same year; was professor in Jefferson Coll., La.; d. June 21, 1867.
2. SUSAN HOWARD ROBINSON, b. about 1836; m. Oct. 27, 1857, John N. Goodwin, a lawyer of South Berwick. He was appointed Governor of Arizona, and afterwards was sent delegate to Congress from that Territory, and is now an officer of the Internal Revenue Department. 3 chil.
 1. *Susie Robinson Goodwin*, b. July 12, 1858.
 2. *Richard Emery Goodwin*, b. July 21, 1861.
 3. *Howard Robinson Goodwin*, b. Nov. 7, 1863.
3. JOSEPH EMERY ROBINSON, b. Sept. 7, 1839.

CAPT. DANIEL SAVAGE was the son of James Savage of Georgetown, who by wife Christiain had seven chil. Catharine m. James Grant of Wiscasset; Mary m. James Savage of Georgetown; Jane m. Bryant Robinson of Georgetown; Sarah m. George Bolton; John, Daniel and Edward, who came to Cushnoc in 1762 with wife and one child. Daniel was b. 1729; came to Cushnoc at an early period; probably was with Capt. Howard in the Fort before the fall of Quebec. He was chosen tythingman at the organization of the town of Hallowell; was selectman the next year and for many years afterwards; eleven years town clerk; captain in the Bagaduce expedition. He m. ELIZABETH ROBINSON. She d. Dec. 16, 1764, and he m. Aug. 7, 1766, ANNA JOHNSON. He d. Jan. 1, 1795, aged 66. Anna d. Dec. 3, 1826.—See history, page 95. 10 chil.

1. MARY, b. Jan. 16, 1757; m. July 14, 1774, Jabez Clough of Readfield.
- † 2. DANIEL, b. Jan. 19, 1759.
3. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 2, 1761; m. John Clough.
4. SARAH, b. Dec. 7, 1762; m. James Savage.
5. HANNAH, b. Nov. 8, 1764; m. Ephraim Cowen.
6. MARTHA, b. Nov. 8, 1764; m. — Gorden.
7. RELIEF, b. Apr. 7, 1769; m. Daniel Gorden.
8. RACHEL, b. June 1, 1770; m. Mar. 1798, Jephtha Hill.
9. LAVINA, b. June 2, 1772; m. William Swanton.
10. JAMES, b. June 18, 1774; d. in infancy.
2. DANIEL SAVAGE, m. Dec. 1785, ELIZABETH PIERCE. She d. and he m. MARY FLETCHER. She d. May 6, 1840, aged 80. He d. Nov. 14, 1818. 6 chil.
 - † 11. JOHN.
 12. DAVID, d. unm.
 13. ELIZABETH, d. unm.
 - † 14. DANIEL.
 15. ROBERT, m. Mary Leavett.
 16. ANNA, m. William Little.

11. JOHN SAVAGE, m. NANCY MORRILL. She d. and he m. widow
JANE MORRILL. 8 chil.

17. ELIZABETH, m. Benjamin P. Blair.
18. DANIEL, m. Sarah Moore.
19. MARY, m. Joseph H. Wall.
20. JOHN, removed to New York and d.
21. MARTHA, m. William Wall.
22. JOEL R. ELLIS, removed to Iowa.
23. CHARLES.
24. JANE, m. Daniel Starrett.

14. DANIEL SAVAGE, m. ————. 4 chil.

25. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 9, 1834.
26. HANNAH HEYWOOD, b. Nov. 9, 1836; m. Nathan H. Church.
27. DANIEL BYRON, b. Jan. 1, 1842.
28. CHARLES HENRY, b. Jan. 1844.

LUTHER SEVERANCE came to Augusta in the fall of 1824, to publish the "Kennebec Journal," in company with Russell Eaton. He was elected representative in 1829, and with Benjamin Swan in 1839 and '40, and again in 1842, and '46. In 1835 and '36 he was elected to the State Senate for Kennebec. In 1843 he was elected to Congress from the Kennebec and Franklin District, and reelected for the term ending March 4, 1847. In 1850 he was appointed commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and returned to Augusta in 1854, and d. Jan. 25, 1855. He m. Oct. 12, 1827, ANN HAMLIN, dau. of Theophilus Hamlin of Augusta. 3 chil.— See history, page 600.

† 1. HENRY WELD, b. July 12, 1828.

2. ANN, b. Apr. 12, 1831; m. William G. Paile of Honolulu,
Oahu, Sandwich Islands. 5 chil.

1. Jennie Severance *Paile*, b. Aug. 20, 1857.

2. Anna Hamlin *Paile*, b. Oct. 31, 1858.

3. Berenice Bishop *Paile*, b. Dec. 28, 1859.

4. Susan Wilde *Paile*, b. Aug. 18, 1863.

5. William Cooper *Paile*, b. Sept. 9, 1865.

† 3. LUTHER, b. June 1, 1836.

1. HENRY W. SEVERANCE served an apprenticeship to the druggist business with Eben Fuller in Augusta; removed to the Sandwich Islands, and finally to San Francisco, Cal. He m. Mar. 17, 1857, HANNAH SWAN CHILD, dau. of James L. Child of Augusta.—Child, 22. 2 chil.

4. ALICE M., b. May 1, 1862.

5. GERTRUDE CHILD, b. 1869.

3. LUTHER SEVERANCE removed to the Sandwich Islands and purchased a plantation near Honolulu, which he cultivates. He m. LUCINDA M. CLARKE of Honolulu. 1 child.

6. HELEN, b. Mar. 9, 1867.

The SEWALLS of Augusta and the Kennebec can trace their descent from Henry Sewall, who was of Manchester, Eng., in 1623. He came over in 1635 and settled at Newbury, Mass.; removed to Rowley, Mass., in 1657, and there died, aged 80 years. His father was mayor of Coventry, Eng.; and his only son, Henry, came over at the age of twenty, the year previous to his father's coming, and in the following year settled at Newbury. He m. Mar. 25, 1646, Jane, eldest dau. of Stephen Dummer, and returned to England, where he officiated as a minister, but returned to Newbury in 1660, and was followed in July of the following year by his wife and five children born in England. He d. May 16, 1700. His wife d. Jan. 13, 1701. They had 8 chil. Of these, Samuel, the second child, b. May 28, 1652, was graduated at Harvard in 1671; appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1692. He was one of the commission which tried and condemned the witches. For the part he took in this delusion he suffered remorse, and, Savage says, "supplicated mercy for long years on the Lord's day in the open congregation." He m. Feb. 28, 1676, Hannah Hull. Their eighth child, Joseph, b. Aug. 15, 1688, was graduated at Harvard in 1707, and was the distinguished pastor of the Old South Church in Boston for upwards of fifty years. John, the brother of Samuel, and third child of Henry, b. Oct. 10, 1654, m. Oct. 27, 1671, Hannah Fessenden of Cambridge. They had 7 chil. The sixth, Nicholas, b. June 1, 1690, settled at York, Me. He m. Mehitable, dau. of Samuel Storer. They had 9 chil. John, their second child, b. July 6, 1716, was the grandfather of Thomas Sewall, who settled at Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1775. Henry, the seventh son, was the father of Gen. Henry Sewall of Augusta, Daniel Sewall of York, long a clerk of the courts, and Rev. Jotham Sewall of Chesterville, known on the Kennebec as "Father Sewall." Stephen, the ninth son of Nicholas, was the learned professor of Hebrew in Harvard College. Other members of the Sewall family were distinguished, among them was Samuel, a great grandson of the first Samuel. He was Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and

died at Wiscasset, of cold fever, during a session of the court, in 1814. From a branch of the old stock descended Jonathan Sewall, Attorney General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. He adhered to the crown in the Revolution. One of his sons was Chief Justice and another Attorney General of Canada.

GEN. HENRY SEWALL of Augusta was the son of Henry Sewall, the seventh son of Nicholas Sewall of York, Me., where the general was born, Oct. 24, 1752. He entered the army at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, as a corporal in David Bradish's company from Falmouth, and continued to the end of the war, having risen to the rank of major. In 1783 he came to the Fort Western settlement in Hallowell and engaged in trade. He was frequently employed in town business; was seven years a selectman, and thirty-two years town clerk in Hallowell and Augusta; was register of deeds seventeen years, and clerk of the District Court for Maine from its organization in 1789 to 1818. He passed, in the military service of the State, from the subordinate grades to that of major general of the 8th division. He m. Feb. 9, 1786, TABITHA SEWALL, his cousin. She d. and he m. June 3, 1811, RACHEL CROSBY, his cousin, of Salem, Mass. She d. June 15, 1830, aged 77 years, and he m. Sept. 9, 1833, ELIZABETH LOWELL, dau. of John Lowell of Boston. She d. 1862. He d. Sept. 11, 1845, aged 93 years.—See history, page 226. 7 chil.

1. ABIGAIL, b. Apr. 2, 1788; m. Nov. 9, 1809, Eben Dutch of Augusta. 7 chil.

1. *Lydia Maria Dutch*, b. Nov. 20, 1810; d. Oct. 8, 1828.

2. *Henry Sewall Dutch*, b. Oct. 25, 1812.

3. *Samuel Sewall Dutch*, b. Jan. 9, 1815.

4. *Caroline Dutch*, b. Oct. 21, 1817.

5. *Eben Dutch*, b. Oct. 18, 1819.

6. *Louisa Mary Dutch*, b. Oct. 18, 1823.

7. *Lydia Maria Dutch*, b. Dec. 24, 1828.

† 2. CHARLES, b. Nov. 13, 1790.

3. MARIA, b. May 11, 1792; d. Oct. 5, 1795.

4. SUSANNA, b. Apr. 5, 1794; m. Sept. 27, 1826, Robert Gardiner of Hallowell, merchant; removed to Lowell, Mass.; d. Apr. 26, 1852. 2 chil.

1. *William Sewall Gardiner*, b. Oct. 1, 1827; was grad. at Bowdoin Coll. 1850; res. in Boston; m. Oct. 15, 1868, Mary H. Davis.

2. *Lydia Burley Gardiner*, b. Nov. 30, 1830; d. Apr. 10, 1845.

5. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 17, 1797; d. Apr. 1846, in Illinois.

6. MARIA, b. Mar. 26, 1798; d. Oct. 10, 1798.

7. MARY, b. Oct. 23, 1799; d. Mar. 25, 1825.

2. CHARLES SEWALL of Augusta, m. Sept. 4, 1817, SOPHIA GILL of Augusta. She d. Feb. 5, 1862, aged 64. 4 chil.
8. CAROLINE GILL, b. Apr. 12, 1818; m. Nov. 27, 1839, James S. Manley of Norridgewock. He removed to Augusta and published the Gospel Banner, and afterwards the Maine Farmer, both with Joseph A. Homan. He d. Dec. 9, 1861. 3 chil.
1. *Joseph H. Manley*, b. Nov. 1842; a lawyer residing at Augusta; m. Oct. 4, 1866, Susan H. Cony, dau. of Gov. Sam'l Cony of Augusta.
2. *Abby S. Manley*, b. July 25, 1848.
3. *James S. Manley*, b. Apr. 15, 1854; in the U. S. Navy.
9. SUSAN, b. Apr. 8, 1820; m. Apr. 1840, Joseph A. Homan of Augusta, senior partner of the firms of Homan & Manley and Homan & Badger in publishing the Maine Farmer. 3 chil.
1. *Charles S. Homan*, b. Mar. 10, 1841; d. Sept. 5, 1845.
2. *Charles S. Homan*, b. Oct. 1, 1845; d. Sept. 7, 1846.
3. *Harry S. Homan*, b. Sept. 30, 1847; d. June 22, 1864.
- † 10. HENRY, b. Dec. 3, 1822.
11. ELIZABETH LOWELL, b. Nov. 7, 1840; d. Apr. 20, 1859.
10. HENRY SEWALL of Augusta, was a number of years in the shoe business at Augusta. During the rebellion he served in the Union army as lieutenant and adjutant in the 19th Me. Reg. He m. Nov. 3, 1847, HARRIET V. SMITH. 4 chil.
12. HARRY, b. July 4, 1848. 14. ADDIE B., b. Sept. 4, 1852.
13. MARY S., b. Mar. 20, 1850. 15. CHARLES, b. July 5, 1861.

DAVID SEWALL of Hallowell, was a son of Moses and Miriam Sewall of York, Me., where David was b. Aug. 16, 1766. He came to Hallowell in 1784, and engaged in the goods selling business in company with his brother Moses. He m. Sept. 7, 1793, HANNAH BARRELL, dau. of Nathaniel and Sarah Barrell of York. 11 chil.

1. DAVID, b. Oct. 10, 1794; d. Oct. 5, 1795.
2. MARY, b. Mar. 3, 1796; d. Aug. 17, 1796.
3. GEORGE BARRELL, b. Jan. 29, 1799.
4. DAVID, b. July 17, 1801; d. Jan. 8, 1812.
5. RUFUS, b. Dec. 11, 1802.
6. EDWARD, b. Oct. 5, 1804.
7. JOHN OCTAVIUS, b. Mar. 14, 1806.
8. CHARLES ALBERT, b. Dec. 23, 1807.
9. HANNAH BARRELL, b. Jan. 15, 1811; d. July 9, 1811.
10. OLIVE MARIA, b. Feb. 20, 1814.
11. CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, b. Sept. 22, 1816.

MOSES SEWALL of Hallowell, was a brother of David Sewall, and was in company with him in business at Hallowell. He m. RUTH BARRELL, sister to Hannah Barrell, wife of his brother David. Moses Sewall d. Mar. 24, 1798. 6 chil.

1. SOPHIA, b. May 16, 1788.
2. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 29, 1790.
3. CHARLOTTE, b. Jan. 24, 1792.
4. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 19, 1794.
5. MOSES, b. Mar. 24, 1796.
6. MARY, b. June 24, 1798.

THOMAS SEWALL of Augusta, was born at York, Me., Sept. 24, 1750. He descended from Henry Sewall of Manchester, Eng., the common ancestor of the Sewalls in New England. His grandfather was John Sewall, son of Nicholas Sewall of York. Thomas Sewall came to the Fort Western settlement in Hallowell in 1775. He was a tanner, and located on a lot near the old fort, where the foundry now is. He built a house on the lot, in which he lived many years. This house has been enlarged and altered, from time to time, and is now owned and occupied by Allen Lambard. Sewall had a tanyard and vats in the ravine south of the house, where he tanned, it is said, the first leather made in the valley of the Kennebec. He m. Nov. 25, 1779, PRISCILLA CONY, dau. of Dea. Samuel Cony. He was a worthy man; lived to a green old age; d. in May, 1833, aged 82. She d. Oct. 1, 1836, aged 87. 6 chil.

1. REBECCA GUILD, b. Sept. 7, 1780; m. John Ordway Webster of Vassalborough. He was a deputy under Arthur Lithgow, Sheriff of Kennebec; was in business in various places; d. in Mobile, Ala., in Jan. 1828, aged 50 years. His widow d. May 31, 1870, at Washington, D. C., aged nearly 90 years. 7 chil., three sons and 4 dau. The dau. were noted for their beauty and accomplishments, having received the advantage of high social culture in the family of Dr. Thomas Sewall of Washington.

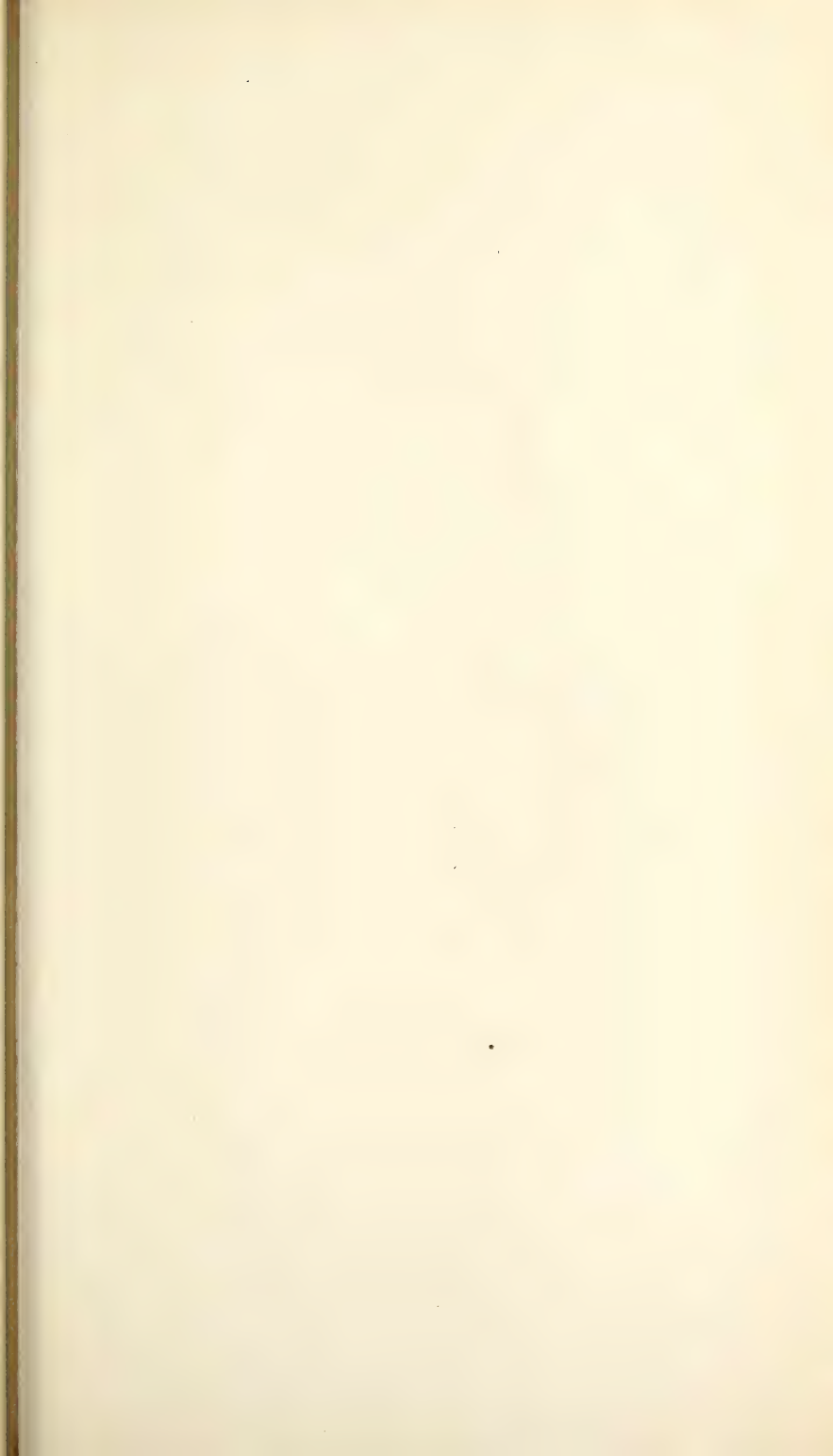
1. *Mary Clifford Webster*, b. Dec. 2, 1803; m. Arthur Holmead.
2. *Sereno Sewall Webster*, b. Nov. 18, 1805; m. Oct. 28, 1845, Mary Ann Hayes. 4 chil.
 1. Helen Page Webster, b. Aug. 11, 1846.
 2. Emeline Lindsley Webster, b. Jan. 28, 1849.
 3. Sereno Clifford Webster, b. Dec. 17, 1850.
 4. Otis Colby Webster, b. July 25, 1857.
3. *Emeline Cony Webster*, b. May 14, 1808; m. Dr. Harvey Lindsley.

4. *John Milton Webster*, b. Apr. 3, 1812; m. Apr. 3, 1841, Sarah Hussey. 3 chil.
1. John Ordway Webster, b. Feb. 27, 1842; res. in Augusta; entered the army in 1861; remained in the service four years; was graduated at Harv. Med. School in 1868; was surgeon at Nat. Mil. Asylum, near Augusta; m. Anna Bartlett, dau. of Erastus Bartlett of Augusta, and removed to Lynn, Mass.
 2. Hattie Parker Webster, b. Sept. 14, 1843. [1867.
 3. Henry Sewall Webster, b. Sept. 26, 1845; was grad. at Bowdoin
5. *Nathan Webster*, b. Apr. 7, 1816; m. Ellen Whittier of Hallowell.
6. *Harriet Colby Webster*, b. May, 1818; m. Peter Parker, Commissioner to China.
7. *Priscilla Sewall Webster*, b. Jan. 18, 1823; m. Dr. Chas. G. Page of Washington, D. C., celebrated for his scientific attainments.
2. MARY SEWARD, b. Aug. 1, 1782; m. Dr. Reuben D. Mussey. She d. May 31, 1807, aged 24 years.
3. HARRIET, b. May 20, 1784; m. Rev. Philip Colby of Middleborough, Mass. She d. Feb. 28, 1811, aged 25 years. 2 chil.
1. *Hamilton Colby*, d. at 6 years of age.
 2. *Harrison G. O. Colby* of New Bedford, a Judge of C. C. Pleas in Massachusetts.
- † 4. THOMAS, b. Apr. 16, 1786.
- † 5. DANIEL, b. Nov. 12, 1788.
6. SAMUEL, b. June 26, 1791; d. y., while studying medicine.
4. DR. THOMAS SEWALL studied medicine; was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1812, and after practicing a few years in Essex county, Mass., removed to Washington, D. C., where his practice soon became extensive and lucrative. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in Columbian College. In 1834 he visited Europe on a tour of professional observation. He published some essays on phrenology, and a small work on temperance, with plates showing the action of alcohol on the coats of the stomach, which had a wide circulation. He was well known throughout the United States and in Europe, and ranked high in his profession; was an active and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; d. at Washington, Apr. 16, 1845, aged 59. Dr. Sewall m. MARY CHOATE, dau. of Capt. Choate of Ipswich, Mass., and a sister of Rufus Choate. 1 child.
- † 7. THOMAS, b. Apr. 28, 1818.

5. DANIEL SEWALL of Farmington, m. Mar. 12, 1820, MARTHA TOLMAN. 4 chil.
8. MARTHA E., b. July 2, 1821; m. Prof. McCabe of Delaware, O. She d. Nov. 1850.
9. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 24, 1822.
10. LOUISA A., b. Aug. 14, 1824; m. Lieut. Follansbee of Washington, D. C. She d. Feb. 2, 1843.
11. CAROLINE, b. Sept. 23, 1827; m. George Soule of Farmington.
7. REV. THOMAS SEWALL, D. D., a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly of the south, afterwards of Brooklyn, N. Y., now deceased. He m. Nov. 19, 1844, JULIA C. WATERS of Baltimore, Md. 7 chil.
12. MARY MATILDA. 16. MERIAM.
13. HELEN. 17. HENRY.
14. ALVERDA. 18. DOUGLASS.
15. THOMAS COLBY WATERS.

HON. SAMUEL EMERSON SMITH was a son of Manasseh Smith, a lawyer of Hollis, N. H., who was born in Leominster, Mass., Dec. 25, 1749, and died at Wiscasset, May 21, 1823. Samuel, the third son and seventh child, was born in Hollis, Mar. 12, 1788, the year his father removed to Wiscasset. He was graduated at Harvard in 1808 with high honors; studied law with Samuel Dana at Groton, Mass., and with his brothers, Manasseh and Joseph, and was admitted to practice in 1812, when he established himself at Wiscasset; represented the town in the legislature in 1819 and '20; in 1821 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the 2d Circuit; in 1822 was made Associate Justice of the new court which displaced the Circuit Court; in 1831, '32 and '33 was Governor of Maine; in 1835 was appointed to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, from which he retired in 1837. Gov. Smith, while governor, resided at Augusta. He m. Sept. 12, 1832, LOUISA S. FULLER, dau. of Hon. Henry W. Fuller.—Fuller, 3. 5 chil.

1. SAMUEL E., b. Aug. 31, 1833; was graduated at Harvard 1854; lawyer; res. at Wiscasset; elected senator for Lincoln dist. 1870; unm.
2. JOSEPH E., b. Mar. 19, 1835; was grad. at Bowdoin 1854; lawyer; res. at Wiscasset; Coll. of that port for 1868-9; rem. to Chicago in 1869. He m. in 1857, Helen R., dau. of William Cooper of Pittston. She d. Apr. 23, 1860, and he m. Sept. 1865, Sarah S., dau. of John Babson of Wiscasset. Wife Sarah d. Aug. 25, 1870, aged 25. 2 chil. by w. Sarah.





Thos W Smith

1. *Stuart Ingalls*, b. Dec. 24, 1866; d. May 10, 1870.
2. *Maud Fuller*, b. Dec. 17, 1868.
3. HENRY W. F., b. May 6, 1837; d. Oct. 26, 1866.
4. EDWIN M., b. Dec. 26, 1839; studied law; commenced practice at Thomaston; at the commencement of the war he raised a company at Wiscasset, in Apr. 1861, of which he was commissioned captain; this was Co. G, 4th Me. Reg., which he commanded at Bull Run; for meritorious conduct he was commissioned major of the 4th Me. Reg.; was soon afterwards placed on Gen. Berry's staff, and acted in that capacity at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks; was distinguished for his valor, and fell May 1862, at the latter battle, in the van, gallantly leading the 5th Michigan Reg. His remains were taken to Wiscasset and buried June 19, 1862.
5. BENJAMIN FULLER, b. Feb. 28, 1842; was graduated at Bowdoin 1863; studied law with Melville W. Fuller at Chicago, where he now res. He m. Dec. 25, 1866, Marion L., dau. of Daniel M. Howard of Bangor. 2 chil.
 1. *Howard Bainbridge*, b. Mar. 1868.
 2. *Christina Louisa*, b. Oct. 1869.

THOMAS W. SMITH, a prominent merchant at Augusta, was for fifty years identified with the history of the town. He was born of highly respectable parents at Dover, N. H., Feb. 22, 1785, and in the twenty-first year of his age, on Dec. 25, 1805, came to Augusta and started in business, at first in a small way, but gradually enlarged it, until his dealings extended to a wide circuit of country. He was member, as principal partner, of various business firms extensively engaged in the sale of goods and purchase of lumber; was active and enterprising. Much of the small lumber of the western part of the county came to Augusta over "Burnt Hill," and the trade in it was monopolized by Mr. Smith and Bartholomew Nason, who were competing purchasers. They used to ride out towards Winthrop early in the morning, in winter, to meet their customers, who usually made Saturday their market day. One morning Mr. Smith started out quite early, and had not gone far over the hill when he met teams with shingles coming into market. "I will buy your shingles," said he. "I have sold." "Who to?" "Mr. Nason." "Seen him this morning?" "Yes; he passed here half an hour ago." Mr. Smith thought his competitor was too far in advance, and had secured all the shingles, and he returned. Determined not to be outdone, he started very early the next market day, which was very cold, secured all the shingles on the road, and as he returned met Mr.

Nason, two miles out, going at a rapid rate, and briskly passed him with "a crispy morning" salutation. Mr. Nason returned that day, as Mr. Smith had before, without a shingle. In 1814, at the organization of the Augusta Bank, Mr. Smith was chosen a director, which position he held, by successive elections, for forty years. In 1840 he was chosen president of the bank, and held that office until his death. By his habits of industry and economy he accumulated a large property. He built Smith's Block of stores on Water street, on the site of the "Old Gage Store," purchased the Gage wharf and enlarged it, and for some years ran, in connection with others, a line of packets between Augusta and Boston. Was a director in the Kennebec and Portland Railroad during its construction. He died suddenly, of paralysis of the heart, on Sunday, Mar. 11, 1855. Mr. Smith m. Jan. 1810, ABIGAIL PAGE, dau. of Ezekiel Page of Augusta. Mrs. Smith d. Dec. 13, 1855. 3 chil.

1. HENRY ROBY, b. Mar. 14, 1811.
2. ELIZA ANN, b. Mar. 18, 1815; m. Hon. James W. Bradbury of Augusta.—See Bradbury.
3. ELIZABETH WESTBROOK, b. Apr. 23, 1831; d. Sept. 27, 1832.

JACOB STANWOOD moved to Augusta from Ipswich, Mass., in 1822. He was for many years engaged in the business of buying and selling wool; at first Benjamin Davis was interested with him, subsequently Judge Emmons furnished means to prosecute the business. Mr. Stanwood d. Jan. 20, 1845, aged 59. He was in the Freeman's Bank at the time of his death; dropped down and died instantly, probably from disease of the heart. He m. 2d wife, SALLY CALDWELL of Ipswich. 1 child, 1st w.; 8 chil. 2d.

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| † 1. JACOB. | † 6. EBEN. |
| 2. SUSAN, <i>born Sept 15 1813</i> | 7. ABBY, m. — Marble. |
| 3. CAROLINE. <i>died Dec 28 1819</i> | 8. HARRIET, m. Hon. James G. Blaine. |
| 4. NATHAN. | 9. EMILY, m. David S. Stinson. |
| 5. SARAH. | |

1. JACOB STANWOOD of Boston, a successful merchant, commenced business at Augusta, and in a few years removed to Boston. He m. Sept. 1834, ELIZABETH WILLIAMS STONE, dau. of Rev. Daniel Stone of Augusta.—Stone, 5. 4 chil.

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| 10. DANIEL STONE. | 13. MARY LOUISA. |
| 11. HENRY WILLIAMS. | 14. CHARLES. |
| 12. FRANK. | |

6. EBEN STANWOOD, merchant of Boston, now deceased, m. Aug. 1844, ELIZA JANE DOLE, dau. of Carlton Dole of Augusta.

DANIEL C. STANWOOD was a nephew of Jacob Stanwood; came from Ipswich, Mass., to Augusta about 1829; was clerk in A. P. Brinsmade's bookstore on Market square; succeeded to the business, with Asa Redington and Carlton Dole in 1834, and Redington and Dole having sold their interest in the establishment to R. D. Rice, Stanwood purchased of him in 1836, and continued the business until his death; was first city clerk; held the office for five years; represented the city with B. A. G. Fuller in 1856; m. NOV. 1836, MARY A. WEBSTER of Salem, Mass. 8 chil.

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| 1. I. AUGUSTUS, m. — Sturgis, dau. of Capt. N. P. Sturgis of Augusta. | | |
| 2. EDWARD, was grad. at Bowdoin 1861; is connected with the editorial corps of the Boston Advertiser. | | |
| 3. MARY. | 5. ALICE. | 7. MARGARET. |
| 4. DANIEL C. | 6. HORACE. | 8. THADDEUS. |

REV. DANIEL STONE, a graduate of Harvard College in 1791, came from Lincoln, Mass., in 1794, and preached for the Middle Parish, in the old meeting-house on Market square, for the first time on Nov. 9th of that year. In the following February he received a call from the church and parish to settle, and on the 21st of October, 1795, he was ordained in the old meeting-house, and continued pastor of the church and people until by mutual consent he took his dismissal in 1809. He then devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm. He was acting postmaster at Augusta under Robert C. Vose; was selectman for a number of years, and was elected, upon the death of Joshua Gage, county treasurer for several years, with great unanimity. He acted as a magistrate for a number of years, all the lawyers in town bringing their justice actions in his court. He was a worthy man, and continued an exemplary member of the church and parish under Rev. Dr. Tappan while he lived. Mr. Stone m. Aug. 27, 1800, LUSANNA WILLIAMS of Easton, Mass., a sister of Dea. Church Williams of Augusta. She d. Oct. 8, 1817, aged 39 years. He d. May, 1834. 7 chil.

1. LUSANNA, b. Nov. 24, 1802; m. William A. Brooks.—Brooks, 3.
2. MARY, b. Dec. 25, 1804; d.
3. CHARLES, b. Mar. 13, 1807; d. May 17, 1807.
4. LOUISA, b. Sept. 1, 1808; d.

5. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, b. Nov. 30, 1810; m. Sept. 1834, Jacob Stanwood, Jr., of Augusta, afterwards of Boston.
6. ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 28, 1813; m. Dec. 25, 1836, William Caldwell.—See Caldwell.
7. DANIEL, b. Nov. 12, 1815; m. Ann Elizabeth Johnston of Wiscasset. She d. and he m. Sept. 1, 1855, Eliza P. Vose, dau. of the late Gen. Rufus C. Vose of Augusta.—Vose, 6. 2 chil. by 1st wife.
 1. *Alexander Johnston.*
 2. *Louisa.*

BENJAMIN SWAN of Augusta, was a son of Francis Swan of Haverhill, Mass., who m. Martha Parker; she d. Jan. 15, 1780, and he m. Dec. 12, 1782, Abigail Eliot. Benjamin, his sixth child, was b. Jan. 15, 1792, came to Augusta in 1808, and served an apprenticeship at the clock-making business with Frederic Wingate, and afterwards established himself in that business at Augusta, where he resided during his long life, highly respected for his industry and probity. He was elected representative with Luther Severance in 1839 and '40; was prospered in his business, and educated a large family of children. He m. Oct. 16, 1812, HANNAH SMITH, dau. of Samuel and Hannah Smith of Hallowell. He d. Dec. 1867, aged 75. 10 chil.

1. MARY ELIOT, b. May 3, 1814; m. Josiah Prescott Wyman of Augusta. He has been a member of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen; elected Representative with James G. Blaine in 1859 and '60. 5 chil.
 1. *Capt. Edward F. Wyman.*
 2. *Silas W. Wyman.*
 3. *Charlotte Wyman.*
 4. *Harriet Wyman.*
 5. *Lucy Wyman.*
2. CHARLOTTE W., b. Jan. 19, 1816; m. Sept. 1839, Edward Rowse of Augusta. 1 child living.
 1. *Frederic Herbert Rowse.*
3. MOSES MOODY, b. Feb. 26, 1818; m. Nov. 18, 1841, Nancy S. Norcross, dau. of William Norcross of Augusta. He has been a member of the Com. Council, and repeatedly an Alderman of the city. 6 chil.
 1. *Charlotte.*
 2. *Mary*, m. Col. Thomas Hight, U. S. A. He d. Nov. 1867, and she m. 1870, Nat. Abbott. 1 child.
 1. *Beaufort Hight.*
 3. *William*, d. y.
 4. *Frank.*
 5. *Hannah.*
 6. *Maud.*
4. SAMUEL FRANCIS, b. Feb. 5, 1829; d. Sept. 1830.
5. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 3, 1821; m. Eliza Knowlton, dau. of David Knowlton of Augusta.

6. SAMUEL FRANCIS, b. June 21, 1823; d. Dec. 12, 1845, at sea.
 7. CHARLES FREDERIC, b. June 26, 1826; m. Ann Prevost of Richmond.
 2 chil.
 1. *Charles*. 2. *Prescott*. [gusta.
 8. WILLIAM ALONZO, b. Dec. 10, 1830; m. Vesta Farrington of Au-
 9. HANNAH CAROLINE, b. May 28, 1832; m. John H. Chisam of Augusta.
 He d. and she m. Samuel Marshall of Gardiner.
 10. ABBY ELIOT, b. Feb. 5, 1837; m. John B. Hobbs of Portland.

REV. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, minister of Manchester, Mass., born in 1721, and died May 6, 1790, aged 69 years, was the grandfather of the Tappans at Augusta. He had a son David, who was prepared for college at Dummer Academy, Newbury, by Master Moody; was graduated at Harvard College in 1771; studied theology, and was ordained at Newbury over a Congregational church and society. He was celebrated for his learning, eloquence and zeal as a preacher. In 1792 he became Professor of Divinity in Harvard College, a position which he held until his death, in 1803. His son, Enoch Sawyer Tappan, born in 1781, was graduated at Harvard in 1801; studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in 1806; practiced many years in Augusta; d. July 26, 1847, aged 66 years; unm.

REV. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, D. D., of Augusta, a younger son of David, was born Nov. 8, 1788; was grad. at Harvard in 1805; studied Divinity; became a tutor in Bowd. Coll. in 1809; settled over the South Parish in Augusta in 1811; continued pastor until 1849, when he resigned to accept the office of Sec. of the Board of Missions for Maine; m. June, 1814, ELIZABETH BOWDOIN TEMPLE WINTHROP, dau. of Thomas L. Winthrop of Boston, a descendant of the first governor of Massachusetts, and of the Bowdoins and Temples. She d. Mar. 9, 1860, aged 72 years 10 months. He d. Dec. 22, 1863.—See history, page 604. 7 chil.

- † 1. BENJAMIN, b. June 26, 1815.
 2. ELIZABETH TEMPLE, b. June 11, 1817; m. Oct. 19, 1852, Rev. Edwin B. Webb. He was graduated at Bowdoin 1846; at Bangor Theo. Sem. in 1850; ordained pastor of the South Parish Church, Augusta, Sept. 11, 1850; dismissed Sept. 26, 1860; installed pastor of Shawmut Church, Boston, Oct. 5, 1860. 3 chil.
 1. *Anna Winthrop Webb*, b. Nov. 19, 1853.
 2. *Elizabeth Temple Webb*, b. Nov. 19, 1853.
 3. *Mary Bowdoin Webb*, b. Jan. 6, 1856.
 3. JANE WINTHROP, b. July 4, 1819.

4. MARY AUGUSTA, b. Sept. 26, 1821; m. Sept. 19, 1848, Rev. John O. Fiske of Bath. He was grad. at Bowdoin 1837; at Bangor Theo. Sem. 1842; ordained pastor of Winter street Congregational Church, Bath, Aug. 17, 1843. 3 chil.
1. *Catharine Tappan Fiske*, b. Sept. 10, 1849.
 2. *John Winthrop Fiske*, b. Oct. 1, 1856.
 3. *Mary McGaw Fiske*, b. May 26, 1860.
5. CATHARINE HURD, b. May 2, 1824; d.
- † 6. THOMAS LINDALL WINTHROP, b. Feb. 19, 1826.
7. ANNE WINTHROP, b. Feb. 20, 1828.
1. REV. BENJAMIN TAPPAN was graduated at Bowdoin in 1833; at Bangor Theo. Sem. in 1837; ordained pastor at Hampden, Aug. 8, 1838; dismissed Aug. 3, 1848; installed pastor of Winthrop Church, Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 8, 1848; dismissed Aug. 10, 1857, and installed pastor of the church at Norridgewock Oct. 27, 1858, where he now resides. He m. Sept. 5, 1838, DELIA EMMONS, dau. of Williams Emmons of Augusta, afterwards of Hallowell, and grand-dau. of Rev. Nathaniel Emmons of Franklin, Mass., and of Judge Samuel S. Wilde, formerly of Hallowell. 5 chil.
8. ELLEN EMMONS, b. Dec. 6, 1839.
 - † 9. HENRY LYMAN, b. Dec. 2, 1841.
 10. ELIZABETH WINTHROP, b. Aug. 13, 1844.
 11. WILLIAMS EMMONS, b. Feb. 17, 1847; d. May 5, 1849.
 12. DELIA, b. Dec. 8, 1848.
6. THOMAS L. W. TAPPAN, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1844, m. Aug. 15, 1855, PAULINA PATTEN, dau. of Capt. George F. Patten, of Bath. 3 chil.
13. MARY WINTHROP, b. Dec. 8, 1856.
 14. AUGUSTA TEMPLE, b. Mar. 2, 1859.
 15. GERTRUDE LINDALL, b. Feb. 24, 1867.
9. HENRY L. TAPPAN, m. Nov. 9, 1864, MARTHA WHITNEY SKELTON of Charlestown, Mass. 1 child.
16. HENRY WINTHROP, b. May 25, 1869.

ELIAS TAYLOR, from New Bedford, was one of the earliest settlers at Cushnoc. He obtained a grant of lot No. 21, west side, on the 28th of April, 1762, the earliest date of grants. He was married and had four children at that date, and probably had settled on the lot previously; he was 35 years old at that time; born in Massachusetts Jan. 16, 1727. He removed to Readfield (now Manchester) in 1772. In the fall of 1776 he enlisted in the Revo-

lutionary army, and d. in the service May 29, 1777, of small pox. MARY JOHNSON, his wife, was of parson McGreggor's colony, which settled in Derry, N. H. She was b. July 25, 1730, and d. Dec. 5, 1797. 9 chil.

1. DEBORAH, b. Aug. 27, 1752; d. June 20, 1754.
2. JOHN, b. Apr. 24, 1754; a soldier in the Revolution; enlisted with his father in the fall of 1776, and d. in the army, of small pox, May 19, 1777.
3. SARAH, b. Feb. 26, 1757; m. Feb. 15, 1773, David Clark. 3 chil. (Clark, 20.) He d. and she m. Jeremiah Jones. They had 1 child, Col. Samuel L. Jones, who d. at Lawrenceburg, Ind., a. 1859. Sarah m. Sept. 7, 1793, Maj. William Livermore, who was a son of Dea. Elijah Livermore of Waltham, Mass., and the chief proprietor and first settler of Livermore, Me. William was bred a merchant in Boston; traded several years in Jay (now Canton), Me., and afterwards in Hallowell. He d. in Mississippi in 1832. She d. Sept. 3, 1838, in Hallowell. [1815, unnm.
1. *William Livermore*, b. Jan. 8, 1794; d. at New Orleans
2. *Sarah Phipps Livermore*, b. Nov. 13, 1799; m. Nov. 1821, Col. Andrew Masters of Hallowell; d. Aug. 25, 1840. 5 chil.
 1. William Andrew Masters, b. Jan. 24, 1823; d. Feb. 10, 1864.
 2. Sarah Elizabeth Masters, b. Aug. 10, 1824; m. A. A. Melvin.
 3. Caroline Parker Masters, b. Nov. 13, 1829; d. Sept. 4, 1840.
 4. Mary Louisa Masters, b. May 25, 1836.
 5. John Livermore Masters, b. Sept. 1840; d. Oct. 1, 1840.
3. *Danforth Phipps Livermore*, b. Dec. 20, 1804. He is of the firm of Masters, Smith & Co., publishers, Hallowell, where he m. Oct. 21, 1828, Emeline Spaulding, dau. of Ashur Spaulding, formerly of Pepperell, Mass. 5 chil.
 1. Emma Frances Livermore, b. Dec. 1, 1830.
 2. William Danforth Livermore, b. June 20, 1835; d. Nov. 1838.
 3. Sarah Masters Livermore, b. June 1, 1837; d. Nov. 1838.
 4. Sarah Louisa Livermore, b. Oct. 16, 1839; m. Nov. 9, 1865, Capt. Chas. E. Nash, of the Kennebec Journal, Augusta. 2 chil.
 1. Mary Louisa Nash, b. Sept. 9, 1866.
 2. Edwin Livermore Nash, b. June 29, 1869. [ton.
 5. Charles Danforth Livermore, b. May 20, 1841; m. Hattie Leigh-
4. MARY, b. May 3, 1759; m. Mar. 10, 1781, Thomas Hinkley of Hallowell.
 - † 5. ELIAS, b. Feb. 21, 1762; m. June 19, 1782, Betsey Knowlton.
 - † 6. ANDERSON, b. Sept. 21, 1763; m. P. Pease.
 7. JOEL, b. May 7, 1765. [Belgrade. 9 chil.
 8. ANN, b. Sept. 15, 1767; m. Dea. Nathaniel Blake, and lived in

1. <i>John</i> .	4. <i>Avadna</i> .	7. <i>Jonathan</i> .
2. <i>Mary</i> .	5. <i>William</i> .	8. <i>Samuel</i> .
3. <i>Nancy</i> .	6. <i>Nathaniel</i> .	9. <i>Sally</i> .
 - † 9. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 22, 1769; m. 1791, Elizabeth Crowell.

5. ELIAS TAYLOR was a Calvinist Baptist minister. He was the first white child born at Cushnoc within the present limits of Augusta; moved to Readfield with his father in 1771; m. June 19, 1782, BETSEY KNOWLTON. 6 chil.

10. JOEL,	12. SARAH.	14. ELIAS.
11. PATTY.	13. BETSEY.	15. JOHN.

6. ANDERSON TAYLOR, m. P. PEASE of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. He removed, in 1810, to western New York. 5 chil.

16. JOHN ANDERSON.	18. JAMES.	20. ELIZA.
17. P. PEASE.	19. HARRIET.	

9 SAMUEL TAYLOR lived on a farm in Belgrade, upon which he settled in 1782. He joined the Society of Friends, and became a minister in the society. He was noted for his pomological efforts, and his farm to this day bears a high reputation for abundance and variety of fruits. He m. in 1791, ELIZABETH CROWELL, from Dennis, Cape Cod. 10 chil.

21. SARAH, m. Benjamin Boweman¹ of Fairfield.

22. DAVID, m. Love Tilton of Belgrade; rem. to western New York 1831.

23. MARY, m. Francis Allen. 11 chil., 10 of whom were boys, remarkable for their longevity and physical development; their aggregate weight was 1900 lbs.

† 24. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 8, 1797.

25. ISAIAH, b. 1799; m. and res. in Smithfield; has chil.

26. JOHN, was grad. at Union College, Schenectady; was a physician; d. 1854, in New York; had 3 wives, and left chil.

27. RUBY, m. Capt. Charles Hallett of West Waterville.

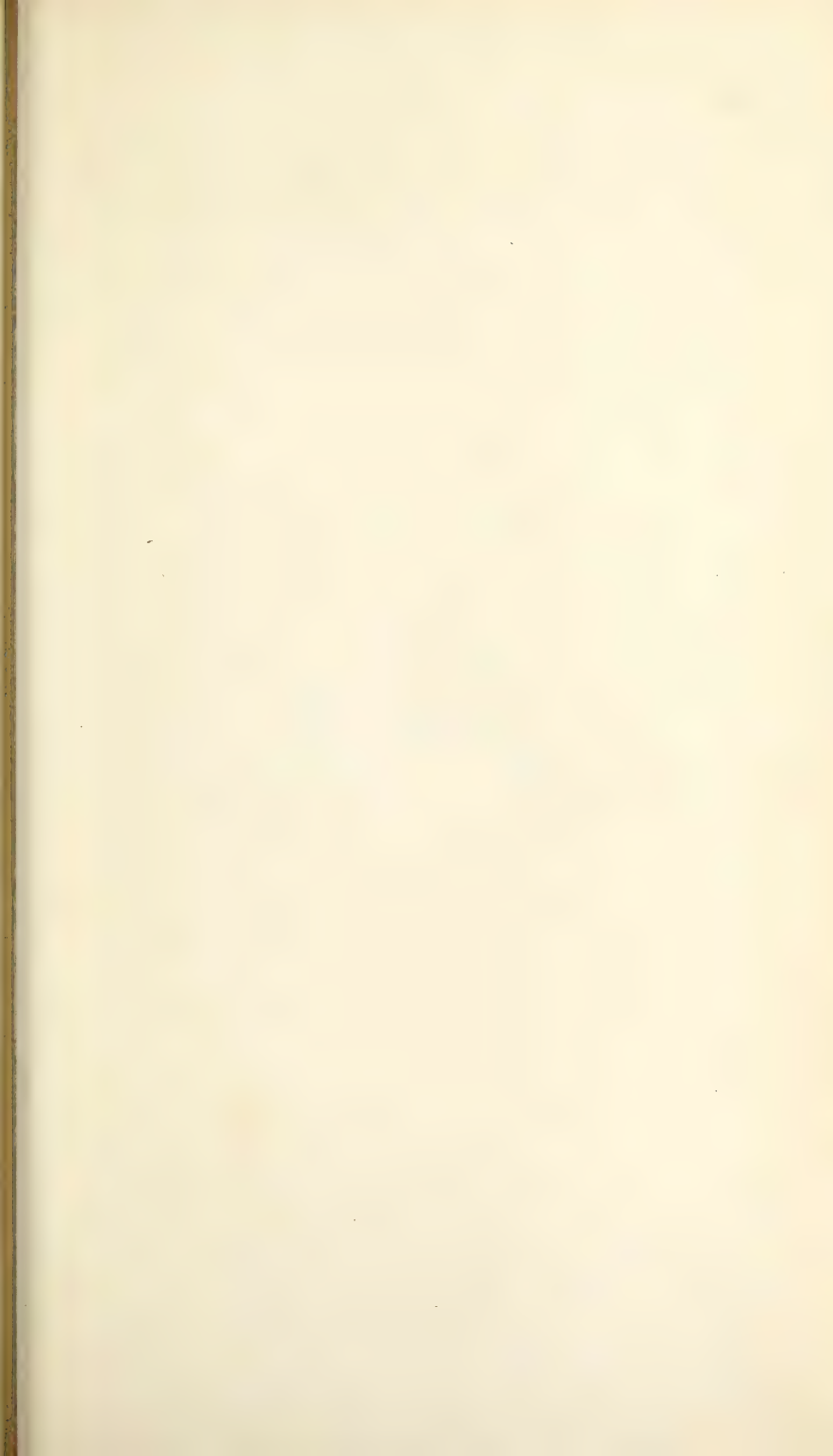
28. JOSEPH of Belgrade, a member of the Society of Friends; lives on the old homestead; raises fruits in large quantities and in great variety; has represented the town in the Legislature; m. 1828, Phebe Boweman, dau. of Benjamin Boweman of Fairfield. 7 chil.

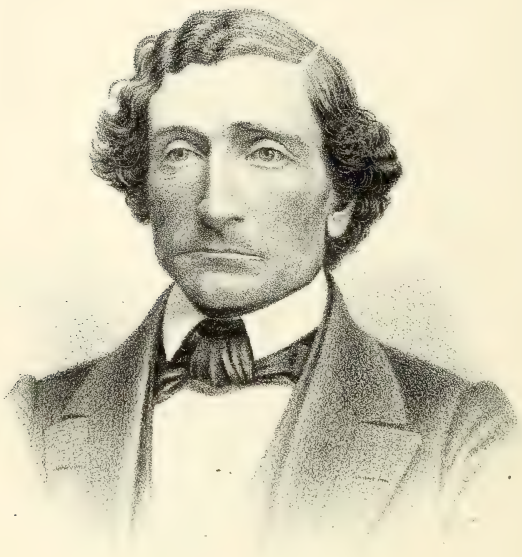
29. MERIBAH, m. George Richardson. 3 chil.

30. CROWELL, b. Sept. 25, 1812; m. Emily Page of Belgrade. He d. Apr. 1868. 5 chil.

24. FRIEND SAMUEL TAYLOR of Fairfield, lives on a farm; is a prominent member of the Society of Friends; well known in the valley of the Kennebec; was one of the directors of the A. & K. R. R., now Maine Central Railroad; was efficient in prosecuting the enterprise of building the road, and was for some years president of the company. He m. Mar. 19, 1822, LYDIA BOWEMAN of Fairfield; s. p.

¹ This family spell their name *Boweman*.





Samuel Titcomb

SAMUEL TITCOMB early settled at the Fort village in Hallowell. He came from York, probably in 1783; in March, 1784, he had "agreed to take charge" of Henry Sewall's store at the eddy, on the east side of the river, while Sewall "set off on horseback for Long Reach," to be absent a few days. He afterwards was in trade at Augusta; was the second postmaster; was a surveyor of lands, and was appointed in 1796 one of the surveyors to the joint commission to mark and establish the eastern line of the State, from the ocean to the head of the St. Croix. Upon this survey he was two or three years, and the initials of his name were on the "monument" placed at the head of that river. He built the "old Titcomb house" on Water street, burned in 1862, and afterwards the Gen. Sewall house on State street, remodeled by Dr. Whiting, and now owned by W. S. Badger. He removed to Belgrade in 1815, and built, with John Pitts of Belgrade, an academy, which was incorporated Feb. 5, 1834, by the name of "Titcomb Belgrade Academy." Mr. Titcomb, m. NANCY TIFFANY of Sidney. She d. 1807. He m. Mar. 1816, CHLOE CUMMINGS of Augusta. She d. Feb. 14, 1841. He d. Sept. 18, 1849, aged 93. 4 chil. by 1st wife, 1 child by 2d wife.

1. SAMUEL, d.
2. DAVID, d.
3. NANCY, m. Henry Clark of Clinton.
4. DAVID, m. Mary R. Lander, and lives in Belgrade.
- † 5. SAMUEL, b. July 19, 1820.

5. SAMUEL TITCOMB of Augusta, was educated at Titcomb Belgrade Academy; studied law with R. H. Vose at Augusta; was admitted to practice in 1842; attended a year at the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1843, and commenced practice in Augusta; was Judge of the Municipal Court for many years; was city solicitor in 1853, '55 and '57; represented the city with John L. Stevens in 1867, and with George E. Brickett in 1868; mayor in 1869 and '70. He m. Feb. 20, 1845, JULIA A. KIMBALL, dau. of Artemas Kimball of Augusta. 2 chil.

6. EVERETT, b. Mar. 28, 1846; d. May 9, 1851.
7. LENDALL, b. Mar. 14, 1848; now in Harvard College.

SOLOMON VOSE was of an ancient English family ;¹ was a son of Col. Joseph Vose of Milton, Mass., where he was born Feb. 22, 1768 ; was graduated at Harvard in 1787 ; studied law with Levi Lincoln, sen. ; m. Sept. 11, 1796, ELIZA P. CHANDLER, dau. of Rufus Chandler of Worcester, Mass. ; removed from Northfield, Mass., to Augusta in 1805. He d. 1809. Mrs. Vose was born June 1, 1771 ; d. at Augusta June, 1862.—See history, page 386. 4 chil.

† 1. RUFUS CHANDLER, b. June 29, 1798.

2. GEORGE HOW, b. Oct. 25, 1801 ; d. while in college, aged 19.

† 3. RICHARD HAMPTON, b. Nov. 8, 1803.

† 4. EDWARD J., b. July 18, 1806.

1. GEN. RUFUS C. VOSE engaged in mercantile pursuits at Augusta ; was selectman of the town in 1837 and '38 ; captain of the Augusta Light Infantry for a number of years, and Adjutant General of the State under Edward Kent, in 1838. He was tall, straight, and of a fine figure and martial bearing. He m. June 6, 1828, MARY BRIDGE, dau. of Judge Bridge of Augusta.—Bridge, 45. She was an amiable woman of great personal beauty. She d. June 27, 1852. 6 chil.

† 5. GEORGE HOW, b. Mar. 19, 1829.

6. ELIZA PUTNAM, b. Feb. 6, 1832 ; m. Sept. 1. 1855, Daniel Stone.

7. CHANDLER, b. Nov. 1833 ; rem. to California, Dec. 1851.

8. MARY BRIDGE, b. Mar. 29, 1835.

9. HANNAH BRIDGE, b. Aug. 5, 1837.

10. HORACE, b. Jan. 29, 1840 ; d. 1867.

3. HON. RICHARD H. VOSE, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822 ; studied law at Worcester, Mass., with Levi Lincoln and John Davis ; practiced at that place about a year, in partnership with Pliny Merrick, and removed to Augusta in 1828. At Augusta he found a very favorable opening for a young practitioner, and soon had a prosperous and increasing business ; became a prominent member of the Kennebec Bar, a position which he retained for thirty-five years, until his death. He represented the town in 1834, with George W. Morton, and in 1835 with John Potter, and again in 1838 and '39 with George W. Morton ; was senator

¹ *Vose arms* : Ermine chev. betw. three roses ar. *Crest* : Demi-lion rampant, holding a rose. *Motto* : *Quo Fata vocant*. An impression of these arms was used by Solomon Vose on a label in the books of his library.



RH Vose

HON. RICHARD H. VOSE.

for Kennebec in 1840 and '41, and President of the Senate in the latter year; was elected County Attorney for Kennebec in 1848, which office he retained for eight years, until 1856, discharging the duties with marked ability and great fidelity. Mr. Vose was of ardent temperament and warm in his attachments, confiding, but restless and sensitive under opposition and unkindness. He was a diligent student, and kept fresh his acquaintance with the Greek classics by daily reading. He had a taste for poetry, and in his younger days wrote some poems of considerable merit. In politics, from his confiding nature and sanguine temperament, and a combination of adverse circumstances, at a particular juncture, unfavorable to his further advancement, he was not so successful as his intellectual force and power should have made him. He was a good lawyer, made so by diligent study and thorough investigation of his cases, and always commanded the respectful attention of the court. As an advocate he was most successful, having remarkable influence with the jury. His voice was strong, yet musical; his enunciation rapid and nervous; his diction generally clear and simple, yet at times rich and swelling with pathos. He not only argued his cases to the jury, but he acted them. From the time he opened a case until he closed his argument he felt that he was in the presence of twelve men whom he was to convince, and every word spoken, look given or gesture made during the trial was with especial reference to its effect upon the jury. When his adversaries complained, as they sometimes did, of his zeal and warmth, they were usually answered by an appeal to the justice of his cause and the purity of his motives, which generally had a happy effect to advance his cause. When uncourteously attacked by opposing counsel, as lawyers sometimes in their usually friendly bickerings would be, it had the effect of a rowel upon a steed; his frame would expand, his eyes dilate, his hands quiver in nervous and energetic action, and torrents of burning and scathing words carry the jury on a wave of sympathy with him. A learned judge of a court in which Mr. Vose practiced, remarked, "that it was dangerous for his adversary to attack him, as he then put himself in the case,

and always carried the jury with him." Mr. Vose m. HARRIET CHANDLER, dau. of Gardiner L. Chandler, a merchant of Boston. He d. Jan. 19, 1864. She d. Oct. 1861, aged 50 years. 2 chil.

† 11. GEORGE LEONARD, b. Apr. 19, 1831.

† 12. GARDINER CHANDLER, b. Aug. 15, 1835.

4. EDWARD J. VOSE, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825; studied law; m. in 1828, FRANCES J. BURLING of Worcester, Mass. He d. June, 1831. She m. Rev. Thomas H. Vail. 2 chil.

13. EDWARD J.

14. FRANCES S.

5. GEORGE H. VOSE, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850; went to California in 1852, where he settled, and m. May 29, 1855, KATE LEROSE. 4 chil.

11. GEORGE L. VOSE, was educated for the business of a civil engineer, which he has pursued in connection with various railroads. He published a book on railroad engineering, and a work on "Orographic Geology, or the Origin and Structure of Mountains." Resides at Paris, Me. He m. Nov. 1855, ABBY THOMPSON, dau. of Rev. Zenas Thompson then of Augusta. 4 chil.

15. HARRIET.

17. MABEL.

16. ELIZABETH.

18. RICHARD H.

12. GARDINER C. VOSE of Augusta, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1855; studied law in his father's office; was admitted to practice in 1858, when he formed a connection in professional business with his father, which continued until his father's death. He m. Feb. 6, 1867, CAROLINE A. ALDEN, dau. of Col. Darius Alden of Augusta.

JOSIAH II. VOSE was a brother of Solomon Vose. He came to Augusta at an early day and engaged in trade, in which he continued until the war of 1812, when he enlisted a company of soldiers at Augusta, and entered the United States service as captain in the 21st Reg. of Infantry. He continued in the service for 33 years, until his death, which occurred at the U. S. Barracks, below New Orleans, in July, 1845, at the age of 61 years. He died suddenly of heart disease. He m. May, 1808, CHARLOTTE CUSHING, dau. of ——— Cushing of Boston. 6 chil.

1. CHARLOTTE, d. in infancy, Sept. 11, 1811.

2. CHARLOTTE, m. a captain in U. S. army.

3. ELIZABETH, m. Lieut. Field, U. S. A., who was killed in the Mexican
4. JOSIAH H., captain U. S. A. [War.
5. CAROLINE.
6. GARDINER, Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory in Amherst College.

ROBERT CHARLES VOSE was born in 1783; came from Milton, Mass., when a young man, to Augusta, and served as clerk in the store of his uncle, Peter T. Vose. In 1805 we find him trading at Augusta, with James Bridge and Reuel Williams as silent partners. In March of that year the connection was dissolved, and Vose received Samuel Prince into copartnership, and continued business in the "Craig store," at west end of Kennebec bridge. The next year he vacated the store, and probably relinquished trade. He was a clerk for John Davis, and succeeded him as clerk of the courts in 1826; was the first representative of the town after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts; was postmaster at Augusta, and employed Daniel Stone as an assistant in that office. He was engaged in trade, and the business of procuring and paying pensions, with Dr. Joel R. Ellis and George W. Morton; built and occupied the house on the east side of State street, next south of the jail, now owned by Thomas S. Lang. He was an enterprising, public spirited man, social and genial; small in stature, but rotund in figure, inclined to corpulency, and in the latter part of his life was threatened with apoplexy, which enforced an abstemious diet and daily bathing in cold water, which he sometimes performed, in the winter, in the river, through a hole cut in the ice.

When building his house, which was quite expensive for his means, and in its furnishing somewhat in advance of the times, he remarked, in answer to an allusion made to it, "that it was a man's privilege to commit a folly once in his life."

He. m. Dec. 15, 1819, CAROLINE GAGE, dau. of Capt. Joshua Gage of Augusta. He d. Jan. 6, 1836, aged 53. She d. from an accident, which occurred Oct. 1, 1839, at the age of 38 years. When riding with her eldest daughter, in a one-horse, four-wheeled carriage, from Augusta towards Gardiner, as they passed the tanyard at Loudon Hill, in Hallowell, the horse, though going at a moderate pace, ruptured an artery near the heart, and fell dead, overturning the carriage. The ladies were thrown to the ground with great force. The daughter escaped with little in-

jury, but Mrs. Vose struck on her head and was taken up insensible, and so remained for forty-eight hours, when she expired. 3 chil.

1. CAROLINE AUGUSTA, b. 1821; m. Sept. 23, 1840, Jacob W. McMaine of Philadelphia. She d. at Brooklyn, L. I., June, 1843.
 2. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, b. 1826; d. at New Orleans.
 3. PAULINA WESTON, m. — McMaine of Selma, Ala.
-

1. JOHN WESTON, was ancestor of the Westons on the Kennebec. He came from Buckinghamshire, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1644, at the tender age of thirteen years. It is said his mother was a widow, and that he concealed himself on board the vessel in which he came. What motives, whether of enterprise or adventure, or both combined, brought him here, we know not; but, the same force of character which sent him, so young and alone, on a long and perilous voyage, made him successful in his new home. He joined the church in Salem in 1648; removed to Reading, now South Reading, where he owned a large tract of land; m. Apr. 18, 1653, SARAH FITCH, and d. in 1723, aged 92 years. It is recorded on his gravestone that "he was one of the founders of the church in Reading." Savage, however, in his genealogies, doubts the truth of this; "for," he suggests, "he could have been only fourteen years old on that event," and "his early children were carried to Salem for baptism." These facts are inconsistent with the literal truth of the inscription; but it should be remembered that he was ninety-two years old when he died, and had been seventy-nine years in the country, seventy-one of which he resided in Reading; and it is not surprising that the connection of one so aged and so long identified with the church, should have been regarded as coeval with its origin. For material and effective foundation he was probably regarded as one of its founders. 8 chil.

2. JOHN, b. Aug. 17, 1655; d. Aug. 19, 1655.
3. SARAH, b. July 15, 1656; d. Jan. 27, 1685, unm.
4. MARY, b. May 25, 1659.
5. JOHN, b. Mar. 9, 1661; m. Nov. 26, 1684, Mary Bryant. Had 14 chil. 4th son, Stephen, m. Feb. 2, 1715, Hannah Flagg of Woburn, Mass. Stephen settled in Concord, Mass., and d. in Lincoln in

1793, in the 100th year of his age. From him descended the Westons of Somerset Co., Me. His son Joseph was one of the company from Concord who settled Bloomfield, Me., in 1771.

6. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 7, 1662.

7. SAMUEL, b. Apr. 16, 1665.

† 8. STEPHEN, b. Dec. 8, 1667.

9. THOMAS, b. Nov. 20, 1670.

8. STEPHEN WESTON, m. SARAH TOWNSEND of Woburn, and d. 1753.

He owned a farm in Reading adjoining the Woburn line.

He "was a man of substantial property, and remarkable for his exemplary life." 3 chil.

† 10. STEPHEN, b. Apr. 10, 1697.

11. ISAAC, b. Sept. 14, 1699.

12. JOHN, b. Oct. 19, 1707; d. Jan. 27, 1708.

10. STEPHEN WESTON, m. Dec. 6, 1721, ELIZABETH PARKER, dau. of Nathaniel Parker of Reading, and great-grand-dau. of Nathaniel of Lynn. He resided on a farm in that part of Reading which is now Wilmington. He was many years deacon of the church, and a selectman, and for several years town clerk. He d. in 1777, aged 80 years. 11 chil.

13. EPHRAIM, was at the first taking of Louisburg; was a captain in the French and Indian war, and a volunteer at the capture of Burgoyne. He d. in Vermont, aged 93.

14. STEPHEN, m. Mary Pearson of Wilmington. He d. at the age of 45 years, from the accidental discharge of a spring gun, set for bears, in a cornfield in North Yarmouth, now Freeport. From him descended the Westons of Freeport, Me. 5 chil.

15. ELIZABETH, m. Samuel Shattuck, and settled in Pepperell, Mass.

16. SARAH, m. Nov. 21, 1771, Lieut. John Temple; d. about 1822, aged 92.

17. LYDIA, d. unm, aged about 35.

18. JAMES, d. in infancy.

19. NATHANIEL, owned a large tract of land near the Onondaga Lake, N. Y., where he resided. He perished Mar. 11, 1822, in the 85th year of his age, in the burning of the house of his son, Dr. Hezekiah Weston, at Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

† 20. NATHAN, b. Mar. 17, 1740.

21. CALEB, m. Rebecca Wade of Woburn, and settled in Bowdoinham. He had four or five sons, three of whom were drowned.

22. MARY, m. David Flint. He res. at Goffstown and Manchester, N. H.

23. KEZIAH, m. David Hubbard, who was killed in the Revolution at the battle of White Plains. She was living in 1822 at Ashley, Mass., aged 74.

20. CAPT. NATHAN WESTON of Augusta, came to Hallowell in 1778, and resided at Sheppard's Point, until 1781, when he removed to the Fort settlement, at which he resided many years, extensively engaged in business. He represented the town in the General Court in 1799 and 1801; was a selectman in 1803; a member of the State Senate and Executive Council. He m. three times; had no issue by the two first marriages; his last wife was widow ELIZABETH CHEEVER of Salem, Mass. She was a dau. of Samuel Bancroft of Reading, the father of Rev. Dr. Bancroft of Worcester. He d. Nov. 17, 1832, aged 93 years. She d. Sept. 1831, aged 85 years. 4 chil.—See history, page 501.

† 24. NATHAN, b. July 27, 1782.

25. JAMES, b. Dec. 1783; d. July, 1787.

26. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 1, 1785; m. Aug. 18, 1812, Sarah Day of Hallowell. He resided at what is now Manchester; was 1st Lieut of Artillery and Paymaster in the army in the war of 1812; d. Jan. 1845. 3 chil.

1. *Samuel Bancroft*, d. in New Orleans about 1839.

2. *Henry*, resides in Boston.

3. *Henry Cheever*, resides on the homestead in Manchester.

† 27. JAMES, b. Nov. 9, 1791.

24. HON. NATHAN WESTON of Augusta, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1806; opened an office in Augusta, but soon after removed to New Gloucester, where he resided three years; was appointed Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the second eastern circuit; in 1820 was appointed an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1834 became Chief Justice of the same Court, which office he held until 1841. Dartmouth, Bowdoin and Waterville Colleges conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He m. June 4, 1809, PAULINA B. CONY, dau. of Judge Daniel Cony. She d. Sept. 11, 1857. 6 chil.—See history, page 502.

28. CATHARINE MARTIN, b. Mar. 20, 1810; m. May 17, 1830, Frederic A. Fuller. (Fuller, 2.) She m. Dec. 25, 1844, Ira Wadleigh, and d. Feb. 16, 1854.

† 29. NATHAN, b. Feb. 28, 1813.

† 30. DANIEL CONY, b. Feb. 24, 1815.

† 31. GEORGE MELVILLE, b. Aug. 19, 1816.

32. CHARLES, b. Apr. 29, 1822.

33. LOUISA MATILDA, m. June 2, 1852, Charles Henry Davidson.

27. REV. JAMES WESTON was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1810; studied theology with Rev. Dr. Cogswell of Saco; was ordained Feb. 11, 1824, at Lebanon, where he resided some time. He also resided at Augusta some years, and kept a private school in a room in the old town house, his health at the time not permitting labor in his profession. In 1839 he removed to Standish, where he resided at his death. He m. Nov. 18, 1816, SARAH CHASE of Saco. He d. Jan. 20, 1870. 9 chil.
34. JAMES CHASE, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1842; studied medicine and settled in Bangor.
35. ELIZABETH BANCROFT.
36. SARAH CHASE.
37. HENRY MARTIN, killed in California in 1852 or '53, by the caving in of a canal bank.
38. DANIEL CHASE, resides on a farm at Limington.
39. ISABELLA GRAHAM, m. Hon. John H. Philbrick.
40. NATHAN, resides in Portland.
41. CORNELIUS, a merchant of Baltimore, m. Kate A. Latrobe of that city.
42. JOHN NEWTON, resides in Portland.
29. MAJ. NATHAN WESTON, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1833; studied law with Reuel Williams; admitted to the bar in 1836; settled in Orono, where he practiced his profession. He was paymaster in the army on the Rio Grande, in the Mexican War, in 1846 and '47; represented the Orono district in the Legislature in 1848 and '49; was Clerk of the Courts for Penobscot county for six years, from 1852; removed to Bangor in 1853; to Needham, Mass., in 1860; to Newton in 1863, where he now resides. He m. Sept. 1838, CATHARINE B. WEBSTER, dau. of Col. Ebenezer Webster of Orono. 3 chil. now living.
43. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 6, 1857. 45. NATHAN, b. Dec. 21, 1863.
44. FRANK, b. Sept. 21, 1862.
30. REV. DANIEL C. WESTON, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837; practiced in Augusta five years. He afterwards studied theology with Bishop Burgess at Gardiner, and was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1851. He has been Rector of Trinity Church, Saco, and of Calvary Church, Stonington, Conn., and is now Rector of Christ Church, Stratford, Conn. The degree of D. D. was con-

ferred upon him in 1867, by Trinity College, Hartford. He m. MARY C. NORTH, dau. of Col. William A. S. North of Duaneburg, N. Y. 5 chil.—North, 27.

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| 46. WILLIAM NORTH, d. | 49. HENRY LIVINGSTON, d. |
| 47. GEORGE MELVILLE. | 50. MARY NORTH. |
| 48. DUANE, d. | |

31. GEORGE M. WESTON, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834; studied law with J. L. Child, and Williams & McCobb; admitted to the bar in 1837; practiced, in connection with his brother, Daniel C. Weston, for five years in Augusta; was appointed County Attorney for Kennebec in 1839, and again in 1842; edited "The Age" at Augusta for four years from 1840; was appointed in 1855, Commissioner at Washington in charge of the claims of Maine against the United States, which office he filled for a number of years. While residing at the National Capital, he was for some years editor of the Washington Republican; his residence in Maine since 1846 has been at Bangor. He m. in 1838, RUTH ROBERTS. She d. in 1841. He m. in 1841, BATHSHEBA H. MOORE. 2 chil. now living.

51. PAULINA CONY, b. Aug. 28, 1839; m. 1863, Rob't D. Smith of Boston.
 52. MELVILLE MOORE, b. Aug. 11, 1848; was graduated at Harvard 1870.

JOHN WHEELER of Hallowell, m. Feb. 7, 1799, BETSEY PAGE, dau. of Ezekiel Page of Augusta. Wheeler had probably been at Hallowell but a short time before his marriage. His name is not upon the tax list before the division. He d. Oct. 12, 1808, at the early age of 36 years. His wife d. Mar. 14, 1815. 4 child.

- † 1. WILLIAM LORING, b. Dec. 30, 1803.
 2. MARY ELIZABETH, m. Nov. 1, 1827, Dan'l Pike of Augusta.—See Pike.
 3. CHARLES, d. y.
 4. JOHN, a merchant at Augusta, now of Portland.

1. WILLIAM L. WHEELER of Augusta, merchant, received his business education in the store of his uncle, Thomas W. Smith; was long engaged in a large lumbering business at Augusta, a part of the time in connection with George W. Perkins, under the name of Wheeler & Perkins. He removed to Bangor in 1848, and d. there in 1859. He m. Sept. 12, 1827, MALVINA HAMLEN, dau. of Theophilus Hamlen of Augusta. 7 chil.

5. MALVINA HAMLEN, b. Oct. 26, 1828; m. Nov. 5, 1851, Barnabas Hinkley, of San Francisco, Cal. 6 chil.
 1. *Julia Gorham Hinkley*, b. Dec. 21, 1852.
 2. *Wm. L. Wheeler Hinkley*, b. Oct. 25, 1855.
 3. *Mary Billings Hinkley*, b. Feb. 24, 1858.
 4. *Catharine Hamlen Hinkley*, b. Dec. 16, 1859.
 5. *Annie Ruggles Hinkley*, b. June 23, 1863; d. Mar. 16, 1867.
 6. *Samuel Billings Hinkley*, b. Mar. 18, 1867.
6. JULIA ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 12, 1830; m. Aug. 14, 1863, William Havemann of Germany. 1 child.
 1. *Julia Janette Havemann*; b. Mar. 8, 1867.
7. ANNE OCTAVIA, b. Sept. 19, 1831.
8. HANNAH FRANCES, b. July 5, 1833; m. Nov. 28, 1854, Samuel Barrell of Portland. 1 child.
 1. *Edward Barrell*, b. June 16, 1856.
9. MARY LOUISA, b. Feb. 27, 1835; m. Dec. 4, 1858, Daniel B. Hinkley of San Francisco. 2 chil.
 1. *Harry Gray Hinkley*, b. Nov. 19, 1862.
 2. *Edward Hinkley*, b. Feb. 8, 1864.
10. CATHARINE WESTON, b. May 23, 1838; d. Nov. 8, 1854.
11. OLIVIA LORING, b. July 13, 1842; m. Apr. 28, 1864, Frederic Hamlen of Augusta. 3 chil.—See Hamlen.
 1. *Melville Williams Hamlen*, b. May 5, 1867; d. Nov. 17, 1867.
 2. *Frederic Hinkley Hamlen*, b. Mar. 28, 1869; d. Aug. 11, 1869.
 3. *William Wheeler Hamlen*, b. Sept. 22, 1870.

RICHARD WILLIAMS of Taunton, Mass., was ancestor of the principal families of the name of Williams in Augusta. He came from Glamorganshire, Wales, and was at Taunton as early as 1637. He was one of the first purchasers, from the Indians, of the territory embraced in that town, and was the principal inhabitant for many years. He represented the town in 1646, '48 and '50, and several later years. Savage, in his Genealogies, says, "his descendants have been numerous and highly respectable." 8 chil.

1. JOHN, d. y.
2. SAMUEL, m. Jane, dau. of Thomas Gilbert. 6 chil.
3. JOSEPH, m. Nov. 23, 1867, Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Watson of Plymouth. 8 chil. [3 chil.]
4. NATHANIEL, bap. Feb. 7, 1641; m. Nov. 17, 1668, Elizabeth Rogers.
5. THOMAS, m. about 1679, Mary, dau. of Richard Holden.
- † 6. BENJAMIN.
7. ELIZABETH, b. about 1647; m. John Bird of Dorchester.
8. HANNAH, m. John Parmenter of Boston; his 2d wife.

6. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS of Taunton, m. Mar. 18, 1690, REBECCA MACEY of Taunton. 7 chil.

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| 9. REBECCA, b. Nov. 27, 1691. | 13. MARY. |
| † 10. JOSIAH, b. Nov. 7, 1692. | 14. SUSANNA. |
| 11. BENJAMIN, b. July 31, 1695. | 15. MARTHA. |
| 12. JOHN, b. Mar. 27, 1699. | |

10. JOSIAH WILLIAMS of Taunton, Mass., m. 1714, MARTHA, dau. of Ephraim Howard, and settled in West Bridgewater. He d. 1770. She d. 1746. 8 chil.

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| 16. REBECCA, b. 1715; m. 1732, Daniel Littlefield. |
| 17. MARY, b. 1718; m. 1737, Josiah Kingman. He d. and she m. 1784, Ephraim Cary. She d. 1803, aged 85. |
| 18. GEORGE, b. 1721. |
| † 19. SETH, b. May 21, 1722; m. Susanna Fobes. |
| 20. JOSIAH, b. 1725. |
| 21. MARTHA, b. 1728; m. 1752, Jonathan Packard. |
| 22. SUSANNA, b. 1730; m. 1758, Josiah Keith, Jr. |
| 23. MACEY, b. 1736; removed to Easton. |

19. SETH WILLIAMS removed from Bridgewater to Easton, Mass.; m. SUSANNA FOBES; b. May 26, 1732. 5 chil.

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| † 24. EDWARD, | m. Sarah ———. |
| 25. JOSIAH. | |
| † 26. ASA, | b. June 8, 1758; m. Eunice Fisher of Stoughton, Mass. |
| 27. MARLBOROUGH. | [Augusta. |
| † 28. SETH, | b. Dec. 15, 1756; ¹ m. Jan. 1, 1781, Zilpha Ingraham of |

24. EDWARD WILLIAMS of Easton, m. SARAH ———. 12 chil.

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| † 29. CHURCH, b. 1774; m. Aug. 28, 1798, Elizabeth Guild of Easton. |
| 30. LUSANNA, b. 1778; m. Aug. 27, 1800, Rev. Daniel Stone of Augusta.
See Stone. |
| † 31. CHARLES, b. 1782; m. Nov. 13, 1815, Sarah Williams.—Williams, 54. |
| 32. SARAH, b. |
| 33. SIMON, b. |
| 34. JARVIS, b. |
| 35. FIDELIA, b. |
| 36. SETH, b. |
| 37. EDWARD, b. Removed to Nacouche, Ga. |
| 38. DWELLY, b. |
| 39. OLIVE, b. |
| 40. NABBY, b. |

26. ASA WILLIAMS of Augusta, removed with his elder brother Seth from Easton, in 1779, to Hallowell (now Augusta), and settled on a farm on the river road to Sidney, where he lived

¹Seth the elder should have preceded Asa.

until his death. He m. Sept. 16, 1784, EUNICE FISHER of Stoughton, Mass. He d. July 20, 1820. She d. June 6, 1832. 9 chil.

41. LUSANNA, b. May 30, 1785; m. Dec. 1809, Jonathan Hedge of Vassalborough, afterwards of Augusta.
42. EUNICE, b. Mar. 1, 1787; d. Feb. 20, 1829. [salborough.
43. SALLY, b. Nov. 27, 1788; m. Nov. 26, 1816, Scotto Hedge of Vassalborough.
44. RUTH, b. Dec. 3, 1790; d. Jan. 17, 1814.
45. AVIS, b. July 15, 1792; d. Jan. 22, 1814.
46. ASA, b. Oct. 27, 1795; m. Sept. 1, 1833, Ruth Hovey.
47. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 19, 1798; m. Charles Hamlen of Augusta.—See Hamlen, 27. [Hamlen, 20.
48. SUSAN, b. Oct. 9, 1801; m. Lewis B. Hamlen of Augusta.—See Hamlen, 27.
49. VESTA G., b. Aug. 26, 1804; m. Nehemiah Flagg of Augusta.—See Flagg, 88.

28. CAPT. SETH WILLIAMS of Augusta, removed from Easton to the Fort Western settlement in 1779, at the age of twenty-three years. He filled various town offices; was selectman sixteen years, and represented the town, with George Crosby, in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1813. He m. Jan. 1, 1781, ZILPHA INGRAHAM, dau. of Jeremiah Ingraham of Augusta (then Hallowell).—See Ingraham, 2. He d. Mar. 18, 1817. She d. Sept. 20, 1845, aged 84. 10 chil. See history, page 510.

- † 50. HARTWELL, b. Nov. 15, 1781.
- † 51. REUEL, b. June 2, 1783.
52. MOSES, b. July 25, 1785; d. Sept. 3, 1818.
- † 53. SETH, b. Nov. 5, 1787.
54. SARAH, b. May 19, 1789; m. Nov. 30, 1815, Charles Williams of Augusta.—Williams, 31.
55. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 2, 1792; d. Mar. 3, 1794.
56. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 3, 1794; d. Sept. 24, 1848; unm.
- † 57. DANIEL, b. Nov. 12, 1795.
- † 58. EDWARD, b. Nov. 17, 1797.
59. ELIZA, b. Oct. 30, 1799; m. Dec. 21, 1821, Eben Fuller of Augusta.—See Fuller.
60. HELEN MARIA, b. Feb. 30, 1802.

29. DEA. CHURCH WILLIAMS, came from Easton, Mass., the place of his nativity, to Augusta, in 1798, and settled on a small lot of land on what is now Water street. The Kennebec Co. built their factory on a part of his garden plat, and the southerly end of the factory now (1869) being built covers the place where his house stood, which was taken down by

the Spragucs when they commenced their improvements. The deacon was a tanner, and had vats and a tan-yard upon his lot. He was a worthy man, conscientious and upright; was one of the deacons of the South Parish Church for many years; was selectman for ten years of the fifteen from 1812 to 1827. He m. Aug. 28, 1798, ELIZABETH GUILD, dau. of Dr. Samuel Guild of Easton. Dr. Guild m. Dec. 25, 1770, Elizabeth Ferguson. His father was Nathaniel, brother of Rebecca Guild, who m. Dea. Samuel Cony. Dea. Williams d. June 10, 1847, aged 73. Mrs. Williams d. Nov. 6, 1862, aged 84 years. 7 chil.

61. JARVIS, b. July 11, 1799; d. June 1, 1824.
 62. HENRY, b. Apr. 7, 1802; d. Sept. 15, 1858; unm. A merchant at Augusta.
 63. CATHARINE, b. Sept. 22, 1805.
 64. ELIZABETH GUILD, b. Apr. 9, 1809; d. Nov. 26, 1809.
 65. ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 1813; m. Jan. 2, 1837, Gen. Alfred Redington of Augusta. She d. Oct. 6, 1837. 1 child.
 1. *Henry Williams*, d. Sept. 11, 1838, aged 11 months.
 66. GEORGE, b. Mar. 22, 1815. He was a merchant at Augusta. He d. Oct. 2, 1862; unm.
 67. CHURCH, b. Nov. 26, 1816; d. Sept. 10, 1817.

31. CHARLES WILLIAMS removed from Easton to Augusta, where he was a merchant, engaged in trade for many years. He built the block of brick stores on Water street at the foot of Court street; m. Nov. 30, 1815, SARAH WILLIAMS, dau. of Capt. Seth Williams of Augusta. He d. Nov. 12, 1836, aged 54. She d. Mar. 28, 1844. 7 chil.

68. CHARLES, b. Sept. 23, 1816; d. at New Orleans.
 69. LUCY, b. Jan. 29, 1818; m. Jan. 1845, William Woart of Augusta. He came from Newburyport, Mass.; was clerk for Robert C. Vose; postmaster at Augusta; president of Granite Bank for six years from 1840; a lawyer the last years of his life. 3 chil.
 1. *Sarah Williams Woart*, b. Jan. 31, 1846.
 2. *Mary Inglebert Woart*.
 3. *William Woart*, midshipman U. S. Navy; drowned in California.
 70. MARY SAWTELLE, b. Aug. 22, 1819.
 71. SARAH LOTHROP, b. Apr. 5, 1821; d. in California, unm.
 72. JARVIS, b. Jan. 13, 1823; m. Jan. 1845, Margaret E. A. Lunt, dau. of Johnson Lunt, formerly of Augusta. He d. Nov. 12, 1870. 2 chil.
 1. *Charles*. 2. *Reuel*.
 73. LLEWELLYN, b. Sept. 23, 1825; removed to California in 1852.
 74. EDWARD CHURCH, b. Sept. 3, 1828; res. at Charleston, S. C.

50. CAPT. HARTWELL WILLIAMS, was a master mariner. He engaged in trade at Augusta in the latter part of his life; m. May 25, 1808, SARAH BRIDGE, dau. of Edmund Bridge of Dresden. 3 chil.
75. JAMES HARTWELL, b. June 22, 1809; merchant and U. S. Consul at Australia.
76. PHEBE BOWMAN, m. June, 1833, Elisha Hathaway of Boston. 2 chil.
77. ISABELLA, b. June 31, 1816; m. Nov. 1841, Rev. Frederic Freeman then of Augusta, and was his second wife. 3 chil.
51. HON. RUEEL WILLIAMS of Augusta, studied law with Judge Bridge, and was his partner in business. He frequently represented the town in the Legislature, and the county of Kennebec in the State Senate, and the State of Maine in the United States Senate. He m. Nov. 19, 1807, SARAH LOWELL CONY, dau. of Hon. Daniel Cony of Augusta. He d. July 25, 1862. She d. Oct. 17, 1867. 9 chil.—See history, page 511.
78. SARAH BOWDOIN, b. Aug. 20, 1808; m. Sept. 25, 1828, James Bridge. Bridge, 42.
79. PAULINA CONY, b. Dec. 19, 1809; m. Sept. 13, 1832, Charles Jones of Portland; d. June 19, 1845; s. p.
80. SUSAN CURTIS, b. Oct. 28, 1811; d. Jan. 26, 1829.
- † 81. JOSEPH HARTWELL, b. Feb. 15, 1814.
82. MARTHA MATILDA, b. Dec. 23, 1815; d. Aug. 31, 1817.
83. HELEN AUGUSTA, b. Nov. 30, 1817; m. Aug. 24, 1837, Dr. John T. Gilman of Portland. 1 child.
1. *Helen Williams Gilman*, b. June 24, 1839.
84. JANE ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 1, 1819; m. Aug. 31, 1841, Rev. Sylvester Judd of Augusta.—See Judd.
85. ZILPHA INGRAHAM, b. Aug. 18, 1822; m. Oct. 18, 1848, John L. Cutler, Esq., of Farmington. She d. July 25, 1851. 2 chil.
1. *Anna Williams Cutler*, b. Aug. 22, 1849.
2. *Zilpha Ingraham Cutler*, b. July 19, 1851.
86. ANN MATILDA, b. Mar. 19, 1825.
53. SETH WILLIAMS, pursued the business of a tanner at Augusta; m. Aug. 8, 1816, HANNAH WATERS. 5 chil.
87. EDWARD, b. Apr. 28, 1817.
88. LOUISA, b. Feb. 11, 1820.
89. GEORGE HENRY, b. Nov. 19, 1821.
90. HELEN MARIA, b. Jan. 7, 1824.
91. HARRIET KING, b. Aug. 22, 1826.

57. HON. DANIEL WILLIAMS of Augusta, studied law with his brother Reuel, and was for some years a partner with him in professional business. He was a selectman of the town of Augusta for five years, from 1828 to 1832, both inclusive; represented the town in the Legislature in 1831; was elected State Treasurer, in 1837, which office he held until 1840; was appointed Judge of Probate for Kennebec in 1848, succeeding Judge Emmons, and retained the office until 1855, when he was succeeded by Judge Baker. He was one of the Kennebec Dam Co., and treasurer of the corporation during the construction of the dam; sunk his property in that enterprise. He was Mayor of the city in 1868. Judge Williams m. MARY SAWTELLE of Norridgewock. She d. Jan. 18, 1827, and he m. Sept. 11, 1832, HANNAH BRIDGE, dau. of Hon. James Bridge. 5 chil.—Bridge, 46.
92. HARRIET SELDEN, b. Aug. 3, 1819; m. Apr. 27, 1843, B. A. G. Fuller of Augusta.—Fuller, 7.
- † 93. SETH, b. Mar. 22, 1822; d. Mar. 23, 1866; unm.
94. HORACE, b. Feb. 23, 1824; rem. to Clinton, Ill.
95. MARY SAWTELLE, b. Dec. 21, 1826; m. Aug. 3, 1848, Newton Edwards of Augusta. 1 child.
1. *Arthur Edwards*. [bard, 14.
96. ABBY, b. June 18, 1834; m. Charles A. Lambard of Augusta.—Lam-
58. COL. EDWARD WILLIAMS was engaged in mercantile business at the south for some years; returned to Augusta and formed a copartnership with Greenleaf White, under the name of White & Williams. They engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Arch Row. Col. Williams was Gov. Lincoln's aid in 1827, and a member of Gov. Dunlap's Council in 1834. He m. LOUISA LITHGOW, dau. of James Noble Lithgow of Dresden. She d. Mar. 1, 1824, aged 26 years. He m. Nov. 17, 1832, ELIZA JANE PERKINS, and d. July 10, 1837. His widow, m. William Bridge; s. p.
81. HON. JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS of Augusta, was graduated at Cambridge University in 1834; read law in his father's office; received the degree of LL. B. at Cambridge Law School in 1837; practiced in Augusta. He was Senator in the Legislature for the Kennebec district in 1857, and was President of the Senate. Upon the resignation of Gov. Hamlin, in that year, to enter the Senate of the United

States, the office of Governor of Maine devolved on Mr. Williams, as President of the Senate, and he discharged the duties of the office for the larger part of the gubernatorial year. He was nominated by Gov. Washburn in 1862 to the Supreme Bench, but declined the honor. In 1863 he was elected representative with J. S. Turner, and in 1864-5 with John L. Stevens. He m. Sept. 26, 1842, APPHIA P. JUDD, dau. of Sylvester Judd of Northampton, Mass. 1 child.

97. ARTHUR LOWELL, b, Aug. 3, 1844; d. Dec. 15, 1846.

93. GEN. SETH WILLIAMS was educated at West Point; graduated in 1842, and entered the service as 2d Lieutenant, by brevet, of the second artillery; and in 1847, at the commencement of the Mexican War, was appointed 1st Lieutenant, and went with Gen. Taylor in his overland march to Mexico. He was first under fire at Palo Alto, then at Resaca de la Palma, where his gallant bearing attracted the notice of a distinguished general officer, who invited him to become a member of his military family. He visited Augusta in July, 1847, and at a party given by Col. James L. Child, at the United States Arsenal, was presented by his fellow townsmen with a beautiful sword. James W. Bradbury made the presentation speech, in which he highly complimented Lieut. Williams on his conduct during the war. He replied in a becoming manner, with the hope that they might "never have cause to feel that the gift had been altogether unworthily bestowed." The sword is inscribed

LIEUT. SETH WILLIAMS, U. S. A.

From his fellow townsmen:

A tribute of respect and esteem to the
Soldier and the Man.

Lieut. Williams received a Captain's brevet, in 1849, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo. He was Adjutant at the Military Academy at West Point from 1850 to '53, and in the latter year was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, and from that time served in the department at Washington until the breaking out of the rebellion. He was with Gen. McClellan as Adjutant General, in Western Virginia, in 1861, and returned to Washington in July of that year, and

was made Adjutant General of the army of the Potomac. He held this important position under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade. He was commissioned as Major in August, 1861; as Lieutenant Colonel in the regular service in July, 1862, and Brigadier General of Volunteers in Sept. 1861, and Major General by brevet in August, 1864. His arduous and unremitting duties as Adjutant General were performed with a fidelity and ability which gave entire satisfaction. To give him relief from his long continued and severe labors, under which his health was failing, he was appointed, in Nov. 1864, Inspector General, and ordered south on a tour of inspection. He served in this capacity, on Gen. Grant's staff, until the close of the war. Gen. Williams had a strong constitution and robust health, but his incessant and prolonged labors had gradually undermined his constitution, and at the close of the war the reaction was too strong for his overtaxed brain, which yielded to disease. Inflammation of the brain, followed by a fatal paralysis of that organ, ended his days March 23, 1866, at the house of his brother-in-law, Charles A. Lambard, in Boston. Thus was cut down, in the prime of life, at the age of forty-four years, a soldier, a patriot, and a christian gentleman of no ordinary merit. Modest and unassuming, the attrition of active life and public duties brought forth sterling qualities of mind and heart that won the respect and confidence of acquaintances and associates. Gen. Grant, learning of his death, telegraphed to his father's family expressions of his "condolence in their deep affliction, and his sense of the country's loss," and expressed a desire for the interment of his remains at West Point; but preferring that his ashes should repose by those of his kindred, the remains were brought to Augusta, by special train, and buried with appropriate ceremonies in Forest Grove Cemetery. Impressive funeral services were performed at St. Mark's Church, of which Gen. Williams was a member, by the Rector, Rev. E. E. Johnson. By request of the family of the deceased there was no military demonstration on the occasion, save a salute of fifteen guns at the U. S. Arsenal. The father of Gen. Williams caused to be placed in St. Mark's Church a chancel window of richly stained glass in memory of his honored and worthy son.

FREDERIC WINGATE was a son of Moses Wingate of Haverhill, Mass., from which place he came to Augusta in 1804. He was a maker of brass clocks, and commenced that business in a small building which stood opposite to the lot on which the Franklin House was afterwards built. Clocks at the time were seldom met with. The arrival of one in a neighborhood was a marked event, giving no inconsiderable importance to its fortunate possessor. Chickering's Grand Piano, at the present day, does not confer greater neighborhood distinction. Nathaniel Hamlen at the time was furnishing wooden clocks, in tall cases, and some without cases, whose skeleton forms, suspended in kitchens, did good service in marking the hours. Rarely a brass clock was seen. Gen. Sewall, about this time, secured one from Boston, in a tall case, which he employed Hamlen to set up. So low, however, was the room in which it was placed, that some of the top ornaments were removed, and a hole cut in the ceiling to admit its erection. It was not unusual, afterwards, as houses were building, and clocks multiplied, to finish a recess in the ceiling to receive their towering heads. Mr. Wingate was very successful in his clock manufacturing business, furnishing the settlers up and down the Kennebec for many years with time-keepers. He afterwards, when the military spirit exhibited itself in training and musters, added the sale of military equipments to his business. The first clock Mr. Wingate made he sold to Ezekiel Page. Mr. Page had never had a clock. He wanted one, but did not know how to take care of it, and none of his family knew. To obviate this objection, Mr. Wingate proposed, if he would purchase, to call weekly and wind it until the family should learn to take care of it. This was accepted, the clock made and set up, and the young clockmaker commenced his weekly visits. He soon found that he had considerable anxiety about that clock. This was natural, as it was his first manufacture and sale. His visits became frequent. The clock, however, kept excellent time. Mr. Page's daughter Hannah was learning the mystery of taking care of it. It became a pleasure to her to learn. There was music in its tick, so regular and so loud, and when it struck particular hours she listened for the footsteps of her tutor. The clockmaker and his pupil were in due time united in marriage, and Mr. Wingate, at the age of 79, informed the writer, that his first clock brought his wife, and that on reviewing his many sales and good bargains, he was satisfied

that his first was the best he ever made. Mr. Wingate m. Jan. 12, 1806, HANNAH PAGE. He d. Nov. 16, 1864, aged 83 years. She d. Mar. 28, 1864, aged 79 years. 7 chil.

1. ELIZA ANN, b. Apr. 21, 1807; d.
2. CHARLES FREDERIC, b. Mar. 1, 1809. [dron.
3. SUSAN, b. Dec. 30, 1811; m. Sept. 1835, Daniel Wal-
4. HANNAH ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 15, 1814.
5. EMELINE, b. Jan. 10, 1817; m. Jan. 10, 1866, Dr. J. W.
Toward. She d. May, 1870.
6. FRANKLIN, b. Jan. 8, 1820; d. June 16, 1863.
7. CAROLINE, b. d. May 5, 1824.

APPENDIX.

VOTE OF HALLOWELL FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
PRIOR TO THE INCORPORATION OF AUGUSTA.

The elected in SMALL CAPITALS. R for Republican. F for Federal.

GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOVERNOR.	
1782. JOHN HANCOCK,	23	1782. Thomas Cushing,	16
		Samuel Adams,	6
1783. Benjamin Lincoln,	21	1783. Thomas Cushing,	21
1784. JOHN HANCOCK,	7	1784. Thomas Cushing,	32
James Bowdoin,	15		
1785. JAMES BOWDOIN,	13	1785. Thomas Cushing,	20
Samuel Adams,	7		
1786. JAMES BOWDOIN,	4	1786. Timothy Danielson,	8
Benjamin Lincoln,	6	Thomas Cushing,	3
1787. JOHN HANCOCK,	126	1787. Nathaniel Gorham,	58
James Bowdoin,	6	Waterman Thomas,	11
1788. JOHN HANCOCK,	94	1788. Benjamin Lincoln,	49
Elbridge Gerry,	23	James Warren,	44
		Samuel Adams,	12
		Scattering,	6
1789. JOHN HANCOCK,	71	1789. Samuel Adams,	63
Benjamin Lincoln,	4	Benjamin Lincoln,	12
1790. JOHN HANCOCK,	67	1790. Samuel Adams,	64
James Bowdoin,	4		
1791. JOHN HANCOCK,	93	1791. Samuel Adams,	86
1792. JOHN HANCOCK,	52	1792. Samuel Adams,	48
Samuel Phillips,	13	Thomas Russell,	6
Elbridge Gerry,	9	James Sullivan,	2
1793. JOHN HANCOCK,	75	1793. Samuel Adams,	75
Elbridge Gerry,	30		
1794. SAMUEL ADAMS,	R 145	1794. Moses Gill,	98
Elbridge Gerry,	R 4	James Bowdoin,	1
1795. SAMUEL ADAMS,	R 94	1795. Moses Gill,	103
Daniel Cony,	6	John Avery, Jr.,	1
Nathaniel Dummer,	2	Amos Pollard,	1
1796. SAMUEL ADAMS,	R 115	1796. Moses Gill,	92
Increase Sumner,	F 22	Samuel Adams,	2
		William Dorr,	6
		Scattering,	3

VOTE OF AUGUSTA FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR.			LIEUT. GOVERNOR.	
1797. INCREASE SUMNER,	F	38	1797. Moses Gill,	23
Moses Gill,	F	27	James Bowdoin,	14
1798. INCREASE SUMNER,	F	81	1798. Moses Gill,	103
1799. William Heath,	R	76	1799. Samuel Phillips,	29
1800. CALEB STRONG,	F	46	1800. William Heath,	85
Elbridge Gerry,	R	82	Moses Gill,	18
1801. CALEB STRONG,	F	47	1801. William Heath,	72
Elbridge Gerry,	R	67	Samuel Phillips,	31
			Edward H. Robbins,	14
1802. CALEB STRONG,	F	72	1802. Edward H. Robbins,	76
Elbridge Gerry,	R	75	William Heath,	73
William Heath,	R	1		
1803. CALEB STRONG,	F	73	1803. James Bowdoin,	76
Elbridge Gerry,	R	69	Edward H. Robbins,	66
			Nathaniel Dummer,	60
1804. CALEB STRONG,	F	65	1804. John Chandler,	115
James Sullivan,	R	118	Nathaniel Dummer,	55
1805. CALEB STRONG,	F	99	1805. William Heath,	117
James Sullivan,	R	116	Edward H. Robbins,	96
1806. CALEB STRONG,	F	110	1806. William Heath,	125
James Sullivan,	R	117	Edward H. Robbins,	96
1807. JAMES SULLIVAN,	R	124	1807. Levi Lincoln,	120
Caleb Strong,	F	124	Edward H. Robbins,	111
1808. JAMES SULLIVAN,	R	134	1808. Levi Lincoln,	136
Christopher Gore,	F	140	David Cobb,	135
1809. CHRISTOPHER GORE,	F	152	1809. David Cobb,	147
Levi Lincoln,	R	122	Joseph B. Varnum,	115
1810. ELBRIDGE GERRY,	R	114	1810. David Cobb,	147
Christopher Gore,	F	152	William Gray,	111
1811. ELBRIDGE GERRY,	R	83	1811. William Phillips,	142
Christopher Gore,	F	147	Daniel Cony,	1
1812. CALEB STRONG,	F	202	1812. William Phillips,	203
Elbridge Gerry,	R	137	William King,	137
1813. CALEB STRONG,	F	206	1813. William Phillips,	206
Joseph B. Varnum,	R	119	William King,	118
1814. CALEB STRONG,	F	188	1814. William Phillips,	187
Samuel Dexter,	R	99	William Gray,	100
1815. CALEB STRONG,	F	170	1815. William Phillips,	170
Samuel Dexter,	R	114	William Gray,	115
1816. JOHN BROOKS,	F	168	1816. William Phillips,	168
Samuel Dexter,	R	115	William King,	113
1817. JOHN BROOKS,	F	158	1817. William Phillips,	161
Henry Dearborn,	R	118	William King,	118
1818. JOHN BROOKS,	F	98	1818. William Phillips,	98
Benjamin W. Crowinshield,	R	52	Thomas Kittredge,	53
1819. JOHN BROOKS,	F	135	1819. William Phillips,	136
Benjamin W. Crowinshield,	R	84	Benjamin Austin,	84

VOTE OF AUGUSTA FOR GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

R, Republican; F, Federal; N R, National Republican; D, Democrat; A M, Anti-Mason; W, Whig;
A B, Abolitionist; F S, Freesoiler; W D, War Democrat; T, Temperance.

GOVERNOR.		GOVERNOR.					
1820.	WILLIAM KING,	R	152	1840.	EDWARD KENT,	W	647
	Daniel Cony,		33		John Fairfield,	D	373
1821.	ALBION K. PARRIS,	R	195		Scattering,		1
	Joshua Wingate,	R	8	1841.	JOHN FAIRFIELD,	D	384
1822.	ALBION K. PARRIS,	R	150		Edward Kent,	W	524
	Ezekiel Whitman,	F	30		Scattering,		39
1823.	ALBION K. PARRIS,	R	273	1842.	JOHN FAIRFIELD,	D	346
	Ezekiel Whitman,	F	6		Edward Robinson,	W	474
1824.	ALBION K. PARRIS,	R	101		James Appleton,	A B	38
1825.	ALBION K. PARRIS,	R	175		Scattering,		5
1826.	ENOCH LINCOLN,	R	152	1843.	HUGH J. ANDERSON,	D	243
	John Holmes,		1		Edward Robinson,	W	494
1827.	ENOCH LINCOLN,	R	541		Edward Kavanagh,	D	150
1828.	ENOCH LINCOLN,	R	206		James Appleton,	A B	60
	Williams Emmons,		1		Scattering,		1
1829.	JONATHAN G. HUNTON,	N R	282	1844.	HUGH J. ANDERSON,	D	415
	Samuel E. Smith,	D	165		Edward Robinson,	W	647
1830.	SAMUEL E. SMITH,	D	376		James Appleton,	A B	59
	Jonathan G. Hunton,	N R	267		Scattering,		1
	Ezekiel Whitman,		3	1845.	HUGH J. ANDERSON,	D	289
1831.	SAMUEL E. SMITH,	D	371		Freeman H. Morse,	W	551
	Daniel Goodenow,	N R	218		Samuel Fessenden,	A B	56
	Scattering,		1		Scattering,		2
1832.	SAMUEL E. SMITH,	D	297	1846.	JOHN W. DANA,	D	350
	Daniel Goodenow,	N R	478		David Bronson,	W	582
	Ezekiel Whitman,		4		Samuel Fessenden,	A B	82
1833.	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	D	161		Scattering,		7
	Daniel Goodenow,	N R	244	1847.	JOHN W. DANA,	D	336
	Samuel E. Smith,	D	37		David Bronson,	W	433
	Scattering,		8		Samuel Fessenden,	A B	52
1834.	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	D	334	1848.	JOHN W. DANA,	D	422
	Peleg Sprague,	N R	519		Elijah L. Hamlin,	W	619
	Thomas A. Hill,	A M	1		Samuel Fessenden,	A B	81
1835.	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	D	290		Joshua Lowell,		14
	William King,	N R	324		Ezekiel Whitman,		1
	Scattering,		3	1849.	JOHN HUBBARD,	D	551
1836.	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	D	444		Elijah L. Hamlin,	W	571
	Edward Kent,	W	460		Scattering,		3
1837.	EDWARD KENT,	W	584	1850.	JOHN HUBBARD,	D	487
	Gorbam Parks,	D	398		William G. Crosby,	W	570
	Rufus McIntire,	D	5		George F. Talbot,	A B	20
1838.	JOHN FAIRFIELD,	D	423	1851.	No election. Governor of 1850		
	Edward Kent,	W	640		held over.		
1839.	JOHN FAIRFIELD,	D	348	1852.	WILLIAM G. CROSBY,	W	564
	Edward Kent,	W	556		John Hubbard,	D	455
	Scattering,		2		Anson G. Chandler,	A B	155

VOTE OF AUGUSTA FOR GOVERNOR OF MAINE.—(CONTINUED.)

GOVERNOR.		GOVERNOR.	
1853. WILLIAM G. CROSBY,	W 456	1861. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,	R 638
Albert Pillsbury,	D 494	Charles D. Jameson,	W D 383
A. P. Morrill,	T 91	John W. Dana,	D 30
Ezekiel Holmes,	F S 20	1862. ABNER COBURN,	R 547
1854. ANSON P. MORRILL,	R 523	Charles D. Jameson,	W D 276
Shepard Cary,	D 244	Bion Bradbury,	D 143
Isaac Reed,	W 219	1863. SAMUEL CONY,	R 873
Albion K. Parris,	D 151	Bion Bradbury,	D 476
1855. SAMUEL WELLS,	D 553	Scattering,	3
Anson P. Morrill,	R 657	1864. SAMUEL CONY,	R 817
Isaac Reed,	W 260	Joseph Howard,	D 470
1856. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,	R 882	1865. SAMUEL CONY,	R 618
Samuel Wells,	D 502	Joseph Howard,	D 151
George F. Patten,	W 127	1866. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,	R 896
Scattering,	8	Eben F. Pillsbury,	D 433
1857. LOT M. MORRILL,	R 691	1867. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,	R 834
Manasseh H. Smith,	D 391	Eben F. Pillsbury,	D 759
Scattering,	2	1868. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,	R 1013
1858. LOT M. MORRILL,	R 760	Eben F. Pillsbury,	D 922
Manasseh H. Smith,	D 580	1869. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,	R 842
Scattering,	2	Franklin Smith,	D 499
1859. LOT M. MORRILL,	R 720	N. G. Hichborn,	T 54
Manasseh H. Smith,	D 459	1870. SIDNEY PERHAM,	R 724
1860. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,	R 852	Charles W. Roberts,	D 587
E. K. Smart,	D 682		
Phinehas Barnes,	W 11		

TOWN OFFICERS IN HALLOWELL.

MODERATOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1771. Pease Clark.	Jonathan Davenport.	James Howard.
1772. James Cocks.	Daniel Savage.	do
1773. do	do	do
1774. do	do	do
1775. Samuel Bullen.	Jonathan Davenport.	do
1776. James Cocks.	Daniel Savage.	do
1777. do	do	do
1778. do	do	do
1779. Peter Hopkins.	do	do
1780. Edward Savage.	do	William Howard.
1781. James Cocks.	do	do
1782. do	Jonathan Davenport.	do
1783. Benj. Pettingill.	Daniel Savage.	do
1784. James Cocks.	do	do
1785. Samuel Bullen.	Daniel Cony.	do
1786. Ephraim Ballard.	do	do
1787. do	do	do
1788. Joseph North.	Henry Sewall.	do

TOWN OFFICERS IN HALLOWELL—(CONTINUED.)

MODERATOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1789. Daniel Cony.	Joseph North.	William Howard.
1790. do	Henry Sewall.	do
1791. do	do	do
1792. do	do	do
1793. Joseph North.	do	do
1794. Daniel Cony.	do	do
1795. do	do	do
1796. do	do	do

TOWN OFFICERS IN AUGUSTA.

MODERATOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1797. Daniel Cony.	Henry Sewall.	William Howard.
1798. do	do	do
1799. do	do	do
1800. James Bridge.	do	do
1801. John Davis.	Samuel Colman.	do
1802. Daniel Cony.	do	Samuel Howard.
1803. do	do	Peter T. Vose.
1804. John Davis.	do	do
1805. Seth Williams.	do	do
1806. Daniel Cony.	Henry Sewall.	do
1807. John Davis.	do	do
1808. do	do	do
1809. do	do	do
1810. do	do	do
1811. do	do	James Child.
1812. do	do	do
1813. Seth Williams.	do	do
1814. John Davis.	do	do
1815. do	Jonathan Bond.	do
1816. do	do	do
1817. do	do	do
1818. Pitt Dillingham.	Henry Sewall.	do
1819. do	do	do
1820. do	do	do
1821. John Davis.	do	do
1822. do	do	do
1823. Henry W. Fuller.	do	do
1824. do	do	William Dewey.
1825. do	do	do
1826. do	do	do
1827. do	do	do
1828. do	do	do
1829. Williams Emmons.	Asaph R. Nichols.	do
1830. Daniel Cony.	do	do

TOWN OFFICERS IN AUGUSTA—(CONTINUED.)

MODERATOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1831. Edward Williams.	Asaph R. Nichols.	William Dewey.
1832. Williams Emmons.	Daniel Pike.	do
1833. do	do	do
1834. do	do	do
1835. John Potter.	do	do
1836. do	do	John Potter.
1837. Richard H. Vose.	do	do
1838. do	do	William K. Weston.
1839. do	do	Joseph J. Eveleth.
1840. do	do	do
1841. Noah Bicknell.	do	do
1842. Joseph J. Eveleth.	do	do
1843. do	do	do
1844. do	do	do
1845. do	do	do
1846. do	do	do
1847. do	do	do
1848. do	do	do
1849. David Bronson.	do	John A. Pettingill.

SELECTMEN OF HALLOWELL FROM INCORPORATION TO DIVISION OF TOWN.

1771. Pease Clark, James Howard, Jona. Davenport.	1780. William Howard, Daniel Savage, Amos Pollard.	1789. Joseph North, James Carr, Daniel Cony.
1772. Peter Hopkins, Daniel Savage, Samuel Badcock, Ezekiel Page, James Cocks.	1781. Daniel Savage, William Howard, James Cocks.	1790. Henry Sewall, James Carr, Lazarus Goodwin.
1773. Ezekiel Page, Daniel Savage, James Cocks.	1782. Jona. Davenport, Benj. Pettingill, Nathaniel Floyd, Isaac Clark, Samuel Dutton.	1791. Henry Sewall, James Carr, William Brooks.
1774. Benjamin White, Daniel Savage, Samuel Bullen.	1783. Daniel Savage, William Howard, James Cocks.	1892. Henry Sewall, James Carr, William Brooks.
1775. Jona. Davenport, Nathaniel Floyd, Pease Clark.	1784. Daniel Savage, James Cocks, Ephraim Ballard.	1793. Henry Sewall, William Brooks, Elias Craig.
1776. Daniel Savage, Josiah French, James Cocks.	1785. Ephraim Ballard, Samuel Bullen, Isaac Clark.	1794. Nath'l Dummer, Elias Craig, Matthew Hayward.
1777. Daniel Savage, Josiah French, James Cocks.	1786. Ephraim Ballard, Daniel Cony, Henry Sewall.	1795. Matthew Hayward, Elias Craig, Joseph Smith.
1778. Daniel Savage, David Thomas, Benjamin White.	1787. Ephraim Ballard, James Carr, Brown Emerson.	1796. Seth Williams, Nath'l Dummer, Beriah Ingraham.
1779. Daniel Savage, David Thomas, Levi Robinson.	1788. Henry Sewall, James Carr, James Page.	

SELECTMEN OF AUGUSTA.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1797. Elias Craig,
Seth Williams,
Beriah Ingraham. | 1813. Pitt Dillingham,
Joshua Gage,
Seth Williams. | 1829. Daniel Williams,
Nath'l Robinson,
Cyrus Guild. |
| 1798. Henry Sewall,
Brian Fletcher,
Theoph. Hamlen. | 1814. Pitt Dillingham,
Seth Williams,
Joshua Gage. | 1830. Daniel Williams,
Nath'l Robinson,
Cyrus Guild. |
| 1799. Henry Sewall,
Elias Craig,
Beriah Ingraham. | 1815. Pitt Dillingham,
Seth Williams,
Joshua Gage. | 1831. Daniel Williams,
Nath'l Robinson,
Cyrus Guild. |
| 1800. Elias Craig,
Benj. Whitwell,
Seth Williams. | 1816. Pitt Dillingham,
Seth Williams,
Joshua Gage. | 1832. John Potter,
George W. Morton,
William Thomas. |
| 1801. Elias Craig,
Seth Williams,
Beriah Ingraham. | 1817. John Davis,
Joseph Chandler,
Williams Emmons. | 1833. Williams Emmons,
William Thomas,
John A. Pettingill. |
| 1802. Seth Williams,
William Robinson,
Beriah Ingraham. | 1818. Lewis Hamlen,
Daniel Stone,
Church Williams. | 1834. William Dewey,
Charles Hamlen,
Elisha Barrows, Jr. |
| 1803. Joshua Gage,
Nathan Weston,
Beriah Ingraham. | 1819. Lewis Hamlen,
Daniel Stone,
Church Williams. | 1835. William Dewey,
Charles Hamlen,
Elisha Barrows, Jr. |
| 1804. Seth Williams,
William Robinson,
Beriah Ingraham. | 1820. Lewis Hamlen,
Daniel Stone,
Church Williams. | 1836. John Potter,
Watson F. Hallett,
Charles Little. |
| 1805. Seth Williams,
Beriah Ingraham,
John Eveleth. | 1821. Lewis Hamlen,
Church Williams,
Ephraim Dutton. | 1837. George W. Morton.
Rufus C. Vose,
Jos. W. Patterson. |
| 1806. Seth Williams,
Beriah Ingraham,
Lewis Hamlen. | 1822. Lewis Hamlen,
Church Williams,
Ephraim Dutton. | 1838. Loring Cushing,
Rufus C. Vose,
Jos. W. Patterson. |
| 1807. Seth Williams,
Beriah Ingraham,
Lewis Hamlen. | 1823. Church Williams,
John Potter,
Nath'l Robinson. | 1839. Loring Cushing,
Jos. W. Patterson,
Artemas Kimball. |
| 1808. Seth Williams,
Beriah Ingraham,
Lewis Hamlen. | 1824. John Potter,
Nath'l Robinson,
Pitt Dillingham. | 1840. Loring Cushing,
Jos. W. Patterson,
Ezra I. Wall. |
| 1809. Seth Williams,
Beriah Ingraham,
Lewis Hamlen. | 1825. John Potter,
Nath'l Robinson,
Church Williams. | 1841. Loring Cushing,
Thomas Little,
Ephraim Ballard. |
| 1810. Seth Williams,
Beriah Ingraham,
Lewis Hamlen. | 1826. John Potter,
Nath'l Robinson,
Church Williams. | 1842. Loring Cushing,
Thomas Little,
Ephraim Ballard. |
| 1811. Lewis Hamlen,
Joshua Gage,
Pitt Dillingham. | 1827. John Potter,
Church Williams,
Nath'l Robinson. | 1843. Loring Cushing,
Thomas Little,
Ephraim Ballard. |
| 1812. Lewis Hamlen,
Joshua Gage,
Church Williams. | 1828. Daniel Williams,
Cyrus Guild,
Nath'l Robinson. | 1844. Loring Cushing,
Ephraim Ballard,
John A. Pettingill. |

SELECTMEN OF AUGUSTA—CONTINUED.

1845. Loring Cushing, Ephraim Ballard, John A. Pettingill.	1847. Ephraim Ballard, John A. Pettingill, Robert A. Cony.	1849. Ephraim Ballard, Robert A. Cony, Ai Staples.
1846. Loring Cushing.* Ephraim Ballard, John A. Pettingill.	1848. Ephraim Ballard, John A. Pettingill, Robert A. Cony.	

CITY OFFICERS.

MAYOR.

1850. Alfred Redington.	1857. James W. North.	1864. Sylvanus Caldwell.
1851. do	1858. do	1865. Jos. W. Patterson.
1852. John A. Pettingill.	1859. do	1866. Sylvanus Caldwell.
1853. do	1860. do	1867. Jos. W. Patterson.
1854. Samuel Cony.	1861. Sylvanus Caldwell.	1868. Daniel Williams.
1855. Jos. W. Patterson.	1862. do	1869. Samuel Titcomb.
1856. Albert G. Dole.	1863. Wm. T. Johnson.	1870. do

PRESIDENT COMMON COUNCIL.

1850. James W. North.	1857. Samuel Titcomb.	1864. John G. Phinney.
1851. Samuel Titcomb.	1858. John H. Hartford.	1865. James B. Hall.
1852. do	1859. do	1866. Joseph H. Manley.
1853. do	1860. Edmund G. Doe.	1867. G. P. Cochrane.
1854. Edw. T. Ingraham.†	1861. John G. Phinney.	1868. Ai Staples.
1855. Samuel Titcomb.	1862. Gardiner C. Vose.	1869. George E. Weeks.
1856. Melville W. Fuller.‡	1863. do	1870. do

CITY CLERK.

1850. Dan'l C. Stanwood.	1857. Edward Fenno.	1864. M. Cunningham.
1851. do	1858. William Gaslin, Jr.	1865. do
1852. do	1859. do	1866. Chas. E. Hayward.
1853. do	1860. do	1867. W. P. Whitehouse.
1854. do	1861. do	1868. G. P. Cochrane.
1855. Jas. A. Bicknell.	1862. M. Cunningham.	1869. Joseph Noble.
1856. Asaph R. Nichols.	1863. do	1870. S. P. Plummer.

CITY SOLICITOR.

1850. James W. North.	1857. Samuel Titcomb.	1864. Gardiner C. Vose.
1851. do	1858. Joseph Baker.	1865. Hilton W. True.
1852. Sewall Lancaster.	1859. do	1866. S. C. Harley.
1853. Samuel Titcomb.	1860. do	1867. Joseph Baker.
1854. Sewall Lancaster.	1861. James W. North.	1868. J. W. Bradbury, Jr.
1855. Samuel Titcomb.	1862. do	1869. W. P. Whitehouse.
1856. Benj. A. G. Fuller.	1863. Gardiner C. Vose.	1870. do

* Cushing resigned at an adjourned meeting, and Joseph J. Eveleth was chosen.

† Jas. W. North after October.

‡ Ai Staples after May.

TREASURER.

1850. John A. Pettingill.	1857. Jos. W. Patterson.	1864. Thomas Little.
1851. do	1858. do	1865. do
1852. Watson F. Hallett.	1859. do	1866. do
1853. do	1860. do	1867. do
1854. Moses E. Hamlen.	1861. do	1868. John P. Deering.
1855. Watson F. Hallett.	1862. Thomas Little.	1869. Thomas Little.
1856. Alonzo Gaubert.	1863. do	1870. do

CITY MARSHAL.

1850. George W. Jones.	1857. Joshua L. Heath.	1864. Wm. H. Libby.
1851. do	1858. do	1865. do
1852. do	1859. do	1866. George W. Jones.
1853. do	1860. do	1867. do
1854. Orrin Rowe.	1861. Wm. H. Libby.	1868. John M. Plummer.
1855. Gardiner Phillips.	1862. do	1869. F. L. Farrington.
1856. Ai Staples.	1863. do	1870. do

CITY PHYSICIAN.

1850. Joseph W. Ellis.	1857. David Folsom.	1864. J. W. Toward.
1851. J. W. Toward.	1858. J. W. Toward.	1865. James B. Bell.
1852. Joseph W. Ellis.	1859. do	1866. Geo. E. Brickett.
1853. J. W. Toward.	1860. do	1867. Jas. W. North, Jr.
1854. Joseph W. Ellis.	1861. do	1868. Geo. W. Martin.
1855. J. W. Toward.	1862. do	1869. W. S. Hill.
1856. do	1863. do	1870. do

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES IN HALLOWELL.

1775. William Howard.	1787. Daniel Cony.	1792. Daniel Cony.
From 1775 to 1785 not represented.	1788. do	1793. Nath'l Dummer.
1785. Joseph North.	1789. Not represented.	1794. Daniel Cony.
1786. Daniel Cony.	1790. Daniel Cony.	1795. James Bridge.
	1791. do	1796. Amos Stoddard.

ELECTION OF TOWN REPRESENTATIVES IN AUGUSTA.

1797. Daniel Cony.	1809. Samuel Howard,	1816. Robert Howard.
1798. James Bridge.	1810. Samuel Howard,	Henry W. Fuller.
1799. Nathan Weston.	Jonathan Bond.	1817. Pitt Dillingham.
1800. Voted not to send.	1811. Samuel Cony,	1818. Pitt Dillingham,
1801. Nathan Weston.	George Crosby.	Robert Howard.
1802. Samuel Howard.	1812. John Davis,*	1819. Pitt Dillingham,
1803. do	George Crosby.	Robert Howard.
1804. Benj. Whitwell.	1813. George Crosby,	1820. Robert C. Vose.
1805. Joshua Gage.	Seth Williams.	1821. Reuel Williams.
1806. do	1814. George Crosby,	1822. do
1807. do	Seth Williams.	1823. do
1808. Samuel Howard.	1815. Robert Howard.	

* Davis resigned after the first session, and Col. Fuller was chosen for the October session.

ELECTION OF TOWN REPRESENTATIVES IN AUGUSTA—CONTINUED.

1824. Reuel Williams.	1834. Richard H. Vose.	1840. Luther Severance,
1825. Robert Howard.	John Potter.	Benjamin Swan.
1826. John Davis.	1835. John Potter.	1841. John Arnold, Jr.,
1827. Henry W. Fuller.	Loring Cushing.	Robert A. Cony.
1828. Reuel Williams.	1836. Alfred Redington,	1842. Luther Severance.
1829. Luther Severance.	Robert A. Cony.	1843. Richard F. Perkins.
1830. Daniel Williams.	1837. Richard H. Vose,	1844. Richard F. Perkins.
1831. Reuel Williams,	Geo. W. Morton.	1845. Charles Keene.
Elihu Robinson.	1838. Richard H. Vose,	1846. Luther Severance.
1832. Williams Emmons,	Geo. W. Morton.	1847. Reuel Williams.
George W. Morton.	1839. Luther Severance,	1848. James W. North.
1833. George W. Morton,	Benjamin Swan.	1849. Geo. W. Stanley.
Richard H. Vose.		

ELECTION OF CITY REPRESENTATIVES.

1850. David Bronson,*	1858. Wm. T. Johnson,	1865. Jos. H. Williams,
Geo. W. Morton.	James G. Blaine.	John L. Stevens.
1852. James W. North,	1859. James G. Blaine,	1866. John L. Stevens,
Geo. W. Morton.	Josiah P. Wyman.	Samuel Titcomb.
1853. Lot M. Morrill,	1860. James G. Blaine,	1867. Samuel Titcomb,
Jas. A. Thompson.	Josiah P. Wyman.	Geo. E. Brickett
1854. Edward Fenno,	1861. James G. Blaine,	1868. Alanson B. Farwell,
Samuel Titcomb.	V. D. Pinkham.	Geo. E. Brickett.
1855. Benj. A. G. Fuller,	1862. Samuel Cony,	1869. Alanson B. Farwell,
Dan'l C. Stanwood.	Joshua S. Turner.	Joseph Baker.
1856. Wm. T. Johnson,	1863. Jos. H. Williams,	1870. Wm. T. Johnson,
Jas. A. Bicknell.	Joshua S. Turner.	John W. Chase.
1857. Wm. T. Johnson,	1864. Jos. H. Williams,	
Jas. A. Bicknell.	John L. Stevens.	

* Declined, in order to accept position of Collector of the port of Bath.

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CORRECTIONS.

HISTORY.

- Page 11, line 9, and page 12, line 1, for Phillip's read *Philip's*.
 Page 80, line 40, for rigor read *vigor*.
 Page 305, line 33, after Melville add *Charles*.
 Page 509, line 26, for Jennie read *Jeanie*.
 Page 649, line 13, strike out *only*; and line 14, for 1852 read 1853.
 Page 718, line 27, for Breckenbridge read *Breckenridge*.
 Page 792, line 24, for Orrin read *Oliver*.

REGISTER.

- Page 849, line 2, for Wm. read *Wm. S.*
 Page 851, line 15, for 1861 read 1801.
 Page 854, line 7, for *Foedesa* read *Fædera*. *Rymeri Fædera, Inquis. Post Mortem*, and *Escheats*.
 Page 854, line 25, for Alice read *Anne*.
 Page 855, line 8, Thomas Flagg was selectman but eight years, between 1771 and '87.
 Page 855, line 35, for Mitchell read *Michael*. Bond has it Mitchell. It doubtless should be Michael. Michael Leppingwell's daughter Hannah, was born July 6, 1646. The name Leppingwell, in the early records, was afterwards written Leffingwell
 Page 862, line 39, for Surveyor read *Surgeon*.
 Page 864, line 7, for Boston read *Benton*.
 Page 869, line 1, for Henirques read *Henriques*.
 Page 909, line 11 from bottom, for Clorfed read *Clonfad*.
 Page 920, line 1, for Robby read *Roby*.
 Page 928, line 30, for Nov. 24, 1846 read *Oct. 27, 1839*.
 Page 932, line 25, for Theophlius read *Theophilus*.
 Page 962, against 94, for Ill. read *Iowa*.

